THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1938—VOL. XXXI, NO. 5

••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

U. S. Seeks to Make Good Will Tangible

Non-military links with Latin America planned in $1,000,000 Program given to President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—The beginnings of a long-awaited and sweeping "good-will" program calculated to bind the United States and the Latin American nations with tangible non-military links in the fields of culture, travel, trade—and in general to give the liberty-loving peoples of the Americas more practical means of mutual contact and self-expression—were proposed to President Roosevelt here today.

The proposal is the result of six months of exhaustive search by a committee representing 13 different agencies of the United States Government, for an integrated plan for countering Fascist European influence in Latin America. As drafted and presented to the President the plan would make the task of improving relations with South America a regular annual element in the Federal budget, calling for the relatively modest amount of approximately $1,000,000 a year at the outset.

It represents in effect the non-military side of the President's new policy of "continental solidarity." Its announcement coincides with the approaching opening of the Pan-American Conference at Lima and serves to make available to Latin American countries in advance the exact character and extent of United States intentions.

Answer to Europe

The word "propaganda" is assiduously avoided in the report. However, the program is obviously designed as a "counter-propaganda" answer to European activities which, during the past two years, have stirred increasing concern in Washington and led to an exhaustive survey of the entire field of potential improvement in Pan-American relations.

The program involves activities of 13 different agencies of the United States Government. The biggest allotment—$350,000—goes to the Department of Agriculture, primarily to finance a search for South American products which can be absorbed in the United States markets in larger quantities without competing with domestic production.

Second largest activity contemplated is a budget of $176,500 for producing and distributing in Latin America movie films particularly adapted to improving the understanding of the United States. The Treasury Department is allotted $127,794, mostly for expanding work of the public health service.

Good-Will Budget

As contemplated in the report the Pan-American "good-will" budget during the first year 1939-1940 would be as follows:

Department of Agriculture	$350,000
Civil Aeronautics Authority	15,000
Commerce Department	88,850
Export-Import Bank	None
Federal Communications Commission	None
Interior Department	28,500
Labor Department	16,800
National Emergency Council	176,500
Smithsonian Institution	61,000
State Department	61,760
Treasury Department (Public Health Service)	127,794
U. S. Maritime Commission	None
Total	$998,804

Purposes Explained

As a result of setting forth the intentions of the United States in this fashion, with full details as to the proposed use for each item it is hoped that there can be little serious criticism on the ground of plunging the Government into propaganda.

It is clear that the more directly propagandistic type of activities have been minimized. The item most directly in that category is the proposed appropriation for movie films. An item of propagandistic character is perhaps also $27,714 to finance a U. S. Coast Guard cruise to Central American countries.

In view of the great emphasis which has been laid of late on "continental solidarity" both by the President himself and by the State Department, the size of the "good-will" budget came as a surprise. It was expected to be much larger. Observers feel that a budget of only $1,000,000 to cultivate better relations with Latin America is extraordinarily small for a Government with a total budget which is now running in the vicinity of $9,000,000,000. It was supposed that Pan-Americanism would be given a higher budget value than $1,000,000.

Hull outlines objectives: page 7.

Setting the Stage For Lima Conference

The stage is set for an exhaustive conference on the degree of common stability and agreement between the American nations, at the Lima Conference of American Nations next month, in an article by a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who recently completed a 20,000-mile air survey of inter-American problems, and who is now on his way to Lima. See today's Weekly Magazine Section.

Hacha Takes Helm In Czechoslovakia; Hitlerist Premier

PRAGUE, Nov. 30 (AP)—Czechoslovakia today elected as the Republic's third President Dr. Emil Hacha, President of the Supreme Court Administration and a newcomer in politics.

As his first official act, Dr. Hacha accepted the resignation of Premier Jan Syrovy, who took the Premiership in the midst of the September crisis. Rudolf Beren, a Deputy and Agrarian Party leader, who was former President Benes' opponent for 20 years, will be the new Premier. He was expected to pursue a completely pro-German course. General Syrovy, however, will continue to fulfill the Premier's function until the Czech National and Slovak Parties form a new Cabinet.

Dr. Hacha was the only candidate and his election by the National Assembly of the remnant of the former Republic was merely a formality. His term is seven years. He was given 272 votes of the 312 cast. Eight members of the German National Party refused to participate in the election. Communist Deputies and Senators handed in blank ballots.

The entire Diplomatic Corps, with the exception of the German Minister, who was represented by his Legation Counselor, witnessed the election. When the result was announced the Chairman interrupted the session and asked Premier Jan Syrovy to inform Dr. Hacha of the election — successor to Dr. Eduard Benes and Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk.

The new Chief Executive will be known as the "President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic," a phrase which officially hyphenates the name of the nation to indicate the equality of the Czechs and Slovaks.

President Hacha is also Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, but he cannot declare war without prior approval of the National Assembly.

Hacha, new Czech President, is expert on law: Page 10.

$23,000,000 Deficit Faces Massachusetts

New tax sources, not increase in burden on realty, are needed, Long declares.

Massachusetts is facing a $23,000,000 State deficite this year which Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long said today will mark the climax of the financial crisis he has been predicting for nearly five years.

The deficit, according to the Commissioner, will be $5,000,000 more than last year and by law must be passed along to towns and cities and raised by further assessments upon the State's already overburdened property owners. And the inevitable result of these increased assessments, he added, will be to accelerate the 10-year-old migration of industry and capital out of the Commonwealth into States where property taxes have encouraged industrial operations

Three Possible Methods

In warning of growing industrial problems and the drying up of the State's financial resources unless legislators "awake from their lethargy towards proposals for new sources of revenue," Mr. Long declared that the Commonwealth had three channels through which it could work to safeguard its financial structure. These are:

1. "Increasing the State deficit, which must be made up by taxes on real estate.
2. "Reductions in regular governmental expenditures for legitimate purposes.
3. "Tapping entirely new sources of revenue instead of heaping up taxes on tried sources of taxation."

The first method, that of increasing property taxes, was opposed by Mr. Long. This method, he said, will drive out more industries. And in driving these industries out of the State, he added, the Commonwealth is depriving itself of its main source of income.

Favors Sales Tax

The second method, reducing Government expenditures, has already curtailed such necessary functions as education to the point where these services are seriously affected, he pointed out. As for new sources of revenue, he could see only the institution of a sales tax as providing the millions of extra dollars needed by the State Treasury.

All this adds up to a financial situation which the Commissioner declared is "appalling." The $5,000,000 increase in State deficits, he said, may prove the straw that breaks the back of the camel. And even though a sales tax should be pushed through this year, he said, it will take from three to five years to catch up with financial problems occasioned by a four-year delay in "tapping new sources of revenue."

Mr. Long is the official whom Former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller back in 1926 called "a bit over-zealous at

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Seeking a Refuge in the New World

Wide World

Polish Emigrants at Tower Bridge, London, on Way to Canada

Photographic study of a family typical of thousands of others forced to leave their native country and find a home in some friendly foreign land.

Moral Sanctions: U. S. Policy on Reich?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—It is clear today that American policy towards Germany is now in a stage which can be best described as one of "moral sanctions." While State Department officials give evidence of a continuing effort to tone down and minimize the extent of this position President Roosevelt, in various remarks culminating in his press conference at Warm Springs yesterday, has unmistakably put it in this position.

At the same time that this attitude has been adopted toward Germany, it is significant that there is agreement between the President and his diplomatic advisors on another related phase of foreign policy—attitude toward Italy.

Events of the past few days evidence a trend paralleling that of British foreign policy to distinguish between the governments of Germany and Italy—with what has been described as abhorrence for the first and an effort to conciliate the latter.

Hugh Wilson, Ambassador to Germany, is to be kept in Washington on an indeterminate basis. The President has made it clear that there is no thought at this time of letting him return to his post. At the same time William Phillips, Ambassador to Italy, is to return to his post at an early date.

Thus the United States stands on a line of conduct toward the totalitarian states of Europe which on the one hand is obviously intended to stiffen British and French resistance to Germany, while on the other hand joins in their efforts to conciliate Italy—to break the Rome-Berlin axis.

An interesting aspect of the situation is the degree of initiative which the White House has taken in formulating the first part of this attitude. It is clear here that it was the President who was directly responsible for summoning Ambassador Wilson home, and it is the President who has continually given a more extreme interpretation to this action than the State Department. Ambassador Wilson himself has repeatedly made remarks tending to minimize its importance. The President on the other hand has enhanced it.

The fundamental question raised by this situation is whether the attitude toward Germany stops at "moral sanctions," or proceeds to financial and economic sanctions. It can be stated authoritatively that this question is the subject of intense controversy within the Administration with the President holding the power of decision between two aggressive groups urging opposite courses of action.

The proponents of proceeding beyond "moral sanctions" are stronger outside than inside the State Department. They include liberal groups generally heading up in Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, strongly abetted by influential groups at the Treasury. They have stressed the extremely strong economic and financial weapons at the disposal of the United States and urge that these weapons be used to the utmost to bring pressure to bear on Germany.

An important aspect of the controversy is its relations to events in Europe. For, while Washington policy towards Italy is in close harmony with that of London, its policy towards Germany is out of step to a degree unprecedented in recent American diplomacy. The only possible explanation, and one which is confirmed in high quarters, is a deliberate effort to influence London to abandon its policy of appeasement with Germany, and stiffen London against Berlin.

Americans Raise $2,000,000 to Aid German Refugees

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—In one of the most remarkable responses ever made to appeals for the aid of a people in need, American Christians and Jews in a little more than two weeks have showered at least $2,000,000 on agencies for relief of German refugees.

This estimate was made by responsible officials of various drives on the basis of results in leading cities. The bulk of the donations have gone to the American Joint Distribution Committee, which has a record of 20 years' experience in Jewish relief activities in Europe. It is also the chief contributor to the National Co-ordinating Committee for aid of German refugees, an affiliation of 24 Jewish, Roman Catholic and Protestant relief organizations.

Contributions began pouring in a few days after the Nov. 10 raids on Jewish shops in Germany, when the full extent of the anti-Semitic measures were verified, including the virtual airtight ban on permitting emigrants to take any money out of the country.

Since then the Joint Distribution Committee has received about $400,000 in Greater New York. Nearly an equal amount has been received by other agencies including the Council of Jewish Women, the Committee for German Jewish Children, Emergency Committees to Aid Displaced German Scholars and Physicians, the American Committee for German Christian Refugees and the Catholic Refugees Aid Group.

A special Jewish campaign in Philadelphia raised $400,000 the first day and closed with $610,000, well over a $500,000 quota. Cincinnati exceeded a $230,000 quota by $45,000. Tulsa, Okla., and Charleston, S. C., went well over quotas of $40,000 and $8,000 respectively. Bayonne, N. J., with a $15,000 goal, raised $26,000. Schenectady, N. Y., hit $27,000—$2,000 over.

These were typical figures available at the Distribution Committee headquarters as a basis for the national estimate.

France Quells Strike Threat; Cabinet Wins Test of Power

Labor's attempt to tie up all activities for a day proves almost complete failure.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 30—The virtual collapse of the "24-hour general strike" today in France leaves the Government victorious—at any rate, for the time being—in its determination to govern by decree in face of the opposition of the main body of Leftist opinion in the country.

Premier Edouard Daladier emerges from this "trial of strength" with personal prestige increased and the authority of his Cabinet definitely re-enforced. His firmness has won a significant victory for order and discipline in France at a time of critical domestic and international complications.

By no stretch of the imagination could the strike called for today by the C. G. T., the French Federation of Labor, be termed "general." Public services in Paris are functioning in almost normal manner, railways—the supreme test of the general strike movement—are everywhere operating on schedule or very nearly so. Both local and express trains are leaving Paris stations on time with only a small fraction of the personnel being absent.

Defection in Heavy Industries

In private business and commerce work goes on as usual except in the heavy industries, where perhaps half of the workers on an average failed to report for duty—in mines and metallurgical factories particularly. In these strongholds of labor unions, however, there is nothing like a general stoppage of activity.

Almost the only visible signs of a strike in Paris is the absence of refuse collection in certain sections of the city and the presence of large numbers of the police, Mobile Guards, and soldiers at various points. Bus and underground services are fairly normal and taxis only a little less numerous than usual.

Reports from the main provincial cities and towns—such as Marseille, Bordeaux, Lyons, and Lille—indicate the strike slightly more effective there than in the Capital, but still very far from being general. There have been no serious disorders so far, though some 500 arrests were made in the Paris district and several dozen elsewhere for obstruction of freedom to work. A minor clash occurred between the police and strikers outside an automobile factory in Paris.

Yielding to Discipline Shown

If this generally prevalent calm and absence of serious disorder continues, Premier Daladier's triumph will be extremely significant. It indicates that the strike has failed not simply because it was repressed by vigorous measures, such as the requisition of all public services by the Government, but because the working classes in France are willing and ready to submit to discipline. They appear to have listened to the Government's appeals, despite natural discontent over the sacrifices demanded of them by Finance Minister Paul Reynaud's decrees, in which abrogation of the 40-hour week was a major focus of protest.

Failure of the strike is thus a very definite defeat for the C. G. T., and especially for Communist elements in the labor organization which were most active in pushing the strike that originally attempted to call out 4,000,000 of the C. G. T.'s 5,000,000 members.

Léon Jouhaux, Secretary-General of the Confederation, issued an implied admission of defeat in a statement in which he said that "there was a total halt of two hours in the Paris bus and subway services but the (Government's) requisition order and use of military force we do not deny have brought a resumption of work."

M. Jouhaux declared that "among dockers the strike was total for the big ports" and that although workers in nationalized industries and Government Ministries responded to the requisition order they did not work when they got to their posts.

Foreign Policy Strengthened

Internationally also the outcome of the strike is significant, for the movement was in part directed against Premier Daladier's foreign policy of peace and attempted rapprochement with the dictators.

The hands of the Premier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet undoubtedly have been strengthened by the Government's success in dealing with the social crisis.

Diplomatic sources expressed the belief that since the strike movement had been unable to make headway

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

German Plane Lands At Tokyo Airfield In Four-Hop Trip

TOKYO, Nov. 30 (AP)—A four-motored German Condor plane landed here at 10:40 p. m. (8:40 a. m., E. S. T.) after an 8,375-mile good-will flight from Berlin. The unofficial flying time was 41 hours 24 minutes.

Thousands cheered as the large Focke-Wulf plane came down on the Tachikawa Army Airfield, with a crew of four and one passenger, to return the visit by the Japanese plane "Divine Wind" which flew to Berlin in April, 1937.

The German plane made the journey in four hops.

This Changing World

Fall of Sterling—British Currency Declines 9 Per Cent From the High Point Established in February—Is It by Agreement?

By H. B. Elliston

As one who sought to read the maximum amount of collaboration in the tripartite monetary agreement signed on Sept. 25, 1936, by the United States, Britain, and France, I am wondering whether I read too much in it.

One had thought that the agreement meant that the governments had determined to act together to prevent undue disturbances of the exchanges. Not to produce dollar-pound-franc exchange stability, perhaps; but, obviously, to produce reasonable stability. Otherwise there was no point in the fanfare of trumpets with which, as we felicitously put it, the democratic capitals had taken the initiative away from the authoritarian regimes. Secretary Morgenthau used to justify this assumption by periodically taking pride in the manner in which the agreement had expelled the speculators from the foreign exchange markets. This was achieved by the presence in the combined stabilization funds of billions of dollars which could be used to offset any speculative attack upon a currency. Between them these stabilization funds could fix the exchanges just where they wished by buying when others were selling and selling when others were buying.

* * *

What, however, do we find? The franc has depreciated and depreciated in periodic devaluations, till it is now 40 per cent below the 1936 "stabilized" level. And the sterling dollar market has been going up and down most of this year. It is now as much as 9 per cent below the high point established in February. The decline has certainly not been precipitated by the speculators alone; nevertheless these gentry are back in the foreign exchange market in droves, as unafraid as if there were no intergovernment exchange agreement.

Doubtless there can be no gainsaying the continuance of the collaboration. But what is the collaboration aiming at? Is it a collaboration in fact as in form? I don't know, and nobody outside official circles does. Yet the answers to these questions are of crucial importance to everybody with a stake in world trade. A 9 per cent decline in sterling handicaps American exports to that extent. It keeps depressed those farm products the price of which is world-made. But nothing appears to be done about it, though Washington could easily make sterling rise again, and drive the speculators out of the market, simply by buying pounds against the bears.

* * *

There is another side of the picture. At the pre-Munich levels the pound sterling was not in a right relation with the dollar. In other words, it was overvalued. This is not debatable any more on either side of the Atlantic. For months past the commercial demand for dollars has grown so great that the United States is currently running an import surplus as large as the import surplus of 1921. This should have been expressed in a higher dollar and a lower pound. Instead the exchange was kept steady by the stabilization funds. Thus the decline which the stabilization funds have allowed to take place can be viewed as a correction of a basic maladjustment.

The problem is: Have the British and American Governments agreed upon the degree of depreciation of the pound which would register that correction? The answer is, apparently, no.

For only last month the Treasury in Washington expressed its disappointment that the post-Munich rally of the pound had not taken the currency above $4.76. Yet it is now $4.63. If the Treasury were dissatisfied with $4.76 in October, surely it is disgusted with $4.63 in November. But it says nary a word. The result is that the rumor is going the rounds in Paris and London that the monetary collaborators are agreed on letting the pound go down to $4.50 before defending it. Such rumors are the meat on which the speculators feed; indeed, hand out. They add to the army of sharpshooters who are picking at the pound. And in turn they make life difficult for the monetary managers in the three signatory countries.

* * *

This rumor followed swiftly on the heels of another rumor equally depressing to the pound (and stimulating to the dollar). Just before the Anglo-American Agreement the rumor mongers were busy in Paris and London spreading the report that Washington and London had agreed to a $4.50 rate as part of the agreement. As it happened, there was nothing in it.

The agreement includes a nominal escape clause on the currency which is precisely the same as that appearing in all other trade agreements. In the London "Financial News" Dr. Paul Einzig expresses my own wonder that the Treasury did not meet rumor with counter-report in these words:

> It may well be asked why it was not possible to disclose the text of Article 18 before the conclusion of the agreement. It follows the lines of other agreements, and has come to be regarded as the standard formula of "escape clause." There could never be any doubt that the clause would be inserted in the agreement.
>
> Had it been announced some months ago that, if and when the agreement were concluded, it would contain such and such a clause, it would have prevented the circulation of rumours which were largely responsible for unsettling the minds of foreign holders of sterling, and thereby causing an outflow of funds.

I am assured authoritatively that there is not even a gentlemen's agreement to let the rate fall to even its pound level of around $4.63.

If the Treasury doesn't intend to take monetary action to prevent too high a rise in the dollar (or too low a rate for the pound), I suggest that they might take wordy action, assuming that they think sterling has been driven too low. President Roosevelt knows a thing or two about talking prices up and down.

The Treasury ought to borrow the same technique. It is inexpensive, and in present circumstances it would be effective in routing the bears. Managed money, I have said more than once, is a herculean task, anyway. It is an impossible task if the managers don't combine psychology with their financial wizardry.

Children's Radio Programs: Constructive Tone Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The growing demand for more constructive radio programs for children is given impetus, it is believed, by the findings of a University of Chicago graduate student, who in his doctoral thesis concludes that if any of the radio programs for children on the air today are educational, "it is just by accident." This is because, he notes pointedly, "radio belongs to the advertising department of American business, and not to the educational agencies of the country."

Others, notably Judge August E. Braun, of the Juvenile Court in Milwaukee, Wis., have found unmistakable evidence that these children's radio programs often have a direct influence in encouraging youths to criminal acts. Just announcing that a program is intended as a deterrent to crime, it is pointed out, does not make it so. Even giving the law the hero role, fails to lead impressionable youngsters to reason things out, to overlook the excitement and apparent attractions dramatically associated with the criminal and non-constructive elements.

John J. DeBoer, in his university thesis, makes no attempt to associate these programs with juvenile delinquency, but insists that they not only lack constructive value, but result in emotional reactions such as to influence mental stability and growth.

Mr. DeBoer based his discussion on findings from a series of tests of 738 grammar school children by use of questionnaires, by watching the actions of 486 children listening to radiocasts, and by recording changes in pulse rate, respiration and electrical resistance of the skin of 148 other children listening to test radiocasts.

Older children, from 12 to 14, he says, tend to objectify the narrative and regard it as entertainment. Emotional response in these cases is less apparent, but observers note that the harmful mental influence of a highly exciting situation is none the less present.

Younger children, Mr. DeBoer says, identify themselves with the characters in the drama, and react unconsciously along with those characters, including the bad ones as well as the good ones.

An offer of premiums, apparently, will bring the youngsters to the radio more quickly than anticipation of an exciting adventure. Educators add that the program itself can just as well have real educational value at no extra cost to the sponsor.

C.I.O. Group Ordered to Return Funds to R. I. Textile Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30—The contract by which the funds and membership of the United Textile Workers of America were taken over by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee in March, 1937, was declared invalid today by Judge Charles A. Walsh in Rhode Island Superior Court.

The contract was the means by which 30,000 workers in the U. T. W. A., an old American Federation of Labor union, were taken into the Congress of Industrial Organization and made the nucleus of the C. I. O.'s new textile unit, the T. W. O. C., which has since grown to a claimed membership of 450,000.

The contract, Judge Walsh said, was invalid because it was signed by Francis J. Gorman, President of the U. T. W. A., without seeking approval of the local unions to such a "fundamental change in their organization." He said the Constitution and By-laws of the organization, which gained fame for its 1934 general textile strike, were not complied with.

As a result, the Rhode Island jurist held that the funds and property of the U. T. W. A., as they then existed, belong properly to its local unions. He ordered the funds deposited by the T. W. O. C. in the Registry of the Court and an accounting of collections by Dec. 31 as a preliminary step to restoration of the sums to the local unions.

The Court ruling, while a slap at the methods by which the C. I. O. textile union was set up by John L. Lewis, President of the C. I. O., and Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the T. W. O. C. brought statements from T. W. O. C. officials that it would have very little effect upon their status or activities.

There were little or no funds in the U. T. W. A. treasury in March, 1937, when it was taken over by the C. I. O., Frank J. Manning, New England Director of the T. W. O. C., stated in Boston. "Their treasury was depleted by the disastrous strike of 1934," he added, "and if there is to be a return to the conditions of March, 1937, they owe us money, rather than the other way around."

Mr. Manning also expressed a belief that invalidation of the contract would separate only a small number of textile workers from the C. I. O. Ninety-five per cent of the old U. T. W. A. unions have turned

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France Quells Strike Threat: Cabinet Wins Test of Power

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the Daladier Government would have established itself firmly enough in the saddle to go ahead with its projected signature of a new Franco-German accord—a sequel to the Munich conference after which Britain and Germany signed a "no more war" agreement. It has been considered necessary to get the domestic situation well in hand in France before signing the new pact. Joachim von Ribbentrop, Adolf Hitler's Foreign Minister, is expected to arrive from Berlin within the next few days for the signing.

Politically, however, the situation is not yet completely clear. It is probable that Premier Daladier's victory over union leaders will rally to his support many hitherto hesitant Deputies, but this depends to some extent on developments during the next few days.

An unusual indication of the way the political winds are blowing will be available as soon as Former Premier Léon Blum and the Socialist Party have sent invitations to all French Deputies urging them to assemble in the Chamber of Deputies and stay there until Premier Daladier sets a date for convocation of Parliament. Present indications, however, are that only Communists and Socialists are likely to respond to the former Popular Front Premier's call to this unique "stay-in strike."

Shelters for Jewish Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The plight of the Jewish children of totalitarian states has been taken in hand by a small group of German, Austrian, and British women.

Establishing themselves in a couple of small rooms in London, these women have set themselves to devise ways and means of lending help with what limited means they possess.

The plan they have adopted consists of the collection of offers of shelter from schools or families willing to take full responsibility for one year—or more, if it can be managed—of one refugee child. Day schools are asked to reduce their fees, and many have done so—some to a figure as low as 10s. for a week's tuition. Boarding schools are asked to accept young scholars for the lowest fee possible. Persons unable to offer either schooling or general hospitality are asked to make themselves responsible for at least part of a single child's keep for a year.

A visit to the two small offices of the newly-constituted group is sufficient to convince anyone that help is urgently needed. Piles of letters—desperate, many of them, in their terms—are waiting to be sorted and dealt with. Some of the letters are from mothers who, apprehensive about leaving a husband behind in a concentration camp, yet fear to keep their children with them and so are willing to face a parting. Other letters are from children themselves—the older among them—left destitute and unable to act on their own account. Letters which tell of children, smuggled by their parents across frontiers, caught, and returned to the place from which they started.

The women in London are making plans for broadcasting the needs of their small organization through the towns and villages of Great Britain. They believe, they say, that many—hearing, possibly for the first time, of conditions—will be willing to lend a helping hand, be it only in the way of the collection of small sums of money.

Strike at Chrysler Plant

DETROIT, (AP)—The Chrysler Corporation's Plymouth Plant here and the Mack Avenue plant of the Briggs Manufacturing Company were closed Nov 30 after 60 Plymouth employees began a strike. The shutdowns affected 12,900 day shift workers in both factories. The Briggs plant supplies bodies for Plymouth.

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00 six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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They're Club Members and Pals

Top: Drum and Bugle Corps of Sheffield Boys' Club in Chicago. Bottom: The boys have quarters over a police station and have learned that policemen are friends, not enemies.

Union Fishermen Seek Tuna Accord On Pacific Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—The sudden appearance of tuna fish off the Oregon coast two years ago (the run continues anually) with its resultant problems will be one of the chief subjects of discussion at the annual convention of the Federated Fishermen's Council of the Pacific when that body meets in San Francisco, Dec. 12. George Bambrick, Secretary for the F. F. C., announced that union jurisdiction, wage scales, and coastwise prices on tuna would be discussed.

The chief problem is the matter of union representation of tuna fishermen. The Pacific Coast Fishermen has jurisdiction over virtually all trolling boats and halibut schooners which have been plying Oregon coastal waters. The fishing, however, has attracted a number of California boats into northern waters, most of them under the jurisdiction of a rival union. In some instances fishermen carry cards of several unions.

It will be the aim of the convention to correct this muddle of authority, according to Mr. Bambrick, who believes a peaceful settlement will be reached which will benefit all.

Prices paid for tuna this season have been a constant source of disagreement between packers and unions, it was pointed out. Prices in Southern California often are higher than those paid in Oregon waters. This fact, it is believed, will lead to establishment of coastwise prices effective for graded tuna wherever taken.

It has been reported that Harry Lundeberg, head of the former Maritime Federation of the Pacific, is organizing a new union to include fishermen as well as other mariners. Mr. Lundeberg learned through a survey of his Union's members, that many fishermen are in favor of an international union for fishermen exclusively. The possibility of organizing such a union may be discussed at the convention.

Cincinnati Editor Of German Language Paper Spurns Medal

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 30 (AP)—F. W. Elven, editor of the Cincinnati Freie Presse, German language newspaper, who recently was named by the German Government to receive its second-class Eagle award, said he had refused to accept the citation.

"I am not interested in any country except the United States," he said. "I want the citizens of Cincinnati to know that our policy is 'United States, first, last, and always.'"

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 30 (AP)—Dr. F. K. Kruger, Wittenberg College professor who has been awarded the order of the German Eagle, First Class, declared last night that its bestowal was unexpected, but did not state whether he would accept or decline it.

"I should deplore it if the bestowal of this intended honor should be interpreted as an indication of my approval of all domestic policies of Germany," he said. "Both on scientific and humanitarian grounds, I deplore racial discrimination of any sort.

"Practically all political scientists and historians throughout the world regard the Treaty of Versailles as a great blunder which has thrown Germany and the rest of the world into much misery and confusion. With this viewpoint I am absolutely in agreement."

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New Boys' Club in Chicago Meets Above Police Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — When policemen, parents, and youngsters all pull together, juvenile delinquency doesn't have a chance.

When juvenile court officers reported recently that juvenile delinquency had been reduced at least 50 per cent in a neighborhood where the Sheffield Boys' Club had been operating in a police station building, calls began to come in from other police chiefs for boys' clubs in their neighborhoods, according to Irving Rudolph, director of the Chicago Boys' Clubs.

Not only police but parents and the business men in the communities are now stirred to make sacrifices to find club quarters where boys may busy themselves with constructive activities like organized basketball, making toys, playing musical instruments—to keep them from even thinking about breaking the neighbors' windows or pilfering automobiles.

The most recent request comes from the Woodlawn Business Men's Association, which is now furnishing quarters in a police station on the South Side, expecting to take care of the dozens of boys wandering the streets with no constructive place to go to for wholesome recreation.

It was Capt. Thomas Duffy who suggested that the second floor of the old abandoned municipal court over his police station might be a very good place for the headquarters of a boys' club. Soon a director and staff were furnished by the Chicago Boys' Club and it is this set-up at Sheffield Boys' Club which has attracted so much attention and which is now more or less a model for other communities. The Sheffield Club now reaches about 500 boys every week.

The outstanding feature of the club is the fact that the entire neighborhood is interested in it. Just a few weeks ago a parents' organization was started. This grew out of a picnic last summer in Lincoln Park, when the club invited the boys and their parents to eat sandwiches out on the green, according to Edwin B. Lowell, director of the Sheffield Club.

"We are getting fine co-operation from parents," said Mr. Lowell.

Many citizens in the community, recognizing the significance back of the boys' club, have contributed toward the furnishing of the club. The drum and bugle corps was made possible by a political leader around the corner, who turned over the equipment he once had for his own personal corps. Some 50 bugles and drums, uniforms, baton and even the flags are now the property of the club.

The boys have appointed a committee of their own members to act as a "court" when any boy abuses his musical instrument or doesn't take proper care of his suit. In other words, the boys are responsible for the upkeep of their own equipment, Mr. Lowell said.

Mediation in Spain Studied

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30 (AP)—Premier Paul Henry Spaak told Parliament on Nov. 29 that Belgium was ready to share responsibility in any attempt to end the Spanish civil war but refrained from proposing that Belgium offer itself as mediator.

He declared that mediation was a task for a great power or group of powers. He said Belgium considered collaboration with the 26 nation nonintervention committee in London no longer justified.

On Nov. 19 he had indicated to a delegation from the Belgium Labor Federation that the Government was considering the question of mediating in Spain.

Premier Spaak, addressing the Senate, said that the Government intended to negotiate with the Spanish Insurgents with a view to sending an agent to Burgos, as other nations had done. This would not constitute, he emphasized, Belgian approval of the Insurgent regime or its policies.

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced Nov. 29 in the House of Commons that Britain had demanded immediate release of two Greek freighters seized by the Spanish Insurgents.

The ships were carrying cargoes of wheat purchased in Rumania by the British Government. They were seized last week.

4,500,000 Baby Trees In Southern Nursery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Approximately 4,500,000 "baby" forest trees have been raised at the nursery of the State Department of Conservation and Development at Clayton, according to an announcement made here by R. Bruce Etheridge, Director of the Department.

In addition to the seedlings from the Clayton nursery, the announcement continued, about 100,000 seedlings will be available from the Crab Creek Nursery near Hendersonville.

Of the 4,500,000 from Clayton, 2,200,000 are loblolly pine, 1,000,000 long leaf pine, and 500,000 short leaf pine. The others are yellow poplar, black locust, white ash, black walnut, and cypress.

Richmond Hotels Plan To Serve Virginia Dishes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—When members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science gather here from Dec. 27 to Jan. 2, they will not only be greeted by Virginia cooking, but will be able to take many recipes for Virginia's famed dishes home with them.

Richmond hotels will specialize typical Virginia dishes during the convention, and then a booklet of old Virginia recipes will be distributed to each person attending the convention. The booklet is being published by Miss Aileen Brown, chief dietician at the Medical College of Virginia here, and Miss Gertrude Drinker, director of the Dairy Council of Richmond.

Vocational Group Seeks to Aid Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 30—The National convention of the American Vocational Association opened today at Hotel Jefferson with more than 4,000 teachers and representatives of numerous trades registered for sessions which will continue through Saturday.

Primary objective of the convention will be the working out of a program through which vocational guidance groups, State and Federal agencies, labor unions, and business can co-operate in finding useful and remunerative work for the unemployed, the annual influx from the various schools, and persons now in occupations unsuited to them.

Much attention is expected to be paid, judging from the talk of early arrivals, to the obtaining and evaluating reliable data that will be of assistance in helping individuals with their occupational adjustments.

The perplexities of seeking work in highly organized and highly competitive modern big business of today were summed up in a pre-convention discussion by John J. Seidel, State Director of Vocational Education in Maryland. He said it was imperative that society act to keep the youth of the nation from being buffeted about until its initiative and determination have been sapped. It is becoming more and more obvious that public agencies should give aid during the adjustment period from school to employment, Mr. Seidel said.

Thomas H. Quigley, President of the American Vocational Association and a member of the staff of Georgia School of Technology, stressed that in these days of short cuts there is a tendency among some people to regard vocational education as an escape from the exactitude of scholarship. Instead, he explained, vocational education is the channel to finished scholarships for the completion of all knowledge lies in its application. Progress is being made, he continued, but care must be maintained against the "lick and promise type of vocational education," carried on by some teachers unable to earn a living in the occupation they teach.

Economic security for the individual and economic stability for the nation, according to A. K. Getman, Chief of the Agricultural Education Bureau, State Department of Education, Albany, N. Y., can be greatly assisted by occupational education as an integral part of the school system in America. The demand for vocational-technical training cannot be doubted, he declared, by anyone who reads "Recent Social Trends" or "Technological Trends and National Policy" and so is given a dramatic outline of a new environment.

Most delegates who arrived early visited Hadley Vocational School which covers two blocks, offers more than 50 subjects, and enrolls 3,500 full time day students and 3,000 night pupils. They also visited David Ranken Jr. School of Mechanical Trades, an endowed, non-profit institution founded in 1907 by a philanthropist to train men and youths in mechanical trades and handicrafts and teach them habits of industry.

Most of the convention will be devoted to sectional meetings addressed by leaders in the fields, since there is a great diversity of educational groups represented. The first general session will be held tonight with Dr. Quigley presiding. Edwin A. Lee, Director of the National Occupational Conference and Professor of Education of Teachers College, Columbia University, will speak on "Our Need for Vocational Guidance." He will be followed by Paul W. Chapman, Dean of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, with "The Establishment of the Vocational Information and Guidance Service in the Office of Education." Aubrey Williams, Director of the NYA, will also speak.

Miss Ruth Freegard, Chief of Homemaking Education for Michigan and Vice-President of the Association, will preside Thursday afternoon at a combined sectional meeting on "Vocational Education—the Hope of Tomorrow." Sections represented will be: agriculture, commerce, home economics, industrial arts, industrial education, part time schools, vocational guidance, and rehabilitation by vocations.

At the annual banquet that evening, Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Journal, will speak on "A Newspaperman Looks at Vocational Education." Labor's views on the same subject will be expressed by George L. Googe, American Federation of Labor representative and a member of the President's Advisory Committee on Education.

Some New Stevensoniana From Isobel Field

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Isobel Field is perplexed, an unusual circumstance for that doughty individual. Mrs. Field heard somewhere that "age is a placid time with little to do but dream over memories and when you never make new friends." And now at 80 she finds herself coming from California and taking an apartment in New York city for a month of playgoing and museum visiting. She is keenly interested in the theater and eager to learn about the new art and its terminology. And, as she told me the other afternoon, "I made a new friend yesterday, and one today, and I expect to make another tomorrow."

Mrs. Field may be surprised, but she is not at a loss for reasons why all this should be. About friends, she thinks that years bring appreciation for friendship, understanding that it is not a mere happenstance but a careful building, and realization that friendship demands loyalty and a keen sense of responsibility.

A Cordial Welcome

New Yorkers are giving Mrs. Field a cordial welcome on three counts. There is her own recent book, "The Life I've Loved" (Longmans Green), in which she told much about her stepfather, Robert Louis Stevenson. Then there was her husband, Salisbury (Ned) Field, who was a playwright, and her son, Austin Strong, who is one.

Mrs. Field does not talk much about her own writing but she is proud of being the wife and mother of men who on two occasions had simultaneous successes running on Broadway.

The other evening, Mrs. Field went to a birthday party, quite a celebrated party, since it was for Anne Ide Cockran, to whom many years ago Stevenson gave his own birthday. Mr. Ide, in Samoa, told the author about his baby daughter in Vermont who had no anniversary of her own since she was born on Christmas Day. In what has become a well-known document Stevenson conferred his own day on the little girl.

At the recent celebration Mr. Strong read lines written on another occasion by Stevenson: "So long as we love we serve. So long as we are loved by others I should say we are indispensable and no man is useless while he has a friend."

Writing Habits

Mrs. Field told me of other writing habits of Stevenson. He never answered requests for autographs in which he was addressed as "Mr. Stevenson." But when he was sent a stamp for the reply, even though the stamp was useless to him on Samoa, he always added "a sentiment" to his name.

Our conversation was interrupted several times by the telephone. Once it was an engagement for a radio speech, and Mrs. Field wrote it down promptly, because, as she explained, "otherwise I would be certain on that day to go to the circus or something."

In the midst of all the flurry it was amusing to recall that two publishers declined Mrs. Field's book before it was accepted by Longmans Green, one because he was certain that "the vogue of Stevenson is out," and the other because "Stevenson no longer makes a popular appeal."

* * *

Paris-Bound

Lilian Mowrer, author of "Journalist's Wife" (Morrow), has sailed for her home in Paris after a lecture tour of the eastern United States. As she went to the boat Mrs. Mowrer was repeating to interviewers that she has no other book on hand, that she does not understand how authors can disclaim, "Now I shall do another book," and that she has to wait until inspiration moves her.

Mrs. Mowrer too has been making the rounds of picture galleries, being mainly interested to see what Americans choose of European art.

She is going home with a new impression of Americans, namely that they are "excedingly well informed on world affairs, an even more vital individual interest than Europeans display."

Even the plays she saw, while they were entertainment, "have a hard core of problem," and Mrs. Mowrer regards this as both significant and heartening.

* * *

50,000 Words Fewer

It is not always what you put into a book that counts, but sometimes what you take out of it. David Loth, for instance, thought it would take him two years to do "Public Plunder" (Carrick and Evans) but he wrote so much that he was four years at the task. Now he has knocked out 50,000 words, just put them in the wastebasket so to speak, and thinks the book is much better without them.

I asked Mr. Loth whether after four years in the mental company of grafters he did not feel like becoming a modern Diogenes and going out with a lantern to seek an honest man. To which the author responded with a heartening comment about the increase of honesty, both public and private, and said that if he did take a lantern and go out on the street of any city today he was quite certain that he would find mankind more honest than formerly.

To back up his argument, Mr. Loth quoted the ancient custom of lawyers who had to appear in court sending gifts to the judges who were to sit in their cases. Certain public offices, he added, were as much the property of the men who held them as the shirts on their backs, and a postmaster about to move out of a district would put his job up at public auction.

The world moves forward to better things, says Mr. Loth.

Marjorie Shuler

Wake Islands Are Called Paradise By Couple Who Just Ache to Go Back

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Wake Islands—barren, lonely atolls of the far Pacific in the minds of most people—are, in fact, a paradise—a "glorious paradise"—say Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jenkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are the ones to know, for they've lived there the past 14 months in the employ of Pan-American Airways, they're anxious to go back, and will go back—if husband wins appointment as new postmaster.

The Islands' inhabitants number only the 12 persons who keep Peale Island—one of three atolls in the Wake Group—shipshape for the regular stopover of Pan-American's Manila clippers, "but life on the Wakes is far from drab," insists Mr. Jenkins.

"Peale, a mile and three quarters long and three quarters of a mile wide, is glorious. The weather is warm—comfortable the year round."

There is tennis, archery and swimming—all enjoyed under sunlight, floodlight or, best of all, Pacific moonlight.

"And the fishing — green parrot fish, ulua, wahoo, coral cod, bonita, barracuda—."

"Some day the world will discover Peale is a paradise."

Union Leader Urges Ballot Against Foes

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 30 (AP)—Enlistment of a "ballot army" of 15,000,000, from members of the American Federation of Labor and their friends, to fight anti-labor legislation at the polls was envisaged for the United States today by C. J. Haggerty, President of the California Federation of Labor.

Organized labor in California defeated this month a measure to limit and regulate picketing. It had been suggested for other coast states.

Mr. Haggerty proposed that individual unions require each member to be a registered voter, to present a registration slip when paying dues and to offer proof of voting following an election. He said the plan would "probably" be submitted to officials of the A. F. of L. nationally.

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Links in Christianity's Chain: Baptist Church Holds Vital Place in World

Fiftieth of 56 Articles

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The rite of baptism as a sacrament reaches far back into the early history of religion. As a ceremony of purification it was early observed in Jewish worship, even before the advent of Christianity. Present-day Protestants relate the founding of this observance to the words of Christ Jesus as recorded in the third chapter of John's Gospel. When Nicodemus came to inquire of the Master as to his status, he declared that a new birth was necessary to enable one to enter the Kingdom of God, and when Nicodemus asked how this could be, Jesus declared that a man "must be born of water and of the Spirit" in order to enter into this experience. Again, after the resurrection, as recorded by Mark, Jesus declared, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved."

These statements by the Nazarene, coupled with his submission to baptism by John the Baptist, in Jordan, appear as a sufficient warrant for the acceptance of this rite by many Protestant denominations as a ceremony necessary to salvation. And their position is strengthened by certain passages in the writings of the early Apostolic Fathers, especially Hermas and Justin. Tertullian held that baptism was the very gateway to eternal life itself.

Early believers in this rite even held it necessary to the salvation of an infant that he be baptized, and infant baptism was generally observed in the Church during the early days of the Reformation. Certain groups reasoned, however, that as the Scriptures did not teach this doctrine and as an infant received the rite of baptism not of his own volition but because of the wish of another, on becoming of adult age he should be re-baptized if he became a believer. This group were known as Anabaptists, a term derisively applied. Luther was opposed to this doctrine and the Anabaptists were persecuted in various countries where it had taken root.

Courtesy, The Americana

John Milton, Author of 'Paradise Lost'

Code of Doctrine Promulgated

Definite beginnings of this denomination may be referred to 1525, when certain reformers, dissatisfied with what they regarded as the weakness of Lutheranism, in a house near Zurich, Switzerland, instituted the rite of baptism of believers by sprinkling. Immersion soon followed as a more complete ceremonial. How this innovation was opposed by the Government is seen in the fact that in the following year certain leaders of the Anabaptists were ordered drowned. Other leaders came to the front, the followers increased in numbers, and a code of doctrine was promulgated. The Bible was held to be the sole law of the Church; and the proper sequence of religious worship to be preaching the Word, hearing, belief, baptism, works; and the life of the individual was the test of his worthiness.

The leader of this movement, Woldshut Hubmaier, was so severely persecuted that he fled to Moravia, where he was highly successful in advancing his cause. Like many another religious movement, the Anabaptists prospered in the face of opposition. It seems that persecution has had the invariable effect of welding together those who may have been but loosely joined, thereby making for greater strength and progress.

Especially in Germany and the Netherlands did the movement receive approval. Its early name, Anabaptists, which signified re-baptism, gave way to the simple term, Baptist. The denomination supplanted Lutheranism and Catholicism in many parts of Europe, and its number grew apace.

Articles of Faith Drafted

At a meeting held in 1527, articles of faith were drawn up which conceived of the church as consisting of local congregations "of baptized experiential Christians—united as the body of Christ by common observance of the Lord's Supper; its only weapon is excommunication." All "servitude of the flesh," that is, of fixed rites, was rejected. Each group was to choose its own officers, who were to administer all discipline. While they recognized the necessity of stable civil government, they were to abstain from taking part in it. The taking of oaths for any purpose was especially forbidden. Here was laid down a certain ideology which was followed in the later centuries by other religionists in a definite church polity.

The advanced position taken by the Baptists has been attributed to various causes. Conforming, as they held, to the requirements of true Christianity as affirmed in the Scriptures, they provided for self-government by the congregation, entirely apart from direction or domination by the State, or any central Church authority. They took the Bible for their guide and promoted strict adherence to its teachings. This led to their being called ascetics. They neither believed in Luther's doctrine of forgiveness of sin nor with the Roman Catholic idea of salvation to be won through sacrament. Extremists sprang up who went far into radical doctrines. Inevitably this intensified opposition and persecution until the larger portion of Protestantism was arrayed against them. Neither martyrdom of their leaders, nor persecution of Church and State dampened their ardor nor stopped the growth of the movement. Some opponents rejoiced in this division of Protestantism. The movement had the effect of driving Lutheranism to the belief that a church ruled by a magistrate and an ecclesiastical heirarchy was the only safeguard against oppression from Rome.

Divided Into Two Groups

From the appearance of this movement in England, Baptists were divided into two bodies, determined by their adherence to the theology of Arminius or Calvin. Adherence to the former came about in this way. A group of Separatists with John Smyth at their head, in 1608 fled from Gainsborough, in England, to Holland, to escape the persecution to which dissenters were then subjected. Smyth, a former clergyman in the Church of England, found there a new doctrine. He then rejected infant baptism and accepted the rite of baptism only of believers, that is, of those who had laid hold of the Christian ideal and adopted it as the way of life. This caused a division in his group. Many, unwilling to accept his leadership in this, to them, heretical doctrine, returned to England and, in 1611, established there the first Baptist Church. By 1644, the number was only 47, so slow was the growth. These, termed General Baptists, held that the atonement of Christ is not only for the elect but is universal.

The Calvinist wing of the Baptists, holding that atonement is particular or individual, grew out of a group of Separatists who organized a church in London in 1638. This group was known as Particular Baptists. In 1644, seven churches of this order united in a Confession of Faith in which they were joined by a church from France. Baptism was then defined as dipping or plunging. But both branches of this order grew apace and finally came together as the Baptist Church.

During the Civil War in England, they were looked upon not only with tolerance but even with approbation. Their stern adherence to definite interpretation of Scripture found favor with the Puritan Roundheads of Cromwell. Several of his chief officers were Baptists, and distinguished men of the Baptist faith rendered substantial service to the cause of liberty. John Milton was an avowed disciple of this faith, although he refrained from joining the Church.

Barred Civic Activity

The leaders of the movement still held resolutely to the doctrine of abstention from civic activity. The contention was that the church as a religious body should be wholly free from control by the State and that religious liberty should be accorded to all, even to Roman Catholics and Jews. This program was 200 years ahead of its public adoption in England.

With the restoration of the Monarchy under Charles II, and the ascendancy of the State Church, Baptists again suffered severe persecution. Two acts enforced against them illustrate the bitterness of the opposition. These were known as the "Conventicle" and the "Five Mile Act." The former forbade the gathering for worship, except in the Church of England services, of more than five persons. The latter act forbade any person not in agreement with the Church of England to teach in the schools, or to approach within five miles of a town until he had sworn that he would perform no overt act either against the Church or State. Many resisted and the prisons were filled. Among those imprisoned was John Bunyan, who wrote "Pilgrim's Progress" while confined in the gaol at Bedford.

In 1673, an act was passed providing that all who held offices of State, Army, or Navy should have membership in the Church of England. And this act stood as the law of England until 1828. It has been said of these acts that while they were not acts of the Church, yet they were passed in Parliament by men who were Church of England communicants.

Of this situation an eminent historian has declared that "for churchmen to degrade the holiest rite of their religion by making it the stepping-stone to office and emolument was startling indeed," and he adds: "The history of the Sacramental Test in England is one of the saddest chapters in the whole of church history. It kept out only the honest and high-minded. It dulled the religious instinct, and lowered irretrievably for generations the whole conception of the Sacraments" (Wakeman: "History of the Church of England").

Strong Position Retained

So severe was this persecution that the strength of the Baptist Church was temporally weakened. For a century thereafter their progress was slow. Not until the middle of the eighteenth century, with the Wesleyan revival in religion, was a new impetus given to the denomination. The wave of religious fervor that spread over England touched them, and there began a revival that placed the Baptist Church among the most important forces for righteousness in the Island Kingdom. It has retained its position to the present day. A Foreign Missionary society, organized in 1792, carried the gospel of Christ far afield, and beyond doubt a large measure of the success attained by missionary movements may be traced to the work of the Baptist Church.

The early history of Baptists in America deals with precarious conditions. Among the early comers to the Massachusetts Bay Colony was Roger Williams, a Church of England clergyman. Discredited in the colony because of advanced views, in 1635, Williams was sentenced to be deported. To avoid this he escaped through the wilderness and upon land purchased from the Indians established the colony of Providence, on the basis of complete liberty, both civil and religious. He was convinced that only believers were worthy of baptism. Others of the small company agreed and all were baptized into this doctrine. This was the first Baptist group in America, and, as it were, the direct outcome of religious persecution.

Held Firm to Faith

Welsh Baptists established a church in Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1667. In Boston, a church of this faith was founded in 1655. Until near the end of the seventeenth century these hardy religionists were persecuted—fined, imprisoned, and whipped for their faith—but they held firm. Gradually, other churches were formed in various parts of America. In Philadelphia, in 1707, a Baptist Association was formed which became the second center of the movement. In 1832, the American Home Baptist Mission Society was organized, which has exercised an important influence in promoting Baptist doctrine. Differences growing out of the institution of slavery divided the Baptist forces into Northern and Southern groups. Only in recent years have these differences lessened, and today this denomination, united in its doctrine, if not in its polity, is one of the strongest in America.

Disagreements regarding interpretation of Scripture at one time led to the separation of a group from the main body, termed Free-Will Baptists. These dissenters refused to accept the doctrine of election, that is, that certain individuals are selected by divine will for salvation. The schism, however, was temporary and they have now joined again with the parent church.

Pension on War of 1812 Still Being Paid by U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War of 1812 ended 123 years ago but one person in the United States is still receiving a pension for services rendered by a relative in that conflict.

The lone pensioner is Mrs. Esther Ann Hill Morgan of Independence, Ore. Mrs. Morgan is the daughter of John Hill, a private in the New York Militia.

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President to Remain Aloof Pending Events in Germany

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt's apparent intention to await developments abroad before deciding on resumption of full diplomatic relations with Germany stood out here today as the most concrete development from the conferences on oppressed minorities in Central Europe.

The Chief Executive told a roadside press conference yesterday that Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson would not return to his Berlin post at present. He added, however, that the career diplomat was right when he objected to terming his stay in Washington "indefinite."

Mr. Wilson, who was summoned home when rioting against the Jews broke out in Germany, and William Phillips, Ambassador to Italy, conferred at the "Little White House" here Sunday and Monday. The President said Mr. Phillips, home on leave, would sail about Dec. 10 to return to his post.

All the President would say about his week-end diplomatic talks was that he made a general check-up of the racial and religious persecutions abroad.

He said he did not know when he would fill the diplomatic vacancy at Moscow caused by last summer's transfer of Ambassador Joseph E. Davies from Soviet Russia to Belgium and volunteered that Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to Great Britain, who has been active in refugee negotiations abroad, would return to the United States soon on leave. Reports that William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to France, was coming to Warm Springs from a vacation in Nassau, Bahamas, were not confirmed here, but officials said if he did it would be a courtesy visit.

Switching to domestic affairs, the President told his press conference he had appointed his personal physician for the last five years, Dr. Ross T. McIntire, as Surgeon-General of the Navy with the rank of Rear Admiral, and Representative Edward Eicher, retiring Iowa Democrat, as a member of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission.

He also announced Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama would be here tomorrow for a conference on the legislative program for the new Congress.

Dr. McIntire's appointment is effective tomorrow. He succeeds Rear Admiral Percival S. Rossiter, another Roosevelt appointee who has retired.

Mr. Eicher, a member of the House group on the Joint Congressional-Executive Monopoly Investigating Committee and the House Interstate Commerce Committee, did not seek another House term in the November elections.

The President saw only one official caller yesterday, Representative Marvin Jones (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, for a discussion of the farm question.

Commenting on the annual report of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange which set forth certain "basic principles" to be considered but proposed no solution of the farm problem, the President said this was typical of resolutions passed by various trade groups, including the National Manufacturers Association.

He said frequently resolutions are adopted outlining worthy objectives but they neglect to suggest a plan to attain them. The first thing to do is to find a plan and then a method of financing, he added.

President 'Kibitzes' Novelty Golf Match

By the Associated Press

Warm Springs, Ga., Nov. 30

President Roosevelt "kibitzed" what newspapermen had billed a "screwball handicap" golf match here yesterday.

He drove up beside a fairway to watch an 18-hole contest between two reporters, one using his clubs all the time and the other alternating between club shots and throwing the ball.

His presence was not noticed until the match was under way. The suggestions he shouted from his open car must have been a little upsetting to the orthodox shooter. He lost to the "hit and pitch" golfer by 17 strokes.

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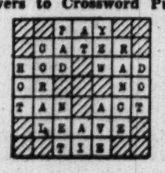


Wide Radio Net Covers South Pacific

Opening of new station in Pukapuka, Cook Islands, is link in 4,000-mile chain.

News in Radio

Opening of a new radio station at Pukapuka, in the northern group of the New Zealand-owned Cook Islands, is a reminder of the way in which a radio net is being woven in the South Pacific.

An immense area in the southwestern section of this great ocean is now in touch with New Zealand. This wide stretch of water stood in need of some effective intercommunication such as radio has supplied and in establishing these contacts the New Zealand Post Office has done much pioneering work.

Radio in the South Pacific is grouped around five main centers. In the Cook Islands group four low-powered stations to the north and south maintain contact with the central station at Rarotonga, which in turn keeps a daily schedule with ZLW, Wellington, N. Z.

Two days away from Rarotonga by boat, to the northeast, is the Society Islands group, a French possession, which has a central radio station at Papeete and a set-up which now lists five outlying stations. Papeete also keeps daily contact with ZLW, Wellington, and also with Saigon, French Indo-China, far away to the west.

Serves Far Territories

The Tongan radio system revolves round Nukualofa, capital of the Friendly Islands, and includes four subsidiaries. These also make daily contacts with Wellington and also with Suva, Fiji.

In the New Zealand territory of Western Samoa there is a very complete radio set-up. The chief station at Apia calls Wellington frequently every day and also links up seven smaller stations which penertate northward into the Union Islands. A new development has been the opening of an ultra-short wave service for communication between ships in Apia Harbor and the Apia Post Office.

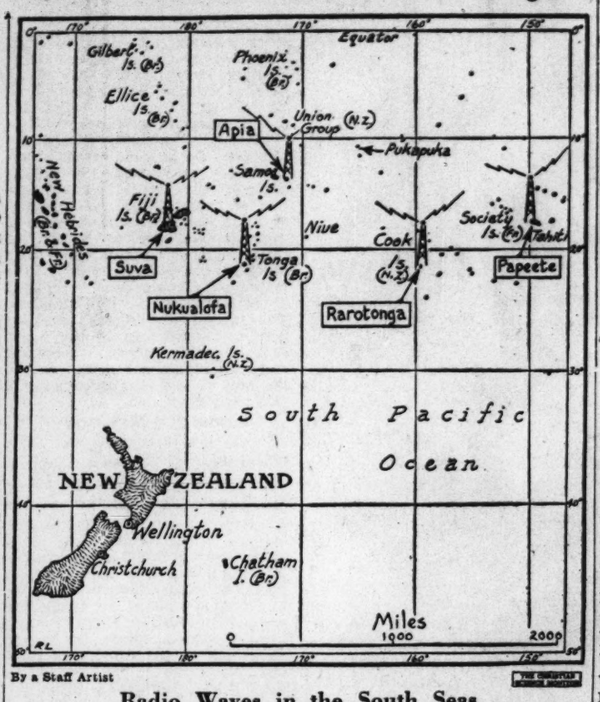
There are six minor stations in the Fiji service, the main plant being at Suva which calls Australia and Samoa ever day, but has to use the cable to reach New Zealand direct.

Most of these radio transmitters are operated on small power. At the Chatham Islands, owned by New Zealand, a wind-driven generator easily maintains communication with the mainland 300 miles away. The Cook Islands administration relies on dry batteries or most of its stations but at the new one at Pukapuka, in the northern part of the group, a wind-driven generator is being used.

Served by Trained Operators

To this wide chain, extending over 3,000 miles north and south and almost 4,000 miles east and west, go radio operators trained in the New Zealand service. To all these stations the New Zealand Post Office gives advice and technical assistance. Some of the small subsidiary stations are now operated by natives who are proving efficient in this role, and after six to nine months' training at Apia, in New Zealand Samoa, are able to give good service as operators and also to remedy any of the principal faults which are found in equipment. There is on record the case of one native radio operator who arrived at Apia from one of the Samoan Islands bringing his radio station under his arm "to be fixed."

The service which radio gives the islanders ranges all the way from commerce to personal. When natives are growing fruit for export, old troubles of delay in arrival of freighters and consequent deterioration of fruit while waiting for them, have now been virtually overcome. The radio keeps the shippers in day to day touch with the movements of the ships and thus gives them exact knowledge of when to send forward their highly-perishable cargo.



By a Staff Artist

Radio Waves in the South Seas

This map shows the five major stations in the South Sea Islands which regularly communicate with New Zealand. Each of these stations also contacts a number of smaller local stations.

Amateur Help

"It has become the moral obligation of every amateur to be prepared in case of any communications emergency," says the chapter on "Emergency and Portable Equipment" in the Radio Amateur's Handbook, whose sixteenth edition has just been issued by the American Radio Relay League. This official amateur policy sounded in the new edition of the amateur's "Bible" is a recognition as well as heeding that amateur radio communication which did such excellent service in the Ohio floods of 1937, the southern California flood of early 1938, and the New England hurricane of recent memory has become a public welfare as well as a hobbyist art. Recognition of this valuable service should prevent any encroachment or curtailment of amateur activities by commercial interests.

Begun in part this year by Ross Hull, its editor, whose accidental passing recently was a source of regret to amateurs, the book was brought to completion by the A. R. R. L. staff. The valuable research on ultra-high frequencies, which was Mr. Hull's contribution to amateur art, were edited by Vernon Chambers, Mr. Hull's laboratory assistant.

The current edition contains 560 pages on amateur fundamentals, tubes, theory, receiver and transmitter design, power supplies, antennas, measuring instruments, and station operation. There is a six-page topical index, and 104-page catalog section of amateur radio equipment. The work is profusely illustrated with 815 illustrations, and 50 charts and tables. Price, paper bound, is $1 in the continental United States, and $1.25 elsewhere. The American Radio Relay League is located in West Hartford, Conn.

Physician Made Rear Admiral By President Has Fine Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—President Roosevelt's appointment of his personal physician, Capt. Ross T. McIntire, as surgeon general of the Navy with rank of Rear Admiral is likely to cause a considerable stir among many—particularly in service circles—who are not intimately acquainted with this case.

When President Wilson elevated his physician, then Lieut. Commander Cary T. Grayson, to the rank of Rear Admiral, a protracted protest resulted and endangered confirmation of the appointment in the Senate During the years since, there have also been many protests at the elevation of White House aides and presidential physicians to higher rank than they might otherwise have enjoyed, and attempts have been made to estop the practice by law. President Roosevelt's naval aide, then Capt. Wilson Brown, was latterly made Commandant of the Naval Academy at Annapolis and some criticism was heard in naval circles. Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover also elevated various aides or physicians to higher rank.

The fact of the matter is that these officers touched by the White House wand frequently find themselves in embarrassing positions. Dr. McIntire now holds the actual rank of Commander, and was given the courtesy rank of Captain because of his assignment to the White House. His appointment as Surgeon General will "jump" him over 118 senior officers in the Medical Corps, it is calculated at the Navy Department.

But Dr. McIntire is the most modest of men, devotedly attached to the naval service, and anxious not to deviate from its standards. While assigned to the White House, he has diligently continued work in the Navy which he might easily have let slide. He has, however, been in daily attendance at the White House and has traveled on nearly all of President Roosevelt's trips, including the sea voyages when very few others were present.

The President has a high estimate of Dr. McIntire's qualities, which is also shared by experts in his field, and that has brought about this appointment. Dr. McIntire will lead in co-ordination of the various medical services of the Government, and in their co-operation with local authorities. He will be in direct supervision of construction of a new naval hospital on the outskirts of Washington which is expected to be a world model of its kind. He is a native of Oregon, and a highly regarded professional specialist.

Scrap Iron Shipping To Japan Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Protests against the shipping of American scrap iron to Japan for use in manufacture of war materials have been sent to Washington by the San Diego Ministerial Association, the San Diego Peace Committee and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Petitions signed by more than 1,000 men and women of this city have gone to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, accompanied by a letter signed by Dr. Walter J. Sherman, and Kate H. Dewing, chairman of the Peace Committee and the Women's League respectively.

"We believe that if the State Department had the power to apply so unjustly the provisions of the Neutrality Act in the case of war-torn Spain, the State Department can find a way to halt this trade in those materials which are used to murder Chinese people, and make possible the seizure of their homeland," the protest read, in part.

Government and Press Wire Rates Compared

WASHINGTON (AP)—Examiner J. Fred Johnson of the Communications Commission over-ruled a contention Nov. 25 that telegraphic charges for press messages had no part in a hearing on charges made for Government telegrams.

Robert M. Cooper, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, asked a Western Union Telegraph Co. witness whether the press did not enjoy a lower rate than the Government. The company's attorneys objected but Mr. Johnson ruled that the subject of press rates was germane.

Government rates are approximately 40 per cent lower than commercial rates, it was testified. Three Western Union officials, declaring that the rates were too low, said the Government received preferred service.

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Stockyards Tieup Faces Stalemate Until Next Week

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—Opposing forces in the Chicago stockyards strike, apparently no nearer an agreement than they were at the inception of the dispute, marked time today pending resumption of peace negotiations next week.

Prospects of an early settlement faded after yesterday's day-long conference failed to break the deadlock.

Livestock handlers of the Congress of International Organizations who quit work Nov. 21 have sought a checkoff, a written contract, and a closed shop, among other concessions, from the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company.

Martin Durkin, a state conciliator, said the handlers' representatives asked for another conference today or tomorrow, but that O. T. Henkle, General Manager of the Yards, had found it impossible to renew peace negotiations until Monday.

Meanwhile, the world's biggest livestock market continued inactive except for the disposal of less than 4,000 animals which arrived in the yards since the strike began.

Under an agreement between Union officials and the Chicago Livestock Exchange, commission men were granted permission to sell the livestock stranded by the strike.

The Exchange Board of Directors renewed an appeal to farmers, stockmen and shippers to halt all shipments until the dispute has been settled. Because some livestock has arrived despite previous appeals, the directors declared it was advisable "to negotiate for an embargo on all livestock coming to this market." Charles R. Rice, Exchange President, said railroads could declare such an embargo at any time.

This development followed a move by union leaders to ascertain the extent of livestock diversion from Chicago to other meat processing centers. Don Harris, a strike leader, said all local units of the Packing House Workers Organizing Committee had been asked to report the receipt of livestock from Chicago.

Mr. Harris declined to explain the significance of his action. Some observers interpreted it as a possible threat of a nation-wide sympathy strike of livestock handlers and packing house workers. The possibility of a strike among C. I. O. workers in Chicago packing plants was voiced previously by other union chieftains.

Rural Population Grows in Quebec; Trend Is Reversed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — That the rural population of Quebec has increased by more than 75,000 in a little more than two years of Premier Duplessis' Government was the assertion of Bona Dussault, Minister of Agriculture. Rural credits have enabled a great many farmers to carry on with profit so that the cities have not attracted them. More than 10,000 loans have been granted, and the desertion of the countryside in Quebec is rapidly ceasing.

In 1871, the rural population amounted to 80 per cent of that in the Province, but by 1931 it had declined to 37 per cent. At that time the population of Quebec Province was 2,874,255, or 1,483,753 in the urban centers and 1,390,502 in rural districts. This total was an increase of 513,590 in the decade since 1921. Now it is estimated that the population is well above the three-million mark. The census figures of 1931 showed that Quebec contained 27.70 per cent of the total population of Canada, as against only 26.87 per cent in 1921. The numerical increase for the whole of Canada in the 10 years was 1,588,837, Quebec ranking first with 513,590, followed by Ontario, whose population increased by 498.021, in that period.

The proportion of children up to nine years is much higher in Quebec than in the other Provinces. Native-born persons in this Province constitute more than 91 per cent of the population. There are 24 cities, about 100 towns, and 300 villages.

In Quebec new settlements are being formed in the northern country, especially where mining is in evidence. This aids in preserving the balance between town and country.

Illinois High School Girl Wins Highest Livestock Prize

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—The highest livestock award of the International Livestock Exposition was won yesterday by a slender brunette high-school girl with an Aberdeen-Angus steer she bought last January for $60.

Competing against some of the country's outstanding livestock breeders, Irene Brown of Aledo, Ill., led Mercer, her 21-months-old jet-black, 1,133-pound steer into the show ring, and after critical examination William J. Cumber, expert livestock judge from Theale, Berkshire, England, selected the girl's entry as the grand champion steer of the show.

Thus, a steer that weighed 550 pounds when Miss Brown bought him and was fed as a 4-H Club project, was elevated to livestock stardom, and it was the first time a 4-H Club girl had won the award.

Judge Cumber selected Master of Oklahoma, another Aberdeen-Angus steer, exhibited by Oklahoma A. & M. College, as the reserve grand champion.

The two steers were selected from 12 representing the best of various breeds which had survived two days of elimination judging.

Miss Brown bought Mercer from Dr. R. C. Johnson of Aledo, last January. As he grew up on the 360-acre Brown farm he took on excellent conformation and during the late summer was exhibited at fairs. She estmated that Mercer had won approximately $900 in prize money. Her investment in the steer amounted to about $160, including the purchase price and feed.

Mercer's reign as grand champion will be brief. Thursday he will go on the auction block to be knocked down to the highest bidder. Miss Brown will receive a handsome sum for him. Last year's grand champion steer brought $2.35 a pound.

Miss Brown expects to use the money she receives for Mercer to go to college. That she should have knowledge of livestock comes natural to her, since both her father and grandfather are Aberdeen Angus breeders.

The grand champion barrow of the show was a heavyweight Berkshire, shown by Pennsylvania State College. The reserve grand championship went to Arnold Moore of Union City, Okla., who showed a heavy Poland-China Barrow.

The grand champion pen of Barrows was exhibited by Roger Amsler, of Rensselaer, Indiana. He showed a pen of five heavyweight Hampshires. The reserve grand championship went to Purdue University on a pen of medium weight Chester Whites.

H. C. Korneman, of Danville, Ill., showed the grand champion Belgian Mare of the show.

The grand champion Stallion of the Percheron breed, Hesitation Leon, was shown by Ohio State University. Obusier, shown by D. P. Haxton, of Columbus, Ohio, was chosen reserve grand champion of the breed.

Organized Farmers in West Plan to Expand Nationally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30—The Associated Farmers of the Pacific Coast will meet Dec. 9 at Ventura, California, to form a national organization proposing to "ensure peaceful labor relations on every farm in the United States," even as that organization becomes the storm center of a growing controversy over its financial support, its objectives and the part it played in forwarding referenda to discipline labor in the Nov. 8 elections. The name proposed is the Associated Farmers of America.

States to be represented at the Ventura convention are said to be Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, (perhaps Missouri) New York, South Carolina, (perhaps Pennsylvania, Florida, and New Jersey) Montana, Idaho, Arizona, Washington, Colorado, Oregon, California, Nevada, and Wyoming. Other states may send delegates at the last moment.

This drive for banding together farmers and farm-owners for the purpose of giving them collective bargaining power in their dealings with newly organized farm-worker unions is new only in the fact that it now seeks national scope.

More than 100,000 members are now claimed by the Associated Farmers of the Pacific Coast, a body that was recruited only last December from among farmers in Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, and Arizona. Nucleus for this mushrooming body of "aggressive" farmers was the Associated Farmers of California, organized in 1933, incorporated in 1934, now totaling some 25,000 membership.

The impending organization into a national body brings charges by the Congress of Industrial Organizations and small farm groups that the Associated Farmers is not actually a spontaneous farmer organization.

Such charges plus the fact of the Associated Farmers being investigated by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee tend to focus widespread attention on what, till last year, was a purely California organization with the avowed purpose to oppose Communism and "unfair" organization of labor on Pacific Coast farms.

The crux of the matter appears to lie in the fact that considerable California farming is done by migrant labor on large scale farms, orchards owned partly, if not mostly by so-called gentlemen farmers and men in financial circles.

Thus informed observers have long regarded the Associated Farmers of the Pacific Coast as strictly an employers' organization, representative of corporation farmers, rather than dirt farmers. It is bitterly criticized by most labor organizations, which regard it as a method for combatting unionism.

Likewise, charges have frequently been made that the Associated Farmers operated to foster and promote vigilante activity, particularly toward the migrant workers who wander with the harvests up and down the Pacific Coast. Union organization of these workers has been strongly opposed by the Associated Farmers.

While the right of California's corporate-farm managers and wealthy landowners to organize themselves is not challenged, it is charged that the name of the organization is misleading, and that some of its activities have gone beyond the limits of proper organization.

In California, where the Associated Farmers began in 1934, the farm labor problem is different from anywhere else in the country. Now when the Association spreads its wings across nation, close observers expect difficulty immediately as to what effect the body will have on what are considered "ordinary farms and farm labor."

Headquarters here of the Simon J. Lubin Society, which calls itself a small-farmer protective group, has just published a pamphlet called, Who Are the Associated Farmers, charging that big Eastern industrialists and monied groups, as well as Western industrialists including Lammot du Pont, A. P. Sloan, Jr., State Chamber of Commerce here, Southern Pacific, Trans-America, Santa Fe, Southern California Gas & Electric, Pacific Gas Electric, are sparkplugs of the original group.

Sources of Funds

Original financing for the creation of the California group in 1933-34, Mr. Goodcell revealed came from certain railroad companies, public utilities, manufacturers of wood boxes, canners leagues, can manufacturers and the big oil companies. This amounted originally to about $15,000 he said.

The C. I. O. says, as does the Lubin Society, that these groups still are contributing freely to the Association.

It is charged—and the La Follette Investigating Committee is probing this charge—that leaders of the Associated Farmers of the Pacific Coast and California are merely "fronts" for great industrial organizations who want to prevent organized labor from agriculture and to keep the small farmer under their thumb.

Mr. Goodcell declared that the Associated Farmers of America would not be a rival, nor would it compete with any other farm organization.

"To the contrary," he said, "it seeks to co-operate with all other farmer groups in the safeguarding of farmers' rights and in protecting the welfare of agriculture throughout the nation."

Two Brothers of Canada Win Wheat and Oats Championship

WEMBLEY, Alta., Nov. 30 (CP)—William Justyn Rigby, the world's new oats king, took his latest triumph at the Chicago Hay and Grain Show with a smile. He received the Canadian oats king crown two weeks ago at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair and the World's crown at the Chicago Show last Sunday.

"I expected to be well up on the lists as I had an exceptional sample," he said. "To have my own judgment borne out by such experts as are at Chicago gives great satisfaction."

Justyn also had a good word for his younger brother, Lloyd, who was crowned world wheat kind at Chicago Sunday.

Both boys were born in Calgary and moved with their parents to a 320-acre farm near here in 1927. Their father formerly was a school teacher.

Their victories this year are remarkable because no rain fell on their farm, 4½ miles from Wembley, until August.

Lloyd is taking a "two-in-one" course at the agricultural school and expects to graduate in the spring.

"You see, I'm interested in fruit culture, too, and I want to learn more about it. I particularly want to learn about the growing of fruits in western Canada."

Award of the wheat and oats titles to the Rigby brothers climaxed consistent victories by both in various shows since 1933.

Lloyd was a member of the junior grain judging championship team at the 1937 Toronto Royal Winter Fair and he scored more points than any other contestant in the event this year. He also won the junior late white oats title at Toronto this year.

W. Justyn Rigby, the new "oats king," also won the oats championship at Toronto this year. He was a member of the team that won the junior grain judging title at the Royal Winter Fair in 1935.

Apple Growers Win Awards

HALIFAX, N. S. (CP)—Nova Scotia apple growers exhibiting in competitive classes for Canadians at the Imperial Fruit Show at Bristol, England, have won eight first prizes, Agriculture Minister J. A. McDonald of Nova Scotia announced.

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Police Can Tell Reich Jews When They Can Leave Homes

BERLIN, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Government carried its sweeping anti-Jewish campaign a step further today with the publication of an order empowering the police to tell German Jews when they may or may not leave their homes and where they may or may not go.

It was explained that the order provided a "legal basis" for yesterday's decree forbidding Jews to appear on the streets during eight hous on the Day of National Solidarity, Dec. 3.

The regulation declared that "the proper provincial police departments" may forbid German Jews or Jews without nationality to appear in definite districts or to leave their houses at definite times. Violations will be punishable by fines up to 150 marks ($60) or imprisonment up to six weeks.

Dec. 3 is the day authorities collect money on the streets for the winter relief fund.

Indications that Jews would be deprived of radios was seen, meanwhile, in a court decision that they might be taken to pay debts. Radios otherwise cannot be seized, since they are regarded as an important instrument for spreading Government news. The Court held Jews are not Germans and there is no public interest in keeping them informed.

Das Schwarze Korps, organ of Adolf Hitler's Black Guards, warned that an attack by a Jew on any leading man in Germany would bring immediate liquidation of every German Jew.

Jewish passports have been declared invalid and Jews get exit cards only when they emigrate, so the police cards will serve as their only official identification document.

Some Jews, among the estimated 60,000 in concentration camps, were being released if they had visas for emigration and enough cash to pay their share of the $400,000,000 levy for the assassination of Ernst vom Rath at Paris by a Polish Jew. The number released, however, was comparatively small.

A ban on Jewish religious exercises aroused such resentment among Munich's predominantly Roman Catholic population that Secret Police officials ordered the Jewish community in Munich to conduct services Dec. 2. Other regular religious observances, however, continued to be forbidden Jews. The order presented a new problem of Munich Jews—where to hold services—because the last Jewish school and synagogue were ruined Nov. 10. Apparently the services will be in homes.

Explosions Wreck Customhouses On Border of Ulster

BELFAST, Nov. 30 (AP)—A number of explosions of land mines late last night along the border of Northern and Southern Ireland wrecked customhouses of northern Ireland.

Customhouses on the Southern Ireland side were reported untouched. No one was reported hurt.

One customhouse was blown up at Newtown Butler, where the Northern Ireland Government for the last two weeks has banned meetings of protest against the present partition of the two Ireland.

William McNamara, member of the Irish Republican Army, was sentenced yesterday to two years hard labor following discovery in his home of floor plans of the principal Government buildings and instructions for the manufacture of land mines.

Police said they found plans of the City Hall, the Royal Courts of Justice, Post Office, Customhouse, and other public buildings in McNamara's rooms.

The magistrate sentencing McNamara said the case revealed "references to a dangerous conspiracy."

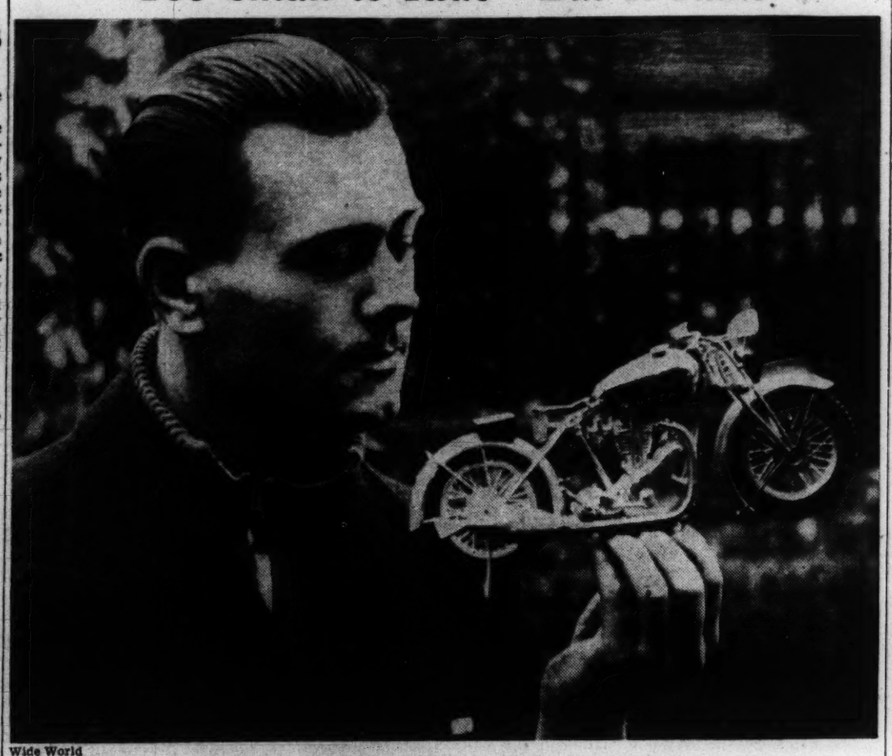
From Dublin came reports that police had seized a file of Irish Republican Army documents and a quantity of firearms in the debris of a laborer's cottage destroyed in an explosion at Castlefin Sunday.

White Tomatoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GILROY, Calif.—A white tomato has been developed by Dr. Jonas Clark of Gilroy after eight years of experimentation. First observing that a vine of particular variety of yellow tomatoes he was growing was producing a tomato of noticeably lighter color, Dr. Clark decided to experiment with the product. So he saved the seeds from the vine and continued replanting them year after year until a white tomato was developed. It is about the same size and shape of the ordinary tomato, but it is considerably sweeter.

Too Small to Ride—But It Runs



Wide World

Reginald Crothall Holding Model Motorcycle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Mr. Reginald Crothall, electrical engineer, began to build a motorcycle six years ago. Now the machine is completed after what appears to be a lot of time spent on a model 10 inches in length.

But to Mr. Crothall six years has not been a moment too long. In the first place, his tiny motorcycle is believed to be the smallest working model bike in the world. In the second place, Mr. Crothall had a lot of fun building it.

The model is built to a scale of 1¾ inches to the foot. The single cylinder has a capacity of one cubic centimeter. The spark plug, which really works, is about the size of a match head.

With its tank filled with a few drops of gasoline, Mr. Crothall's 10-inch motorcycle can attain a speed of 20 miles an hour.

Evian Refugee Board Faces Difficult Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 30—Although speed is regarded as essential in making some move to relieve the distress of Jewish refugees in Europe, the way to settlement is beset by formidable difficulties, and when the Evian international refuge committee meets tomorrow with Myron C. Taylor, the United States delegate, the proposals laid before them, though numerous, will not be correspondingly feasible.

Nevertheless the British section of the World Jewish Congress warns that "tens of thousands of Jews under arrest or in concentration camps cannot hope to survive while immigration schemes are maturing. . . . We need possibilities of emigration today—not tomorrow."

The National Council of Palestine Jews, assisted by other groups, is said to be ready to organize and finance the immediate absorption of about 100,000 of the younger German Jews. This proposal, however, meets with opposition in Britain, which is eager to avoid further risk of trouble with the Arabs and so seeks to keep the situation tranquil until fresh settlement can be worked out in round-table discussions with Jews and Arabs in London next year.

Britain Exploring Problem

Of the European countries, Britain has assumed a leading share of the responsibility for seeking ways and means of new colonial settlement. Although Premier Chamberlain is exploring even such distant points of the Empire as Fiji and the islands of the western Pacific, the largest of the possible places open to settlement so far discussed have been in South America and Africa. The majority of the countries in South America have intimated that they would be unable to absorb a mass immigration. But British Guiana, larger than England, Scotland and Wales combined, with a population of about only two persons to the square mile, has land to spare. Premier Chamberlain has indicated that there are 10,000 square miles available.

These, according to the report of the Governor, Sir Wilfrid Jackson, are located in the northwest district of Essequebo, bordering on Venezuela and the Rupununi district 200 miles inland, which was offered three years ago for settlement by Assyrian refugees, but rejected as unsuited for foreign colonization, mainly because of lack of communications between the interior and the coast, which was only by river steamer making fortnightly calls.

British Guiana exports sugar and aluminum. It has gold and diamonds and untouched deposits of manganese, oil and mica. But the main part of the territory available for exploitation has been described as difficult to clear, drain, and protect from tidal inroads. It includes a strip of low-lying coastal land, where coffee, sugar, rice, and other tropical products are cultivated, another strip of open country and a jungle in the interior, reached only by the river. With a mean temperature of 80 degrees on the coast and with the entomological and other difficulties associated with the tropics, the area, it is generally understood, could be colonized only after proper preparation.

Tanganyika Productive

Tanganyika, former German East Africa and now a British mandate, is less wild than British Guiana and, in spite of its large population of big game, is regarded as more adaptable for exploitation. Although, down at the coast the mean temperature is as high as 80 degrees, the climate becomes milder on the rising ground of the interior.

The proposed territories there offer arable and productive land and some minerals. Of the vast area of 360,000 square miles, with its population of 18 natives and .1 colonists to the square mile, most of it has been barely touched by development. The 50,000 acres of southern highlands and parts of west Tanganyki which Gov. M. A. Young told Premier Chamberlain would be suitable for block immigration are fertile, producing millet, maize, rice, coffee, and cotton.

During the past 25 years 15,000 miles of roads and 1,200 miles of railways have been built in the colony. Yet the main difficulty in the way of colonizing projects is in the natural obstacles to further developing the transport system.

Other African territories that have been mentioned are Kenya, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia. Of these Kenya has by far the largest white population (about 19,000). Although it is mainly known as a resort for big game hunters, it exports cotton, sugar, cocoanuts, wheat, corn, coffee and tea. Nyasaland is similar though more lowlying. Northern Rhodesia is subtropical, being largely 3,000 feet or more above sea level and with limited number of white people to work its plentiful mineral resources. These three colonies have been mentioned for small-scale immigration.

Apart from Africa and South America, other potential colonizing grounds such as Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have found it possible to absorb immigrants only by infiltration according to the customary methods.

Stamp Sale Urged For Refugee Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

An interesting device is proposed by Commander Stephen King-Hall, British political writer, for raising funds on a world-wide scale for mitigating the hardships of the great army of refugees from European countries.

Let the democratic and civilized nations, he says in his "News-Letter" of Nov. 18, issue refugee postage stamps at a purchase price greater than their postal value. For example, in Great Britain the half-penny refugee stamp would cost a penny, and the 1½d refugee stamp would cost 2d. The difference between the postal value of these stamps and their cost would be paid by each participating country into a central fund to be administered by the Inter-Governmental Refugees Committee. It is estimated that such a device might yield $500,000,000.

New Hitler Medal Honors Absorption Of Czech Section

BERLIN (AP)—Chancellor Hitler has created a new medal to express his thanks for the annexation of Czechoslovak Sudetenland.

The decoration is "the medal in memory of Oct. 1, 1938," and is similar to a medal inspired by the absorption of Austria.

Two men with the flag of the Third Reich and a Swastika are pictured on the face of the bronze medal.

On the other side is the inscription: "Ein Volk, Ein Reich, Ein Führer," with the date, Oct. 1, 1938.

Wilson in Washington

WASHINGTON (AP) — Hugh Wilson, American Ambassador to Berlin, returned to Washington Nov. 29 from his conference with President Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Ga., and took up his duties at the state Department as a special adviser on German-American relations.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said at his press conference it would be proper to say that Mr. Wilson had been "temporarily detailed" to work in the Department. The point arose following Mr. Wilson's objection at Warm Springs to use of the word "indefinitely" in connection with his assignment.

Fascism in Rumania: End of the Iron Guard?

The News

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 30 (AP)—Capt. Cornelius Codreanu, Rumanian Fascist leader, and 13 others serving prison terms for treason with him were killed today as Rumanian authorities struck at terrorism attributed to Codreanu's outlawed "Iron Guard" organization.

An official statement said the men were placed in open cars to be taken from Rumnik-Sarat prison to Bucharest for questioning concerning an attack, attributed to Iron Guardists, on Flory Stefanescu Goanga, Rector of the University of Cluj and a vigorous opponent of the Codreanuists, who was critically wounded Nov. 28.

A short distance from the prison, the police account said, the automobiles were halted by armed men who rushed from roadside woods. The prisoners were said to have disregarded guards' orders to remain in the cars and there was a blast of firing in which all prisoners were killed.

Three of them had been convicted of assassinating Premier Ion Duca at Sinaia in December, 1933.

Evidence that King Carol himself was taking a hand in further efforts to stamp out the Iron Guard was seen in a royal decree ousting Gen. Ion Antonescu as Commander of the Third Army Corps. He testified that Cornelius Codreanu was a "real patriot" when the latter was tried last spring and sentenced to serve ten years for treason.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 30—With the "elimination" of Cornelius Codreanu from the political scene, the remnant of his Nazi-inclined movement is faced with the problem of how far it can continue in the face of vigorous Government opposition, and without a leader.

For one of the devices by which Captain Codreanu furthered his "Iron Guards" movement was to focus attention upon his own somewhat dramatic personality—a tendency that the Government sought to curb by his imprisonment and conviction of treason last May.

The killing of Captain Codreanu "while attempting to escape" clearly will bring a definite showdown in the regime's long-standing efforts to suppress the Fascists. One of the essential factors will be that of how deep a hold the doctrines of Captain Codreanu's movement have gained in extremist elements throughout the country.

Similar to "Mein Kampf"

The anti-Communist, anti-Semitic character of the movement is clearly delineated in the volume which Captain Codreanu wrote in 1936—a sort of Rumanian parallel to "Mein Kampf." It bore the title, "Pentru Legionari—"For the Legionaires. In it he committed the legions of his Iron Guard to the doctrines of "Rumania for the Rumanians"—the stigmatizing of Jews and Communists as traitors being interwoven with high-sounding nationalistic phrases and protestations of "Loyalty to God, fatherland, and nation."

Much of its 500 pages were a description of his attacks on Jews and upon all governments, parties, and individuals tolerating them. He also favored so-called social purity, a dictatorship of the Legionaries, action against the capitalists, the case of the poor in city and village, national enlightenment, so-called Christian Socialism.

The movement had its inception in an unusual combination of youthful enthusiasm and the war-born conviction that Communism, which, at that time had dominated Russia and was making strong inroads in Hungary—both Rumania's neighbors—was a form of heresy. At the age of 19, Codreanu called a group of fellow schoolboys into the woods and there in a solemn conspiracy they vowed to give their lives to fighting Communism. They even found some old guns, and began drilling.

Evaded Soldiers and Police

That was 19 years ago, and Captain Codreanu never ceased to conspire, to carry arms, and to make his comrades take secret oaths. He fled from town to town, slipped from forest to forest, evaded regiments of police and of soldiers, changed the name of his organizaton a dozen times, but five years ago his movement was outlawed and he worked largely in secret, as a revolutionary. He went from house to house, from friend to friend, organizing secret groups.

The Government of King Carol, in an effort to halt the increasingly embarrassing agitation of the Iron Guard, last May brought Captain Codreanu to trial for high treason. His conviction was followed by a sentence of 10 years' imprisonment. At the time of the trial, a letter was introduced purporting to have been written by Captain Codreanu, asking Nazi leaders in Germany to assist him in making Rumania a Nazi country in 1939. Codreanu denied the authenticity of the letter.

Receipt of Threats Reported

Since the trial, efforts of the Government to stamp out the Iron Guard have continued with numerous arrests. It is reported that several Government leaders have received letters from the "Legion of Death" of the Iron Guard notifying them they had been marked for assassination.

The "Legion," a small inner group of terrorists said to be ready to sacrifice their lives to carry out assassinations regarded as necessary by guard chieftains, were alleged to have taken an active hand in events following the assault on the rector of Cluj University.

Such a letter was received by the military court prosecutor in Bucharest, saying: "Executioner: The National Tribunal (presumably meaning a sort of court within the Legion) has determined that you have betrayed national interests and have persecuted the movement. Therefore, you have been condemned to death. The sentence will be carried out between Jan. 1 and Jan. 15."

Vienna Disciplines 12 Members of Party

VIENNA, Nov. 30 (AP) — Joseph Bürckel, Reichsführer Hitler's Deputy Commissioner for Austria, announced yesterday that 12 National Socialists had been excluded from the party and would be sent to concentration camps for "benefiting privately from confiscations of property during recent anti-Semitic demonstrations." Names of the party members were not disclosed.

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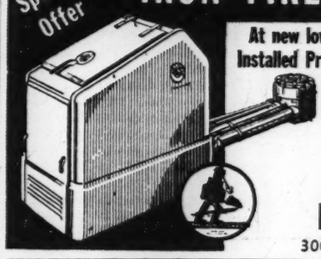
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Humanizing British Penology Up for Action in Parliament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Following the trail blazed by such old-time reformers as John Howard, 1726-1789, and Elizabeth Gurney Fry, 1780-1845, Britain is now removing the reproach of being a country where flogging is permitted. It is also introducing a number of other humanizing penal reforms.

These changes are provided for in a Bill now before the British Parliament.

The measure, the Penal Reform Bill, has been introduced on behalf of the Government, and is assured, therefore, of reaching the Statute Book. Its spokesman in Parliament is Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, who has himself the distinction of being a great-great-nephew of Elizabeth Fry.

The new measure makes big alterations in the law in the direction of reforming, as opposed to punishing, the offender.

Flogging is abolished altogether, except for attacks made upon warders and other bad breaches of discipline by culprits already in prison.

Imprisonment of youths and girls up to 21 years of age is done away with in favor of less severe measures.

Remand Centers Planned

For instance, institutions to be known as Remand Centers are to be set up. Young offenders will ordinarily be sent to these instead of to prison. There will also be places to be known as Howard Houses where the discipline will be less severe.

The Howard Houses are to be hostels appropriate for such young persons as, in the opinion of the court of law, need to be sent away for a time from the homes or from the places where they have fallen into bad habits or association. Those sent to the Howard Houses will be under disciplinary conditions outside their working hours, but will be able to go out to their ordinary employment.

Another feature of the scheme is to be the setting up of Compulsory Attendance Centers where young persons convicted of minor offenses will be required to spend hours when they would otherwise be at leisure—for example, on half-holidays and in the evenings after work. This is to keep them out of mischief without depriving them of home life.

For older offenders two new types of prison sentences are provided. These are Corrective Training and Preventive Detention. The courts will be empowered to pass such sentences either in place of or in addition to regular imprisonment. Corrective training applies to persons between the ages of 21 and 30 years. It is to be for periods ranging from two to four years. It is to help the offender to make a new start. Preventive detention is for habitual offenders of mature age and may range in bad cases up to as long as 10 years so as effectively to protect the public.

At the same time, the system inside the prisons is to be simplified. What are known as "Penal Servitude" and "Hard Labor" are to be abolished in favor of arrangements under which all prisoners are employed according to their capacity. Offenders who have been repeatedly convicted but who are not thought bad enough to be subjected to Preventive Detention will be required, after release from prison, either to keep in touch with an approved society or to report periodically to the police.

Change in Institutional Names

The measure also mitigates the existing system for offenders whose mental condition is in doubt. "Criminal Lunatic Asylums," for example, are to be turned into "State Mental Hospitals."

It may be noticed that on the same day that Sir Samuel Hoare introduced this beneficent measure into Parliament, a resolution proposed by an unofficial M. P. was passed by a small majority. This resolution would abolish the death penalty for an experimental period of five years. It represents a feeling widely prevalent both in Parliament and in the country that the time is approaching when capital punishment can be done away with altogether. But it has not been accepted by the Government, so is not expected to become law for the present.

Some prison reformers here think that mitigation of the penal system might advantageously go a good deal further than proposed in this measure. This applies especially to the demand long made for the complete abolition of capital punishment. Another reform that is urged is to avoid death sentence in cases where, as the law now stands, it would be practically certain of being commuted.

On the whole, however, there is general approval of Sir Samuel Hoare's bill as being at least a considerable move in the right direction. The only serious exception is among a limited number of persons—mostly connected with the law or the police—who fear that abolition of corporal punishment may result in an increase of cases of unprovoked violence to the defenseless.

'Fresh Watercresses for Sale' in London's Mayfair

British Inc.rnational Photos

It's Time Now to Submerge Them in Pools to Avoid Freezing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Fresh watercresses?"

This query is repeated many times by the old man with the shallow basket of greens as he canvasses back doors of London's Mayfair.

Busy Londoners are reminded by this sight that in the country the time has come to gather watercress lest it be frostbitten. In some sections where the cress is abundant villagers may be seen on a chilly afternoon beating the cress-covered pools with long whisks. In this way the cress is submerged and protected from frost.

But for those Londoners who have a thatched-roofed cottage somewhere in the Downs, cress holds an aesthetic value. In some little sheltered stream or pool it hides the reflection of perhaps a gray old church harking back to Norman days. An early morning excursion would yield enough green to garnish the noon-day meal; and the usual wet feet are a gentle reminder that this particular patch of cress is serving as a natural ornament, although occasionally finding practical usage.

Europe Speeds Up Arms Race; Reich's Army Reaches Million

That Europe is rushing to arms at an ever-increasing rate since the Munich peace is evidenced by today's dispatches that Germany's standing army has been increased from 14 to 18 army corps, following the annexation of Austria and Sudetenland, thus giving the Reich a standing army estimated at 1,000,000.

The news followed yesterday's speech by Sir John Simon, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, telling the House of Commons that he wanted to borrow an unspecified sum next year for armaments, in addition to the $1,860,000,000 loan authorized by the 1936 defense Loan Act. At the same time the Finance Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies was working over a budget for next year which would provide for a defense expenditure of $1,046,000,000, an increase of $252,000,000 over the 1938 amount.

Further impetus in this direction came from a speech by Anthony Eden before the League of Nations Union in London urging vigorous rearmament as a defense against the concentrated power of the totalitarian States.

BERLIN, Nov. 30 (AP)—Increase of Germany's standing army by four army corps gives the Reich approximately 1,000,000 men, as compared with about 800,000 before the World War. (This is second only to Soviet Russia, which is said to have a peacetime army of 1,300,000.)

The strength of 36 divisions set by the 1935 conscription law, which introduced Chancellor Hitler's tremendous rearmament program, has been raised to 51 divisions.

Newspapers revealed that these include three specially equipped mountain divisions, five armored car or tank divisions, in addition to cavalry forces.

They pointed out that the construction of extensive fortifications along the western frontier facing France had made necessary special border infantry regiments in addition to the regular fortifications personnel.

Incidentally, they disclosed that many of the old eastern border fortifications, such as those near Königsberg, Marienberg, Küstrin, and Breslau and those in the south, near Ingolstadt, had been abandoned—presumably as a sequel to the annexation of Austria and the Sudetenland.

Eden Proposes Program

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, in his address before a London meeting of the League of Nations Union, said:

"We must seek to meet the strategic strength of the concentration of forces that is the totalitarian state with all the resources of our vitality, not by copying methods of others but by a more inspired use of our own."

He outlined a three-fold program embracing a united foreign policy, vigorous rearmament, and making "freedom and democracy a practical, living thing."

"We now live in conditions in which three powerful states have accepted the doctrine of force as the inspiration of national policy, in which Great Britain, France, and now even the States of the American Continent are compelled to build up huge armaments to be in a position to defend their liberties.

"Even if we avoid the calamity of a general war, we are likely to endure further shocks.

"We would all of us much prefer an international agreement for the limitation of armaments.

"But until there is concrete evidence that it is attainable, our own national efforts must inevitably be concentrated upon the most intense and rapid program of rearmament."

Canada Plans Air Defense

OTTAWA, Nov. 30 (CP)—Canada is concentrating now upon aerial defense because "the historic barricades of water and ice no longer protect us," Defense Minister Ian MacKenzie said in a radio address.

Advanced air bases, naval patrols, and coast fortifications to be completed within a year would make Victoria, "key to our Pacific Coast defense scheme," one of the six "best fortified places in the world," the Minister asserted.

Similarly work has begun on an "equally comprehensive scheme" for the Atlantic Coast with naval defenses at Halifax, and a chain of air stations across Nova Scotia.

Priority was given the air force, he continued, because of the vastness of the territories to be protected. Eighty first-line aircraft are to be in service by next summer, in addition to 160 training ships already acquired.

The aerial expansion required time, Mr. MacKenzie explained, because Canada endeavored to produce most of its own ships and other military equipment.

Dominion's Army Limited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—From recent defense plans it is clear that the Dominions would not in future be found mobilizing their man power in Britain's aid if that manpower has to be sent round to the other side of the world. It was revealed that Britain probably was not anxious for them to do so.

At a recent meeting of the New Zealand Council of Defense, it was declared that troops could not be sent away unless there was an adequate naval escort.

Robot to Guide Bombs

BRISBANE, Queensland (AP)—The invention of a robot bombing device which, it is claimed, will guide bombs by its own processes to a particular objective selected by the pilot, has brought great interest in military and aviation circles.

Reich Insurance In Jewish Raids: Will British Pay?

BERLIN, Nov. 30 (AP)—German insurance firms made an international question yesterday of claims for damages, which one broker put as high as $520,000,000, in anti-Jewish violence Nov. 10. About half of this amount is thought to be covered by insurance.

The German companies submitted claims to foreign—primarily British—underwriters who carried re-insurance on the hundreds of Jewish synagogues, stores, and homes which were burned, looted, and damaged in what Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels called "spontaneous demonstrations" after a Jewish boy killed a German diplomat in Paris.

No American firms held re-insurance on the damaged Jewish property, as far as was known here.

Jews themselves were ordered to repair the damages, but the Government has seized the insurance claims to be applied to a $400,000,000 fine against Jews for the slaying of Ernst vom Rath, Secretary in the Paris Embassy.

It was learned that the foreign companies would resist paying the claims on various grounds, including that adequate police protection was lacking for the insured places and that the outbursts were organized with connivance of the Government.

Nearly a large German insurance companies carried foreign re-insurance and based their claims to such underwriters abroad on the grounds that "civil commotion" occurred in Germany in mid-November.

It was said that some of the foreign companies would refuse to meet the claims because the "civil commotion" clause was eliminated from contracts by the Germans themselves, who had argued that "civil commotion" was impossible in an authoritarian country like Germany.

Responsible Jewish quarters estimated that 520 synagogues were burned or demolished in Germany the night of Nov. 9-10.

Italy Starts Tunisia Move; Third Capital Levy Imposed

ROME, Nov. 30 (AP)—Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano touched off a demonstration in the Chamber of Deputies today, for the recognition of Italian interests in Tunisia, French North African Protectorate.

He concluded a long review of recent international events by referring to the necessity of "protecting with inflexible firmness the interests and natural aspirations of the Italian people."

At once the black-uniformed Deputies, attending the historic last session of the 78-year-old Chamber of Deputies, leaped to their feet shouting: "Tunisia! Tunisia!" The Fascist Party Secretary Achille Starace, led the demonstration, which lasted several minutes and in which Cabinet Members joined.

André François-Poncet, the new French Ambassador, was in a box with other members of the Diplomatic Corps. There was no mention of France, or gesture toward French friendship in Count Ciano's hour-long speech.

Duce Acknowledges Cheers

Premier Mussolini rose in the midst of the demonstration to acknowledge thunderous shouts of "Duce! Duce! Duce!" He smiled and raised a hand to quiet the black-shirted followers.

Some political circles regarded the demonstration as a start of a campaign to obtain from France at least a voice in the administration of Tunisia, if not its transfer to Italian control.

[Tunisia has been a French Protectorate since 1881. It lies between the Mediterranean, Algeria, and the Sahara, and has an area of about 44,920 square miles and a population of about 2,000,000. Because of the large Italian population, France has guaranteed special Italian rights by treaty.]

Contrasting with the attitude toward France was applause for Great Britain.

Ready to Help Reich

Count Ciano told how Premier Mussolini had personally directed the mobilization of 89,854 sailors and 550,000 soldiers to help Germany had the September crisis produced a general war.

Beginning Sept. 27, three days before Adolf Hitler's Oct. 1 deadline for getting Sudetenland, Italian preparedness measures included putting the army on a war footing on the western frontier, strengthening aircraft on the Tyrrhenian watershed, and increasing garrisons at Elba, Sicily, Sardinia, and Libya.

At dawn of Sept. 28, 22 battleships and cruisers, 114 destroyers and torpedo boats, 91 submarines, 337 mine layers and smaller units, with a total of 5,123 officers and 84,731 men were ready to enter action, Count Ciano said.

"Such figures are too eloquent to need any comment," the Foreign Minister asserted.

"The Italian military machine . . . gave proof in the hour of supreme necessity of high-grade efficiency."

Ends Its Own Career

The Chamber met only to hear Count Ciano's address on the happenings since Premier Mussolini helped engineer the Munich partition of Czechoslovakia, to ratify Cabinet decrees against Jews and others already in effect, and to vote itself out of existence.

The Deputies were directed to wear the black-shirt, Fascist uniform to add what party leaders considered fitting solemnity to the ceremony.

The banished Chamber in recent years has done little except say yes to the policies of Fascism, announced through the Fascist Grand Council which meets tonight to discuss new legislation.

A new Lower House meets March 23, composed of representatives of Fascist Party units, each unit known as a Fascio, and of the Guilds under which industry, labor, and the professions are organized.

The new Fascist Chamber and the Senate henceforth will perform legislative formalities.

Chamber endorsement of decrees today was to provide the incoming Legislators with a clean slate. The Senate meets Dec. 12 to pass finally upon the decrees.

These included measures approving the new Fascist Chamber, reforming the National Guilds Council, a new tax on capital and the new restrictions on Jewish participation in Italian commercial and social life.

Methodists Hail Wider Fellowship At Unity Meeting

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Dr. Edwin H. Hughes, senior Bishop of the Northern Methodist Church, saw a "gracious foretoken of wider fellowship" in the first meeting of the three branches of Methodism in nearly 100 years, which took place here Nov. 29.

More than 1,300 bishops and leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church attended a banquet honoring the first joint meeting since 1844.

The three branches will meet next spring in Kansas City, Mo., at a unifying conference. Church leaders hope to bring the three branches into one church for the first time since schism developed over the slavery question.

Greetings from the other two churches came from Dr. J. H. Straughn of Baltimore, Md., President of the Protestant Methodist Church, and Bishop U. V. W. Darlington of Huntington, W. Va., Senior Leader of the Southern Church.

Bishop Paul B. Kern of Nashville presided at the banquet, and Bishop W. W. Peele of Richmond, Va., delivered the invocation.

'It Was Just God' Said Teacher of School Rescue

JOPLIN, Mo. (AP)—Miss Dollie Board's 34 first-grade pupils were busy with their work Nov. 29 when she suddenly "had a feeling something was about to happen."

"Run, children," she cried. "Let's see who can get out of the room first."

Seconds later—just after the last of them reached the hallway—the plaster and metal ceiling crashed to the floor, splintering the desks.

"It was just—just God," said Miss Board. "Providence, I would call it."

Japanese Ease Yangtze Rules On Alien Ships

SHANGHAI, Nov. 30 (AP)—Japanese indicated today that the United States gunboat Monocacy, long isolated near Kiukiang as a result of Japanese military and naval activities along the Yangtze River, might soon return to Shanghai.

Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China, announced that the Monocacy and other foreign vessels in the Yangtze would be permitted to come down the river if naval authorities of the various nations asked permission.

In addition to the Monocacy, there are six other foreign gunboats in the Yangtze between Wuhu and Yochow, all British and French. Previously the Japanese had refused requests to allow the vessels to proceed downstream.

Guarding against foreign pressure for commercial navigation rights, Japanese authorities stipulated that they would permit the seven gunboats to move down the Yangtze only as a group, accompanied by Japanese warships.

Foreign gunboats returning up the river would be subject to the same restrictions because of alleged dangers of floating mines. The Navy spokesman declined to reveal other stipulations.

It was understood that none of the foreign naval commanders would ask permission to move down the Yangtze until they had instructions from their respective governments, since a major question of free navigation of the river is involved.

Anglo-Japanese Dispute Settled

HONG KONG, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Japanese Consulate announced last night that Japanese and British authorities had reached an amicable settlement of an incident cropping out of military operations along the borders of this British Crown Colony.

The Consulate said a Japanese commander had furnished an explanation of the crossing of the Colony border by a Japanese force and the raising of the Japanese flag on British soil Nov. 26.

"The British accepted the explanation," the Consulate said, "and the incident is regarded closed as far as the Japanese and British armies are concerned."

Roads into Hong Kong were still clogged with Chinese refugees carrying household goods and herding livestock along with them in flight from Japanese mop-up operations southeast of Canton.

Supreme Court Gets New Mooney Plea

WASHINGTON (AP)—Counsel for Tom Mooney filed another plea with the Supreme Court Nov. 29 in an effort to obtain release of the California convict from San Quentin Penitentiary.

Mooney is serving a life sentence for conviction of complicity in the 1916 Preparedness Day parade bombing at San Francisco.

John F. Finerty, Washington attorney, said in the newest petition that a pardon application would be filed with the newly elected Governor of California, Culbert Olson, when he is inaugurated Jan. 3.

Mr. Olson has publicly announced his belief in the innocence of Mooney and his willingness to consider promptly a pardon application.

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G. O. P. Liberals Chafe Under Party Conservatives Yoke

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—The Republican National Committee has successfully avoided an open rift between the Old Guard and the more progressive group in its midst, at one of the briefest annual meetings in its recent history, but the basic problem remains.

For the first time in a generation or more, New York is without representation on the Executive Committee—which meets frequently and really controls the Party's official organization — through the whole committee's failure to elect to that group Kenneth F. Simpson, New York Committeeman associated with the La Guardia and Dewey candidacies.

Mr. Simpson himself joined in the effort to smooth over surfaces when he said it was agreeable to him that he was not elected.

"This is my first time out," he said. "I'm looking for party harmony." He said he didn't think former Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware who was elected in his stead, represented reactionary influences against which he had hotly protested earlier in the day.

Face Grave Problem

Despite these and other efforts to preserve party harmony, it was altogether apparent that the Republican Party has a grave problem before it. There were many references all through yesterday's meetings to the cleavage of ideas, and many efforts to deny that any such cleavage existed.

Republican Senators and Representatives who attended luncheon as guests of the National Committee were in general more progressively inclined than the Committee itself, and so expressed themselves.

But it is in the publicity field, and over details which get magnified out of all real importance, that the Republican National Committee gets into the same old difficulties. In today's newspapers, for example, are many new pictures of the party's "dowagers," the lady committee members who wear sprays of orchids to its meetings and quite unconsciously convey an atmosphere of affluence and reaction. There are, of course, many committeemen equally representative of the old regime against which several speakers protested at yesterday's meetings. But somehow the very atmosphere that the rejuvenated Republicans are struggling fervently to get away from—an atmosphere that is not reflected at the Party's real grass roots—still oppressively pervades the National Committee.

Assuaged Liberals

Election of Harvey Jewett, Jr., of South Dakota to the second vacancy on the Executive Committee somewhat assuaged the liberals, for he is an outspoken critic of the Old Guard. But Mr. Hastings still appears to observers who are willing to discuss matters candidly as thoroughly representative of the Old Guard, and the powerful industrialist forces in Delaware which support him are well-known.

George Bender, newly-elected Congressman-at-Large from Ohio, was one of the outspoken critics when he warned that "a group in the National Committee are a little behind the times and do not represent the new leadership of the party."

Miss Gladys Pyle, interim Senator from South Dakota, joined the critical group when she warned that this month's victory was only a dissatisfaction vote, and that the party should take its result as a challenge, not a triumph, if it expects to have victory celebrations in 1940.

Of like views was Senator-Elect Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, who urged the party to "play ball with the Administration on those things we think are right and fight hard on those things we think are wrong." Off the floor, he declared that the Republican Party was doomed if it went reactionary.

No Coalition Talk

There was little or no talk of coalition with dissatisfied Democrats, so exuberant was the atmosphere among Old Guard committee members, who still have a large majority of the entire group. But there was plenty of booming of presidential possibilities, from national figures down to the most remote favorite sons.

Though Dr. Glenn Frank, in describing the work of the Republican Program Committee, declared that "outworn phrases" like "liberalism, conservatism, radicalism, and reaction . . . have ceased to have any definite content as words, and have simply become stuffed clubs with which we wage our political battles," he himself described some of the very stresses which underlay the committee meeting.

He said that the Committee had been under attack from "certain quarters" for recognizing the "social obligations of government." His group was charged, in other words, with giving a blanket endorsement to the New Deal. Such criticisms, he pointed out, emanate from the same sources which successfully blocked Mr. Simpson's election to the Executive Committee.

Dr. Frank's committee, he said, has laid down four basic principles:

The principle of balanced representative government.

The principle of adequately regulated private enterprise.

The principle of a workable economics of plenty.

The principle of survey safeguarded civil liberties.

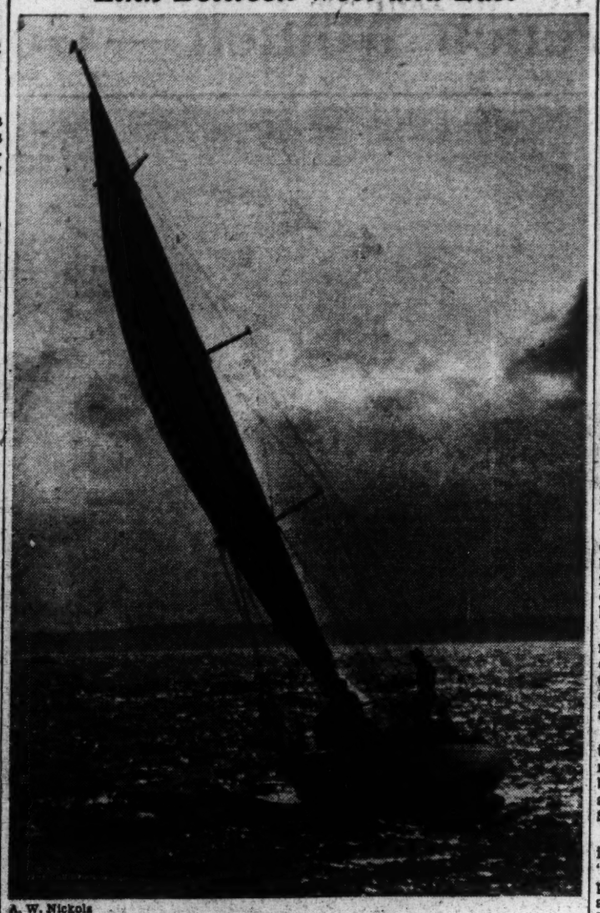
He said the Committee would furnish the 1940 Republican convention with (1) the actual draft of suggested planks in the party's platform; (2) a memorandum giving supporting arguments and data, and (3) a record of "extensive soundings of rank-and-file Republican reactions to the suggested plank, together with the results of wide conference with social and economic groups affected."

"The party may discover an unsuspected asset," he said, "in the results of these behind-the-lines unpublicized conferences going on with individuals and groups—large and small—throughout the country."

At the end, Dr. Frank used one sentence which again calls attention to party difficulties. He said: "I think I can assure you that if the leaders of the Republican Party will play ball, this Committee will play ball."

In a symposium of tribute to John Hamilton, National Chairman, who received a vote of confidence, several speakers referred to criticisms of Mr. Hamilton which they have to meet among the rank-and-file, and urged a more militant defense of the National Chairman.

Link Between West and East



A. W. Nickols

The We're Here of Seattle

The yacht, which took its name from "Captains Courageous," was christened with a bottle of water from Gloucester, Mass.

With a Gesture to Kipling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — The We're Here has done much more than win the trophy in the season's yachting event here. It has established a bond of interest in yachting between the Northeast and Northwest of the United States.

The story begins with the desire of the owner of the yacht, Mark Mayer, to christen the yacht with water from Gloucester Bay, where the We're Here of Kipling's "Captains Courageous" had its inception. Gloucester responded and there was established a friendship which has continued.

Yachting has never developed in the Northwest to any extent in spite of the excellent cruising waters of Puget Sound, among the San Juan Islands, and in the Gulf of Georgia. Mr. Mayer suspects that this is because the people have been concerned with pioneering efforts, and more leisurely activities, such as yachting, have had to wait.

Another reason given is that yachting has been looked upon as a sport for the wealthy alone. However, young people are beginning to build boats and to learn that this is an available sport for them. The flattie movement has developed here and is leading to more ambitious yachting.

The We're Here won the tri-island series, sponsored by the Seattle Yacht Club, with races around Vashon Island near Tacoma, Hat Island near Everett, and Protection Island near Port Townsend. The yacht took second place in the Pacific international yacht races at Vancouver, British Columbia in July. The trophy was won by The Spirit of Vancouver, owned by Harold Jones.

Hull Outlines Objectives

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone, Nov. 30 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull issued a statement of greeting on his arrival here en route to the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, saying that Panama "may well stand as a symbol of that inter-American solidarity which is assuming ever greater significance and importance to all of us."

His plans for the day called for a train trip across the Isthmus to Panama City in order to call on President Arosemena of Panama. He also intended to speak at a regional meeting of American foreign service officers and to attend a reception at the American legation.

"I am confident that the coming meeting at Lima," Mr. Hull's statement said, "will be a constructive factor in favor of the first course (peace) which is the way of the American republics.

"At this focal point of inter-American communications by sea and air and land, we cannot but be impressed by the natural opportunities offered to all of us for a highly profitable interchange. This interchange is not only that of trade, but the more important exchange of ideas, culture, and friendship.

"When we return from Lima, I am sure that all of us will have a stronger faith in the development of an international order in this hemisphere which will embody the best of our respective institutions, cultures, and civilizations."

Talking with reporters, Mr. Hull said the State Department would make all possible efforts to obtain early ratification of four treaties, signed with Panama in March, 1936.

The treaties were approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee shortly before the end of the last session of Congress but were not considered by the whole Senate. They are expected to come up at the session beginning in January.

One of the treaties concerns relations between the Panama Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama.

Georgia Moves To Get PWA Aid

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — Heeding criticisms from President Roosevelt, Gov. E. D. Rivers placed upon Georgia legislators Nov. 23 responsibility for enacting laws which would enable the State to go into debt to match Federal Public Works project funds.

Controversy arose among other political leaders over the key to the situation, a 60-year-old constitutional clause forbidding borrowing by the State, even while Governor Rivers announced efforts to meet the Presidential demands.

"We have already worked out a program of legislation to this end," Governor Rivers said, "which I am submitting to the members of the Assembly in Legislative conferences now in progress. From the reception thus far, I feel there will be every co-operation from the Assembly (meeting in January) to accomplish this desired status."

The President's declaration that Georgia, his "other home," was the only State in the Union which had failed to co-operate on public works was made unexpectedly late yesterday at Warm Springs, his Thanksgiving vacation site.

His statement Georgia would not receive another cent until it had set up enabling acts left projects totalling $15,750,000 hanging in the balance.

Through various devices, Georgia received allotments of $9,809,127 under the 1938 PWA program. Its "equitable share of total funds, computed on the basis of population and employment need," had been estimated by PWA executives at $14,118,000.

Employees Get 5-Day Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—Queensland State Service employees, numbering between 4,000 and 5,000, have been granted a five-day week by the Queensland Industrial Court. Under the new arrangement the ordinary working hours will be from 8:30 a. m., to 5:06 p. m., from Mondays to Fridays. The number of weekly working hours will continue to be 39¼.

Strikeless Era for Wisconsin Promised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—A business man who never before has held political office has been elected as Wisconsin's chief executive. Gov.-Elect Julius P. Heil, Milwaukee manufacturer of oil burners, today is preparing, he says, to establish a "businesslike" administration in this State.

The wave of Republican sentiment which apparently helped to sweep Gov. Philip F. La Follette, Progressive, seeking a fourth term, out of office in the November election has given Mr. Heil Party majorities in both houses of the State Legislature.

In his campaigning, Mr. Heil, avoided for the most part talks about national or State issues, and simply went before Wisconsin's voters and told the story of his rise from a poor German immigrant boy to successful business man. He assured them that if they elected Republicans instead of Progressives, the State would benefit.

Upon victory, he immediately announced that he would cut expenses of the State Government by $15,000,000 if possible. He went to the Capitol to attend budget hearings and declared:

"I think the less we talk the better it will be. Tell them (Department heads) to have a constructive budget and be prepared to cut it, as I promised the people of the State."

Another point upon which Mr. Heil is emphatic is that of labor peace. "We won't have any strikers or picket lines," said the man who asserts that in his business career of 38 years he has never had "a bit of trouble" in his plant. "We will have industrial peace. The workman wants industrial peace. He wants his Saturday pay day, because when the pay envelope is on the table Saturday night, there is always peace and harmony in the family, and when there is no pay envelope there is no peace."

Mr. Heil said he has both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unions in his plant, but that he never has experienced any strikes or serious labor difficulties.

President Roosevelt, when the NRA was existent, named Mr. Heil Vice-Chairman of the NRA for Wisconsin, and in that capacity Mr. Heil is said to have settled more than 800 labor disputes. He says, furthermore, that he will settle any more that occur during his Administration. "I will be on the firing line if there is any labor trouble," he asserts. "I will be out there wherever it is, to mediate, to conciliate. Labor disputes are caused by management in many instances, by racketeers falsely leading men, in others."

According to him, labor "has every right to organize." But while holding that liberal view, he makes bold to say: "We won't allow any foreign interference while I am Governor. Labor has the right to the highest wage it can get—if it gets it honorably."

Meanwhile, Mr. Heil, discussing industry, declares that he has persuaded already two new industries to come to Wisconsin. He asserts that more will follow, "even some of those which were here and were forced out."

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Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

If You Would See Typical French Women — Go to Market

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Famed Housewife and Business Partner—the French Woman

Frugal, Also Clever at Remodeling Her Clothes, and Has So Much Power She Cares Little for the Vote

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Just where one ought to look for the typical American or English woman is quite a question—on the tennis court, perhaps, in Britain, and at a women's club luncheon in the United States. In France, however, the answer is easy; go to market if you want to find the real French woman.

Not in Paris, though. The Parisienne sends her cook to do the marketing, as a general thing. Ordering over the telephone is a rare exception reserved almost exclusively for American or English residents in the capital. And anyway, a genuine Parisian cook considers a trip to the market to choose first-hand exactly the right kind of potatoes and carrots an integral part of the cuisine.

It is in the provinces that one finds the real market and the real French woman. Market day in the provincial towns and villages is an occasion filled with the quintessence of feminine France.

Housewife Par Excellence

If I were seeking a single phrase to sum up this essential position of the French woman, I should say she is the power behind the purse. The French woman is the housewife par excellence, in the full sense of that term as defined by the many women in France who direct big factories as well. This is partly the consequence of the War of 1914-1918, which left thousands and thousands of businesses in the hands of widows. But it is also due in part to the natural business ability of the French woman.

It is in the home, however, that the women of France are really supreme. Not directly so; for France is still a man's country; though Paris may be, as the saying goes, a woman's town. Until a few months ago a married woman in France had no more rights legally or financially than a minor. The old Napoleonic code placed her literally in the same category as children and those judged mentally unsound. Now she can for the first time have a bank account of her own, go to court, or take out a passport without her husband's written permission. But this freedom is still too new to exercise a deep influence on French home life.

Business Partner

Long before she obtained this legal equality, the French woman had won partnership with her husband in directing the business and financial affairs of the family. There were, of course, exceptions; but in general it can be said that the average Frenchman has long had a deep respect and even admiration for the financial abilities of his wife, and he gladly accepts and often depends on her advice and assistance in money matters. Thus the French housewife, darning needle sceptre-like in hand, is the real keeper of the "bas de laine," the stocking in which are hidden the family savings.

And there are nearly always savings. It is significant that, no matter how habitually the French Government's budget may show a big deficit, the individual Frenchman's budget is on the contrary almost invariably balanced. In fact it usually shows a small but respectable surplus; and the credit for this must go primarily to the French housewife.

Artist at Clothes

For the Frenchwoman is an artist, a master of what has been called "the essentially French art of utilizing leftovers!" This applies to the kitchen, of course, but not exclusively. It is a marvellous thing to watch a Frenchwoman of the simpler sort, who has to skimp on her clothes budget, keep the same hat chic and in style year after year—no easy job with the constant variations of the "mode" in Paris!

Outside of Paris and the larger cities, it must be remembered, clothes are hardly a problem for the French woman. She wears black—from shoes to hat—year in and year out, Sunday included. This seems hard to grasp when one is accustomed to think of Paris, perennially preoccupied with clothes and styles, ceaselessly searching for novelty in matters of dress. The larger provincial cities imitate Paris in this, as best they can, which is not very well, for the genius of line, cut and color is essentially Parisian. But in the smaller towns and especially in the villages and throughout the countryside, the French woman customarily wears a simple black dress.

In those regions, like Brittany and Provence and Alsace, where the old provincial costumes and coifs have survived, these provide a colorful change on Sundays and fête days from the monotonous black garb of the week.

Matter of Economy

This preference for black on the part of the provincial Frenchwoman is partly a survival from the days—by no means distant—when everyone wore mourning for as much as seven years even for a distant relative. But it is also in part a matter of economy. The standard of living in France, outside the relatively few wealthy families, is low judged by Anglo-Saxon standards. Those who have lived in a French household, even of the better sort, can testify to its frugality.

The question often is asked why, if the Frenchwoman plays such an important part in the family and in the business life of the nation, she has never obtained the ballot. There are several reasons for this apparent paradox. The most obvious is the opposition of the French Senate. The Chamber of Deputies has several times passed a bill according the right to vote to French women, but each time the measure is killed by the Senators.

Underlying this senatorial opposition is anti-clericalism. The Senate is composed of a majority of Radicals (who might better be named conservative liberals), in politics.

Since the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy is large among the women, the anti-clericals hesitate to give the vote to women on the ground that it would tend to restore political power to that church.

In this connection it is significant that several French political leaders—including recently M. Paul Reynaud, the present Minister of Finance—have stated publicly that they would favor votes for women in France "if the French women read the Bible the way the English women do."

Indifference the Real Reason

But the real obstacle to women's suffrage in France is not the Senate. It is French women themselves. One of the leaders of the feminist movement in France told me recently that her hardest task was to rouse the women of France from their indifference to the suffrage issue. On the whole, the Frenchwoman does not seem to care particularly whether she wins the vote. The number of members of feminist organizations is proportionately very small compared to what it was in the United States and England during the struggle there for women's rights.

The usual inertia to all reforms may explain this in part, but only in part. The deeper explanation is precisely the fact already described in this article, that the women of France already enjoy a position of power and influence in home and business which gives them an important, if indirect, voice in the management of the nation's affairs.

John Somerset Murray

Festive Decorations for Children's Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Festive firework effects for children's parties are soon accomplished with a few packets of cellophane drinking straws and a little patience. Trimmed and tied in crisp bundles, then mounted on finely stemmed glasses or secured in firm balls with sealing-wax tips of contrasting color, they make gay table decorations.

Above at the left, "Fantasy Flowers" look surprisingly attractive encircled by glowing tubular lamps. Scarlet tipped thistle heads with stems of twisted wire nod on briefest acquaintance. They soon provoke childish approval, even if they invite grown-up incredulity. Straws with untouched tips encircle the base of a single-end tubular lamp, with cellophane ribbon to soften the surrounding scene.

Like a giant cracker lies the long strip lamp along the center of the dining table in the picture at the upper right. Bristling with fuzzy-wuzzies, it appears quite complicated; actually the wiring is extremely simple. Bakelite holders for these lamps are obtainable in light colors or cream, so it is an easy matter to hide them in an elastic banded decoration, and flexibles can be trained from the nearest lamp socket. Tubular lamps do not become heated like ordinary lamp bulbs, so they lend themselves to close-range use.

The table decoration below shows a box mounting for crackers, with central light flooding a firework effect of golden straws. This is achieved by securing the straws at intervals to the stem and neck of a large inverted goblet. The base of a gaily patterned cracker box is partly removed to support a sheet of frosted glass on which the goblet is resting. Through this beams the hidden lamp, wired into a wooden base from the near-by wall socket.

Loved Characters of the Radio Prove Power of Speaking Voice

Actor Becomes Amos or Charlie McCarthy in Thought

The Speaking Voice—4

We may not expect to become professional actors, but from the stage and the radio theater we who wish to improve our speaking voice may learn much. So it is that in presenting the second three articles of this Wednesday series of 12, we deal with the speaking voice from the viewpoint of an actor and teacher of many actors. Phidelah Rice is Principal of the School of the Spoken Word and Theatre Workshop.

By Phidelah Rice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From the beginning of things histrionic it has been taken for granted that the actor requires a definite and out-of-the-ordinary equipment in order successfully to ply his trade, the indispensable instruments upon which he depends being voice and body. Stage scenery, music, lights, carefully worked-out costume effects—all the et cetera which assist in making up a convincing illusion of a scene from human life—these could be left out and we might still have a play. But we cannot imagine a voiceless, bodiless actor. Hence we say that voice and body are the sine qua non of the actor's equipment. If he hasn't these two he hasn't anything.

But what wonders may be performed with these two instruments trained into complete obedience to the intention of the artist! What thoughts and emotions may sway an audience in response to a mere turn of tonal quality or a bit of skillful pantomime! Tears gush forth, laughter ripples or bellows, moods of reverie are induced, romance in prospect, romance in retrospect, stir into vivid present tense; the meanings of the human mind unfold; revelation of the things of the spirit flash momentarily into view, and a high aspiration is born to see those things realized and held fast in the grasp of man—all this and much more in response to the actor's art.

Radio Voices Examined

Yet there is such a thing as getting along without voice—witness the speechless pantomimist or the actor on the silent screen. Or one may depend entirely upon vocal expression and remain invisible to his audience. There has grown up a vast industry and art which leaves out vision altogether and relies exclusively upon voice and mechanical sound effects—the radio! Here is a new world of possibilities for the actor, and these possibilities have been rapidly taken advantage of and brought to realization.

For the purposes of discussion in this and the next two articles we are primarily concerned with what may be done with the voice when it has to shoulder the entire performance.

Usually when the actor goes in for radio it is on the heels of stage or screen success, since then only is he highly valuable to the producer or sponsor. There are radio actors, however, whom the general public does not have to remember to have seen upon the stage at all, and whose entire fame has been built upon radio activity. Think of Amos and Andy and their prolonged and phenomenal success! These two have won their way into the imagination of the public not under their own names, but as "Amos" and "Andy." Probably few who read these lines ever heard the "street names" of these famous actors.

Master of Vocal Qualities

It is my belief that an unusual vocal equipment accounts for much of the success of Amos and Andy. It is understood that Amos, at least, and possibly Andy, is so sure a master of a number of vocal qualities that he can instantaneously shift from one character to another, assuming not one role in a single skit, but three or four. So skillfully is this done that the listening public finds it difficult to believe that one actor only is speaking the lines of so many people.

This involves first of all an ability to think and feel in terms of the characters impersonated, for unless the voice is impact with thought it is not voice at all, but merely sound, or, as in some cases, noise. Voice, indeed, is so direct and immediate an expression of the mentality lying back of it that it may be accurately described as "mind in expression." At any rate, through no other medium may so much of mind be expressed as through the human voice. Amos knows this and always begins by thinking the thoughts and feeling the feelings of the character for whom he speaks. Thus his work is a work of art in the highest sense, not just a clever stunt. And if he is able to speak for four or five mentalities, should it not be said that he is four or five times an artist?

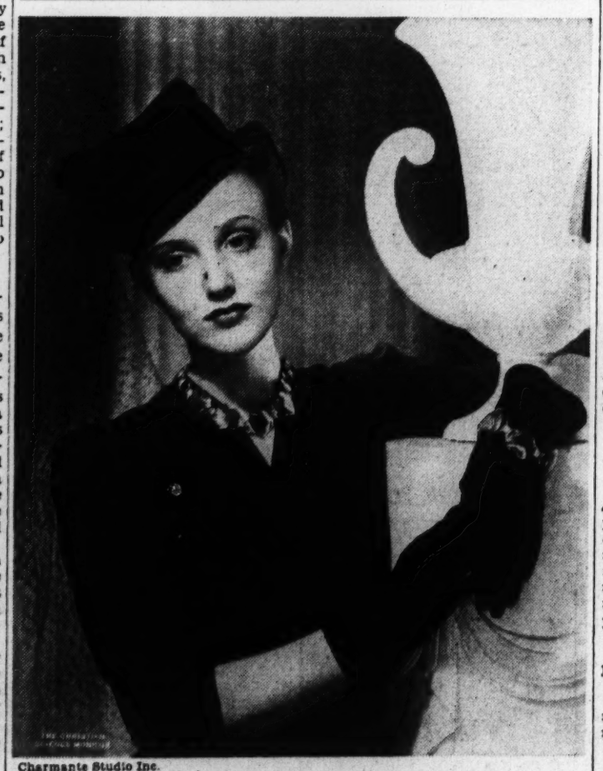
Skill as Well as Imagination

Yet it must be kept clear that even though one is able to identify oneself with the various people he impersonates, that is to say, think and feel from their point of view, it does not necessarily follow that he can convey, vocally, just what this thought and feeling is. His imagination may be vividly active and may easily compass the various points of view, but his vocal equipment may be inadequate.

Another more recent phenomenal success on the radio, a success in which flexibility of the vocal instrument plays a conspicuous part, is that of Charlie McCarthy and his master, Bergen. Ventriloquists of worth and ability have doubtless graced every age since human speech was first used as a medium of entertainment, but it is safe to say that none greater than Bergen has appeared. To be sure, he speaks for only two people—himself and Charlie—so that the demands upon his vocal range and quality are not so exacting or wide as in the case of Amos.

Proof of Success

But in so far as vocal shift in quality, tempo, and pitch is needed, it is employed, and so adequately that the millions who have come to love the little rogue, Charlie McCarthy, think of him as an individual personality and are ready to rush to his rescue if Bergen shows signs of putting him under discipline for his impish but innocent misdeeds! And it is all done vocally! But Bergen, like Amos, knows enough to know that he must assume the mentality of Charlie and not merely try to imitate a voice which he imagines. So much for radio, where the actor, if he is to succeed at all, must succeed by way of voice alone.



Charmante Studio Inc.

Accessories Make the Costume

Little things count largely in the fashion picture. Especially accessories. And choosing them is fun, for very often they alone determine the occasion for a monotone frock. Do you wish a note of glamour? Would you add a dash of humor to your costume? One small accessory, judiciously selected, may do it. Perhaps a set of golden hearts to wear at neck and wrists as above. Monet designed these. Black slip-on gloves by Kislav of Paris provide a striking background for the bracelet. The romantic note is carried out in the square satin pillbox with its veil.

Household Hints

Feeding Cups for Birds

I make feeding cups for our winter birds by drying halved grapefruit shells. Then I bore holes and insert twine and hang them on the trees. The cups are used chiefly by our chickadees, nuthatches, and the downy woodpecker.—(Mrs.) D. McK., Illinois.

Let's Serve Guinea Squash

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What, you've never heard of guinea squash! Then aubergine. No? Well, perhaps you know it more intimately as just plain eggplant.

Eggplant, believed to be a native of India since the days of the dinosaur or thereabouts, is a sister of the potato and all the nightshade clan. She thrives like a hothouse rosebud in warm climates, adorning her low growth with solitary violet blooms that ripen into purple ovals of edible goodness.

This is one of the most versatile of all vegetables. Stuffed or scalloped with fish, meat, or cheese, it makes a grand one-dish meal. A green salad and rolls complete the picture. Or fried according to grandmother's prescription you would think you were eating fresh breaded oysters.

When it comes to using leftovers, our sleek plum-colored friend is queen of the vegetable court. Try the following as a basic recipe the next time you clean out the icebox and the family will clamor for seconds. Only there won't be any seconds.

Blue Monday Scallop

Cut
1 large eggplant into quarters (do not peel), and boil 15 minutes or until soft. Drain, add
4 slices bacon, diced and fried
1 egg, beaten
¾ cup corn, canned or fresh
½ cup dried bread crumbs
½ cup grated cheese
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon celery salt
1 tablespoon minced onion. Mix well, spread out in large casserole and pour
1 small can tomato sauce (or ½ cup tomato juice) over all.
Sprinkle
¼ cup crumbs and
¼ cup grated cheese over top. Bake at 375° F. for 30 minutes.

Grandmother's Prescription

Boil
2 medium eggplants. Drain and mash. Add
2 cans minced clams (save juice for broth)
5 eggs well beaten and
1¼ cups milk. Stir in
10 soda crackers, rolled, and
¼ teaspoon salt. Spread out in shallow baking dish. Sprinkle
Crumbs over top and dot with bits of Butter. This will serve eight.

Note: 2 cups of minced ham, boiled or baked, may be substituted for the clams. The "oyster" flavor will be lacking but the dish is quite as delicious.

Fried Eggplant

Peel a medium or large size eggplant and cut in thin slices. Sprinkle salt between layers and place under a weight. A quantity of brown liquor will be pressed out as a result of which the finished product will be tender and delicate. Let stand for at least one hour. Dip slices in egg and cracker crumbs and fry to a tempting brown in deep fat.

Half-inch slices of tomato dipped in rolled cornflakes and browned in a frying pan may be served on top of eggplant. Place both on a lettuce leaf.

Stuffed Eggplant

Cut in half
1 large eggplant, and boil in water to cover. Carefully scoop out inside and mash. Fry
½ pound well-seasoned lean pork sausage in skillet, pour off excess fat, add mashed eggplant and
1 tablespoon minced onion and
1 tablespoon chopped parsley. Simmer all together for five minutes. Beat
1 egg and stir into mixture, then refill shells and bake at 400° F. for 30 minutes.

P. S. Please pass the guinea squash! H. W.

A Sheaf of Petticoats

Hungarian girls wear many petticoats to prove their wealth. American girls (this year, anyway) wear many petticoats to prove their wealth—of style. Enthusiastic fan of this fashion is Barbara Stanwyck who wears a sheaf of starched net petticoats beneath an evening gown of lace.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Through the Editor's Window

The Dark Days of the Year?

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The dark days of the year? How often do we hear it bemoaned that from now until the middle of January we who dwell in northland regions must arise in wintry twilight and come home in early darkness. The dark of the year, before midwinter snow adds sparkle to a frosty land, is often thought of as a period of gloom, resisted as a season of monotony. Yet is it?

In the morning Old Sol, flanked by a flaming bodyguard of gorgeous clouds, peers up over the rim of the world. Nothing is more dramatic than the winter sunrises of the northland. Thereafter, fields are soon revealed in all the shades of russet, orange, and browns—shades very much alive. For those who "see," even the dullest days are full of color. Lavenders and blues mark the shadows; some high-shouldered brick building stands pink in its soft-toned row of shops and dwellings; city markets flaunt colors brighter by very contrast. Even the water lying in a street puddle has captured opalescent hues. And if a fog drifts in—the world becomes a wonder of mystery; for fog is not white, not gray, but a magic veil through which one sees old familiar objects in new forms, too challenging to be missed.

Amid such a wealth of soft-hued beauty one's passage to and from office, restaurant, home, the club, or even past kitchen and living room windows, becomes high adventure. What new colors, what fresh viewpoints, can one train oneself to note as the flaming winter dawn gathers up the hours and mellows into night!

Then as the clock hands wheel around to tea time, and workers glance from brilliantly lighted offices into the accumulating darkness outside, street lamps and home windows shine pure orange in the soft blue dusk, delicately etched trees stand deep purple against a pale salmon and gold sky.

The dark days of the year? Turn out the light and stand at the window contemplating the myriad lights of the city; or step out into the garden and lift your eyes to the velvet sky, a deep purple, across which are swept a million scattered stars, red, green, and blue. What we think of as darkness is not black, but intricately patterned in soft-toned mosaics, richly jeweled, filled with color and sparkle. To the seeing eye, darkness is not darkness but a deep-toned setting for new experiences.

It is this that comes to thought when people speak of the "dark days." It is this truth that may shine in our hearts when the days of our experience seem dark and the travel of our thinking foggy or dull. To those who look closely and see deeply, there are no dark days of the year.

A Wednesday Column

Gay Gifts for the Housewife

Aprons Made to Match Her Kitchen Decorations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A comparatively new note in aprons is the popular peasant style. These are most attractive and becoming, easy to make even without a pattern, require only a yard and a third of material, and that may be percale bought on remnant counters for as little as fifteen cents a yard. A third of a yard of this, however, must be in a contrasting color, or you may buy two whole pieces and use part of each to contrast with the other.

For instance, having a piece of red and white print, a yard and a third in length, and another of plain blue percale, the same length, we tear a two-inch strip from across the end of each. Then we tear a four-inch strip down each selvage side. Put these aside for apron strings. Across the top again we tear off a six-inch (wide) strip for the bib. This is folded over to make a double thickness six inches deep and about 14 inches wide. With our scissors we round off the two top corners.

Now there is stitching to be done. The two apron strings are hemmed along the sides and a neat finish is given to the dangling end by turning the two edges against each other and stitching down the open inch or so at the tip. Opened and pressed flat, right side out, the tie has a triangular end folded upon itself.

Now we go back to the two-inch strip torn from the contrasting material, and divide its length to make two strips for our bib. Turn under the edges and baste or pin them into place so that there will be two narrow blue strips lined up against, in this case, the red print background. Stretch down the strips and then lay the front of the big face up upon the table, and at each side, face down, pin the apron strings into place so they will be held by the stitching which is to hold the two sides of the bib together. Lay down the back of the bib, right side in, and seam the whole together along the sides and top. Turn it right side out, and you will have an apron bib with strings flowing from the side seams.

From the remaining lengths of both pieces we tear three more strips, each about four inches wide. Baste or pin these down upon the contrasting skirt above the hem, and then stitch them into place. Next the sides are hemmed and finally the bottom hem is made. Now the skirt is gathered into the bib, against the back of it, and stitched, then the front of the bib stitched down over the gathers.

These aprons may be made in any variety of materials. Besides innumerable combinations of colored or printed percales, they are most attractive in dotted swiss with organdy stripes (the organdy must be doubled so the dots will not show through) and most practical in oiled silk with narrow strips of flat bias binding.

Those who have kitchens decorated in certain colors will appreciate having their aprons to match, so it is nice to make them in red and blue and white, yellow and brown, green and white, etc., to match the linoleum or cooking utensils. E. V. D.

Christmas Cheer By the Fireside

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Minneapolis, Minnesota

I Know a Bank

I AM no scientific botanist. The method of the Linnaean catalogue, as precise as the tables in non-carboniferous chemistry, is too much for my mind. It does not work that way. The Latin names, the labels, the little bits of stick and bass with which my companion organizes our garden, persist in escaping my memory. I often detect a reproachful glance, an unspoken criticism, as though I were a self-indulgent amateur, taking the joys of the garden without its pains. But I could say something about that, too. I could point out how often I am suddenly dragged downstairs from my study to help plant a tree, or to carry a barrowful of bricks, or to start a bonfire. Not that I ever object to starting a bonfire. I have never yet met a man who would object. The smell of one, the sense of oblation which it creates, of purification; why, those feelings are universal. I know that I have written innumerable verses on the theme, for I can never get that odor out of my mind, nor the vision of the spear-shaft of smoke going up on a calm evening after the summer twilight has put an end to our work on the soil. Here is a characteristic verse on the matter; a pardonable quotation because of the theme.

God of gardeners, accept this coil
Of acrid smoke from nettle and weed,
This left-hand mound of sinful soil
That I have sifted from the seed.

With hoe and mattock, spade and rake,
From morning dew to evening grace,
My back has bended for Thy sake,
To bring sweet order to this place.

Thy fruits and tubers basketed,
Thy flowers lit from setting sun,
With fragrant heart and reverent head
I tend this altar gleaming red,
As my forefathers must have done.

* * *

IT IS A strange thing to me to know that those verses have gone out, in a dozen or more anthologies, in periodicals, and in a volume of my own; gone out to all parts of the world, becoming more and more de-personalized and removed from the author and the moment. But I can still recollect the scene when they floated first into my mind, so vivid and so full of significance that they were not merely words, but were the very stuff of the moment through which I had just lived. That moment was a timeless one, and maybe it thus informed the verses; so that they have lasted at least until now, to come back to me as I sit here some years later, still able to wake me again to the scent of the evening, the lovely grace of twilight as it fell about the face and figure of my dear companion standing by the barrow pushing back her hair with her forearm, her hands being too soiled to touch her face. I feel again the weariness after stooping so long over the flowering borders, weeding after an afternoon shower. The perfume of that night after the rain! Nothing specific; only a general sense of enraptured content; roses, honeysuckle, distant lime trees, nightstock near at hand, and mignonette, sweet-scented rocket, and a few late and lingering wallflowers.

And in addition to the perfume; but addition is too statistical a word for such a moment. There was no addition, for all was one, all the evidence of my five senses united into a single consciousness of full living, full graciousness, full gratitude. I can see now the column of smoke, "like a spear-head in the ground," and our Scottish terrier Hamish sitting watching it with his head a little to one side, and his nostrils twitching.

* * *

ABSURDLY SMALL THINGS to remember, and to set down in verse. How nicely circumscribed they become. Verse brings a great sense of order into life. We are apt to forget that; we are apt to enlarge too much on the grandeur, the wild ecstasies of poetry. I recollect how every springtime in our neighborhood the spinneys are wild with oxlips. Now the oxlip is a singular flower, for it grows only in certain parts of the country. Ours is one of them. And with us the legend is proved that where oxlips grow, you never find primroses. We have no primroses. The woods are full of this faint, pale creature on its tall succulent stem, scentless but lovely in its fragility of petal. And in the fields we find cowslips, much sturdier stock, deeper in tone, splashed with red, and luxuriant with that aureoline perfume that is a sort of embodiment of the genius of Botticelli.

The oxlip grows also in Warwickshire. I remember cycling through that county years ago, and staying one spring night at Stratford-on-Avon. Looking out of my bedroom window that moonlight night, I saw in the shadow-edges of the wood behind the cottage near the river a gleam of white, a long ribbon winding down to the water. Next morning I satisfied my curiosity, and found the ribbon to be a stretch of wild flowers at the wood's edge—oxlips! Shakespeare must have noticed them three hundred years earlier; a characteristic plant in his own birthplace, for he has recorded the observation in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

"I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows
Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses, and with eglantine:
There sleeps Titania some time of the night,
Lull'd in these flowers with dances and delight."

* * *

I SAW TITANIA, too, that night; the texture of her dress these semi-transparent, cold and rainwashed petals of the oxlip, fainter than cowslip petals, thinner than primrose petals; an exquisite flower, always half earthly, half fairyland. Every time they return, during the wild April weather which is our springtime in East Anglia, the recollection of that night comes flooding over me; the moment of youthful awe, when every moment of living is pregnant with feeling, when a name such as Shakespeare is sustenance enough, and the place of his birth a privilege, and the appearance of the flowers which he too once saw and remembered in Southwark years later; that appearance, I say, a special singling out of the young worshiper to confirm his hopes and sanction his ambitions. Such little things fortify us, confirm our imagination.

RICHARD CHURCH

Brother

HE IS my honest kith and kin
Who loves the mauve-gray gloaming more
Than bird-filled interval within
The morning, or the noon, or four
O'clock when tea and cakes are laid—
And he is brother to me, seeking
Dusk for dreams, when troubles fade,
And love and friendship ask no speaking.

ELAINE V. EMANS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$ 6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE SINGING LESSON: *A Painting by Pieter Janssens Elinga in the Hallwyl Museum, Stockholm*

IN THE long, low room on the top floor of the Hallwyl Museum, Stockholm, there is hung the collection of pictures brought together by the late Countess von Hallwyl, the founder of the museum. The principal pictures are old Dutch paintings. A dainty and charming picture is the one called "The Singing Lesson," by Pieter Janssens Elinga. The details in this interior painting are beautifully done, from the pictures that decorate the walls to the tablecloth and the checkered floor of the passage seen through the open door.

Elinga, who worked in Rotbach, is believed to have been a disciple of Pieter de Hooch, whose style he imitated. His favorite subjects were still-life and interiors.

Healing the Belief of Poor Memory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GOOD memory is so useful that much has been said about how to obtain it. Considered an essential in business and an open-sesame to social success, with some people it seems a natural endowment and with others a faculty to be diligently developed. But there is one aspect of this subject which is often overlooked, namely, that memory is a mental reproduction of what has been learned, and that whatever is once known can be recalled.

What has Christian Science to say about healing the belief of poor memory? For one thing, this Science points out that God is the all-knowing Mind. God knows. Therefore, omniscience is the spiritual fact which overcomes limited mortal concepts. Furthermore, Christian Science shows that God is the divine Principle of man, and that the real man reflects all the qualities of God, including omniscience. This truth, when understandingly applied, brings salvation from the belief in a poor memory.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 128), "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man." Divine logic convinces the scientifically enlightened observer of humanity that experience is limited by the false beliefs of mortal mind, by ignorance of infinite possibilities, and by superstition. Since God is All-in-all, mortal mind is not real; it is only illusion, misconception, the illegitimate source of fear. Its pretentious claims disappear before the truth that Life is God,—a fact which Christian Scientists are proving in the measure of their spiritual understanding.

Fear underlies forgetfulness. Christian Science routs fear by arousing normal appreciation of the omnipresence, omnipotence, and omniscience of God. Paul wrote to Timothy (II Timothy 1:7), "God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind." Could God give less? Manifestly, our need is to turn from the misleading evidence before the material senses and to accept our true selfhood—man in God's likeness. This process is indicated in Mrs. Eddy's prophecy, applicable to the present time, found on page 531 of Science and Health: "The human mind will sometime rise above all material and physical sense, exchanging it for spiritual perception, and exchanging human concepts for the divine consciousness. Then man will recognize his God-given dominion and being."

One Christian Scientist found this method very efficient when, dependent upon certain information to complete a transaction, he found that he had apparently forgotten what he needed to know. Fear assailed him, until the truth of man's God-given dominion came to his rescue. Intelligently and reverently he dwelt upon the fact that the real man knows all by reason of his relation to God as reflection. Presently, as if by revelation, what he needed to know came to his thought, and the business was consummated.

Memory, considered "as the faculty by which past impressions are recalled," does not truly represent an attribute of God; for it cannot be said that God, divine Mind, has any past impressions. Indeed, in the everlasting now He is always conscious of all His ideas, and throughout His creation He beholds perfection. Jesus taught that we should claim our spiritual sonship, manifesting the impartial, universal love which reflects the Father, who "maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust" (Matthew 5:45), and who is "of purer eyes than to behold evil" (Habakkuk 1:13). As this truth is understood, may not a tendency to forget names and faces be overcome by utilizing the love which correctly sees all as dear to God?

With regard to acquiring useful knowledge, a remedy for seeming forgetfulness is receptivity, or the disposition to learn. One phase of fear which hinders learning is prejudice, while another is obstinacy, but both of these surrender before a truly humble willingness to depend upon the bounty of divine Mind. Once, when a Christian Scientist attended an important meeting where much of lasting worth was being said, he triumphed over the belief that he had a poor memory by reminding himself frequently that he had come to learn, that he had the spiritual ability to know what was true, and that prejudice and human opinions could not rob him of true thinking.

Of the grateful the Bible declares (Psalms 145:7), "They shall abundantly utter the memory of thy great goodness." Nothing is true but the omnipotence and goodness of God, which are continually manifested in that which is constructive and helpful. Unhappy recollections are unreal; they do not merit retention. Indeed, because of their godlessness, they have no power of self-perpetuation. But evidences of good are immortal, and entertaining them in our thoughts makes our own experience glad.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Helande från föreställningen om dåligt minne

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

ETT gott minne är till så stor nytta, att mycket blivit sagt om hur man skall kunna förvärva det. Det anses vara av väsentlig betydelse inom affärslivet och ett "sesam, öppna dig" för att vinna social framgång. Hos somliga människor förefaller det att vara en naturlig begåvning, men hos andra en förmåga, som sorgfälligt måste uppodlas. Men det är en sida av saken, som ofta förbises, nämligen att minne är en mental reproduktion av det vi lärt, och att vadhelst vi en gång vetat kan återkallas i minnet.

Vad har Kristen Vetenskap att säga om helandet från föreställningen om dåligt minne? Först och främst påpekar denna Vetenskap, att Gud är det allvetande Sinnet. Gud vet. Därför är allvetenhet det andliga faktum, som övervinner begränsade dödliga begrepp. Dessutom visar Kristen Vetenskap, att Gud är människans gudomliga Princip, och att den verkliga människan återspeglar alla Guds egenskaper, allvetenhet inbegripen. Denna sanning, tillämpad med förståelse, medför befrielse från föreställningen om dåligt minne.

I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] (sid. 128) skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "Kunskap om varats Vetenskap utvecklar människans latenta förmögenheter och möjligheter." Den som är en vetenskapligt upplyst iakttagare av mänskligheten blir genom den gudomliga logiken övertygad om att vår erfarenhet begränsas av det dödliga sinnets felaktiga föreställningar, av okunnighet om oändliga möjligheter och av vidskepelse. Emedan Gud är Allt-i-allt, är det dödliga sinnet icke verkligt; det är endast en illusion, en missuppfattning, den falska källan till fruktan. Dess anspråksfulla krav försvinna inför sanningen att Liv är Gud—ett faktum, som Christian Scientister [Kristna Vetenskapsmän] bevisa i mån av sin andliga förståelse.

Fruktan är grunden till glömska. Kristen Vetenskap utrotar fruktan genom att väcka till liv ett rätt erkännande av Guds allnärvaro, allmakt och allvetenhet. Paulus skrev till Timoteus (2 Tim. 1:7): "Gud har icke givit oss en försagdhetens ande, utan en kraftens och kärlekens och tuktighetens ande." Skulle Gud kunna giva något mindre? Vad vi behöva är uppenbarligen att vända oss bort från de materiella förnimmelsernas vilseledande vittnesbörd och erkänna vårt sanna jag—människan i Guds likhet. Härpå syftar Mrs. Eddys profetia, så tillämplig på nuvarande tid, och vilken återfinnes på sidan 531 i *Science and Health* och lyder så: "Det mänskliga sinnet skall en gång höja sig över all materiell och fysisk förnimmelse, utbyta den mot andlig urskillning och utbyta mänskliga begrepp mot det gudomliga medvetandet. Då skall människan erkänna sitt av Gud givna herravälde och vara."

En Christian Scientist fann denna metod mycket verkningsfull, när han en gång var beroende av att kunna giva vissa upplysningar för att avsluta en affärstransaktion och märkte, att han tydligen glömt det han behövde veta. Han ansattes av fruktan, till dess att sanningen om människans av Gud givna herravälde kom till hans hjälp. Med förståelse och vördnad höll han fast vid det faktum, att den verkliga människan vet allt på grund av sitt samband med Gud såsom Hans återspegling. Plötsligt, som genom en uppenbarelse kom då till hans tanke det han behövde veta, och affären avslutades.

Minnet, betraktat "såsom den förmåga, genom vilken intryck från det förflutna återkallas", framställer icke sanningsenligt en egenskap hos Gud, ty det kan icke sägas, att Gud, det gudomliga Sinnet, har några intryck från det förflutna. I det evigt-varande nuet är Han förvisso alltid medveten om alla Sina idéer, och i hela Sin skapelse ser Han fullkomlighet. Jesus lärde att vi skola göra anspråk på vårt andliga barnaskap och manifestera den opartiska, universella kärlek, som återspeglar Fadern, vilken "låter . . . sin sol gå upp över både onda och goda och låter det regna över både rättfärdiga och orättfärdiga" (Matteus 5:45), och "vilkens ögon äro för rena för att se på det onda" (Habackuk 1:13). Borde icke, i den mån denna sanning är förstådd, benägenheten att glömma namn och utseenden övervinnas genom att vi uttrycka den kärlek, som rätt ser alla såsom älskade av Gud.

Med avseende på inhämtandet av nyttiga kunskaper är mottaglighet eller fallenhet för att lära ett botemedel mot skenbar benägenhet att glömma. En fas av fruktan, som hindrar oss att inhämta kunskap, är fördomar, en annan åter är envishet, men båda delarna vika för en verkligt ödmjuk villighet att förlita sig på det gudomliga Sinnets överflödande godhet. När en Christian Scientist en gång bevistade ett viktigt möte, där mycket blev sagt, som hade ett varaktigt värde, övervann han föreställningen om att han hade dåligt minne genom att oupphörligt påminna sig om, att han kommit dit för att lära något, att han hade den andliga förmågan att veta vad som är sant och att fördomar och mänskliga meningar icke kunde beröva honom hans rätta tänkande.

Om de tacksamma säger Bibeln (Psaltaren 145:7): "De skola i överflöd ge uttryck åt minnet av din stora godhet" (Eng. Bibeln). Intet är sant utom Guds allmakt och godhet, som ständigt manifesteras i det, som är uppbyggande och hjälpande. Sorgliga minnen äro overkliga; de äro icke värda att ihågkommas. Emedan de icke äro av Gud, hava de ingen makt till självbevarelse. Men vittnesbörden om det goda äro odödliga, och genom att kvarhålla dem i våra tankar, fylla vi vårt liv med glädje.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

November at the Bay

STRANGE hour: the islands sunk in silver haze,
a muted sun evolving archipelagos of light
across the long gray-silver swells
that sweep and sweep but never break;
the tenor creaks of oarlocks,
the muffled distant squawk of gulls,
and our strident thoughts alone loud, loud
upon this silver silence, this measured pace,
this echo of a summertime
in another season of the year.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Franklin Pursues the Virtues

NOW married, the head of a family, his business rapidly prospering, Franklin wished to complete the straightening up of his personal character and life. So he "conceived the bold and arduous project of arriving at moral perfection"; no less! As a practical American, he planned the pursuit systematically and thoroughly. He made a list of all the virtues, in which he thought he particularly needed discipline. There were twelve; a Quaker friend suggested a thirteenth, Humility: Franklin probably would not have thought of that had his Quaker friend not suggested it. He procured and ruled a blank book, with spaces for grading his conduct in each virtue, by the week. Under each virtue, he placed an appropriate motto.

The first virtue, in which he conceived the need of discipline, was Temperance; and under it the counsel: "Eat not to dullness; drink not to elevation." Then, he thought, himself too much given to garrulous talk. The second virtue was, therefore, Silence; with the legend: "Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation." Next was Order: a virtue Franklin never was able to acquire. Then followed: Resolution, Frugality, Industry, Sincerity, Justice, Moderation, Cleanliness, Tranquillity, Chastity, and finally Humility, with the motto, "Imitate Jesus and Socrates"; a high endeavor! . . .

Franklin realized it would be difficult to attempt to practise all thirteen virtues at the same time. So he decided to focus on one virtue each week; which gave him, of course, considerable latitude with reference to the other twelve. The first week he practised Temperance, hoping it would become sufficiently a habit to carry him over into the second week, when he centered on Silence. Similarly, he trusted that Temperance and Silence would last into the third week, when he endeavored to learn Order; and so on through the list.

Thirteen virtues, thirteen weeks; four times thirteen is fifty-two; he would have four systematic courses in the virtues each year. . . .

The one permanent result, from his discipline in the virtues which Franklin emphasizes, concerned Humility. He states that his natural tendency was to be dogmatic and over-bearing in expressing his opinions. He carefully and successfully schooled himself to correct this fault. The valuable life-consequence is stated in the following passage, closing that portion of the Autobiography written in France at seventy-eight;

"The modest way in which I proposed my opinions procured them a readier reception and less contradictions; I had less mortification when I was found to be in the wrong, and I more easily prevail'd with others to give up their mistakes and join with me when I happened to be in the right.

"And this mode, which I at first put on with some violence to natural inclination, became at length so easy, and so habitual to me, that perhaps for these fifty years past no one has ever heard a dogmatical expression escape me. . . .

"In reality, there is, perhaps, no one of our natural passions so hard to subdue as *pride*. Disguise it, struggle with it, beat it down, stifle it, mortify it as much as one pleases, it is still alive, and will every now and then peep out and show itself; you will see it perhaps often in this history; for, even if I could conceive that I had compleatly overcome it, I should probably be proud of my humility."—From "American Statesmen," by EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS. (Croton-on-Hudson: Orchard Hill Press.)

Perfecting Counterpoint

IT IS true that the work of every great creative artist is to a certain extent the summing-up of an epoch. In the scheme of musical history Palestrina must be placed among those whose work it was thus to fructify and bring to its greatest perfection some already established form. Just as the symphony of Haydn and Mozart was developed by Beethoven, and the music-drama of Monteverdi, Gluck, and Weber by Wagner, so did ecclesiastical polyphonic music culminate with Palestrina.

For centuries before his day men had striven to enrich the plainsong, to adorn it in the service of the liturgy: at first crudely adding voices singing in octaves, fourths or fifths above or below the melody, then venturing into simple new melodies, which could be combined with the original one, making an effect more or less pleasing to the ear. Here was the beginning of that method defined as counterpoint (*punctum contra punctum*), each note of one melody matched against each note of another. By the dawn of the sixteenth century these experiments had already produced remarkable work in the English, French, and Netherlandish schools. The contrapuntal apparatus, the art of combining several melodies to sound simultaneously with good effect, had now reached a point at which there was only required a master-hand to perfect it, to make out of this almost mathematically strict counterpoint a living art, capable of producing music of the greatest beauty, a means by which, from fragments of plainsong or melodies from other sources, were spun threads of tone woven together into that tissue of sound known as polyphony.

Within this system Palestrina created a wonderful array of works—in a profusion hardly equalled by any other great composer—the majority of which, after a lapse of nearly four centuries, still compel our admiration because of their beauty, artistic sincerity and supreme musical craftsmanship.—From "Palestrina," by HENRY COATES. (New York: Dutton.)

Snow Architect

WEED stems are changed to leaning crystal towers,
And feathery bridges, spread like white wings, span
The jeweled gorges delicate with flowers
Of starry dust—Whoever drew this plan
Of whimsy and delight—these fragile spires,
These fairy eaves like petals half uncurled,
These arches winking as with hidden fires,
Shaped this white moment for a little world.

It cannot stay—already towers fall
Before the wind; a sudden puff of snow
Marks crumbling bridge and spire and sagging wall—
And we have paused, where only dreams may go,
Remembering how age to age has shown
Some hushed white moments that the world must own.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

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Voters Snap Purses Shut Against Rising Taxation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Where laws proposed at the November elections meant more money for taxes, voters put "No" on their ballots and snapped their pocketbooks firmly shut, it appears from a report of the National Association of Assessing Officers here. On the other hand, voters in two States agreed to liberalize old age pensions, and Colorado elected to keep its $45 a month pension rate, which is the highest of any State. The underprivileged were looked after here and there, voters approving measures to replace slums with up-to-date low-rent housing, or to improve existing welfare laws.

The elections put a city manager into a town of 135,000, thus bringing the list of municipalities to adopt the plan to nine, though that is three less than the total for 1937, according to the International City Manager's Association.

Civil service made some gains, eight new cities voting to adopt it.

While citizens seemed mostly against tax measures, they were divided on labor questions. Strict strike regulations were disapproved in California and Washington, but in Oregon an anti-picketing measure was carried by almost a 3-to-2 vote, the Council of State Governments reports. New York voters put laws recognizing employee unions and collective bargaining into the State's Constitution. Hitherto they have been written into legislative acts only. New York also approved an 8-hour day, a 5-day week, and the prevailing wage scale for all public works contracts, except in an emergency. Utah turned down legislative regulation of hours on public works projects.

To note a couple of rejected exemption proposals, Arizona refused exemptions on homesteads valued to $5,000, and California refused to permit a $1,000 exemption in improvements of owner-occupied land. Further disapproving single tax ideas, California refused a proposal to substitute a land tax for sales, use, private automobile and other levies.

Levies Disapproved

To carry the record on, Maryland and Washington refused to graduate State income taxes. New Hampshire voted down a broader tax base, including a sales tax and graduated inheritance and income taxes. Colorado refused to repeal its chain store license and tax. Oregon declined a transactions tax proposal for support of old age pensions. New York, in an "omnibus" amendment designed by its 1938 Constitutional Convention, prohibited the ad valorem taxation of intangibles and the taxation of undistributed profits.

To take account of proposals that were accepted: Florida and Louisiana enlarged existing tax exemptions. The former added widows and single persons to the list of house-owners exempt from all property taxes on properties up to $5,000 valuation. Louisiana, already exempting homesteads up to $1,000 in value, decided to exempt homesteads built or purchased after Jan. 1, 1938, from three years' taxes, provided prevailing wages are paid in construction, and provided all materials are American-made. Washington renewed a 40-mill limitation on property taxes in effect since 1932.

In line with the South's endeavor to set industries down alongside its cotton fields, Louisiana and Arkansas voted tax exemptions for industry.

Gasoline taxes, said every State that was asked, must be earmarked for road purposes only.

Modernizing Welfare

As for pensions, North Dakota raised its old age pension from $30 to $40 a month; and Missouri lowered the age when pensions can be had from 70 to 65.

In regard to general welfare action, New York wrote a section on housing into its constitution—and became the first state to do so, permitting debt up to $300,000,000 for loans for low-rent housing and slum clearance. California voted to consolidate the State's welfare program, while Michigan pulled the other way and voted down a proposal to combine its 10 welfare agencies. Arkansas voted a workmen's compensation measure, and Georgia agreed to let Counties levy taxes for care of the needy.

More in detail on the city-manager plan, Yonkers, N. Y., adopted it outright, while Greenwood, S. C., advised it, subject to approval of the Legislature. Paducah, Ky., voted to retain the plan, and Ashland, Ky., voted to give it up. Cities that declined the plan by a small margin were Battle Creek, Mich., and Quincy, Northampton, Chicopee, and Cambridge, Mass.

Cities adopting civil service were Milburn, Park Ridge, Rutherford, Teapeck, West Orange, and Woodridge, N. J.; Garden City and Highland Park, Mich. Likewise, Monmouth County, N. J., voted to place its employees under civil service Moreover, Detroit, Mich., Cleveland, Ohio, and Portland, Ore., expanded their civil service laws.

Since the beginning of 1938, 16 cities have adopted civil service provisions.

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Four for One, One for All

Pan Pacific Press

Hawaiian Sugar Cane Is Stick of Candy to Them

While youngsters in Continental United States indulge in pie-eating contests, those in the Pacific Island territory prefer the succulent sugar cane for their rivalry. Here's a quartet representing the Waialua plantation, near Honolulu. From left to right they are: Bernice Reyher, Louise Maguire, Emeline Peiler, and LeRoy Peiler. They're making progress, but there is still a long road to go.

Hacha, New Czech President, Expert on Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 30—For their new President the Czechs have chosen a leading representative of the rule of international law and order. Not only is Dr. Emil Hacha an outstanding figure in the Czech judicature, but he is also a judge in the International Court at The Hague.

Dr. Hacha was elected, but it was an election in form alone. Two other candidates also were considered at first, but it became apparent that Dr. Hacha, lawyer, linguist, and non-party man, who is well known in German legal circles, would best fill the State's highest position at this time. His expert knowledge is expected to be of great value in framing a new constitution for the truncated country.

The width of the President's interests are indicated by the fact that he is a director of Prague's modern gallery, translator of Kipling's "Jungle Books" in Czech, and a university lecturer on comparative administrative law, besides being President of the Supreme Court.

Expert on English Law

A man with penetrating eyes and strikingly impressive appearance, Dr. Hacha is looked upon by his compatriots as "an English type of Chief Justice." It is a coincidence that he is one of Europe's greatest experts on English administrative law.

Throughout his long career Dr. Hacha has served the country over which he now presides. His first important post was when he entered the service of the Provincial Committee of the Kingdom of Bohemia while it was still a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Between 1916 and 1918 Dr. Hacha served the Administrative Court at Vienna, but on the formation of the new Republic in 1918 he returned to Prague to become President of the Prague Administrative Court and later President of the Supreme Court.

He took an important part in drafting the Constitution for the legislature of the Czechoslovak Republic when it emerged from the World War.

Never in Politics

One of the main reasons for Dr. Hacha's being preferred to alternative candidates has been that he has never had the slightest connection with politics and therefore could not be said to favor any particular side in internal politics or Germany or the Western Democracies. A balance to possible suggestions of English "leanings" is the fact that Dr. Hacha is so well known in German legal circles that since 1933 he has been regularly invited to meetings of the German Academy of Law. He speaks fluent German as well as English and Czech.

Dr. Hacha was also one of the experts who drafted the autonomy measures presented to the Sudetens last summer.

Dr. Hacha, who is a Roman Catholic, was born at Sviny, Bohemia, Aug. 7, 1872.

Montreal to Depict Early Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Creation of an atmosphere depicting Montreal's historical background and racial origins will be the aim of those in charge of the Tercentenary celebrations of the city in 1942, according to Léon Trépanier, director of the Tercentenary Commission in charge of arrangements.

"We want the tourist to be able to walk into a tiny hamlet of Normandy or Brittany; to stop within the fortified walls of ancient Ville-Marie; to walk through groups of Montreal girls garbed in the simple costume of Jeanne Mance, intermingled with others wearing the attire of our Scottish or English ancestors," said Mr. Trepanier.

He wants visitors to see Montreal flying the flag of Old France, the fleur-de-lis beside the Union Jack. To see attached to every public building in Montreal the coat-of-arms of the city which typifies so well the racial origins and development of that city.

Other features which will mark the celebration which will be year-long will include the part played by women in the development of Montreal; the glorification of labor; a tribute to youth; military displays and spectacles which will show the chronological development of Canada's defense forces; and a wide program of sporting events both winter and summer.

A committee of fine arts will be nominated to plan a program of decorations throughout the city. The tercentenary celebrations offer Montreal's young and promising artists "the great opportunity of their lives." The Committee will lay down rules for contests of an artistic character.

Special encouragement will be given to the production of dramas and music and to the manufacture of authentic handicrafts. Imposing open air religious services will also be held in conjunction with the festivities.

Uncle Samuel Quiz Is Being Flooded With Questions for the 1940 Census

WASHINGTON (AP)—The quiz fans already are preparing for the biggest question-and-answer game of all—the 1940 census.

They are firing questions by the hundreds at the Census Bureau, offering suggestions on what to ask the millions of American residents. Here are some of them:

"If you're not married, why aren't you?"

"Have you a Bible in your home?"

"What boat did your ancestors come over on?"

"What do you read?"

"Are you over six feet tall?"

While Bureau officials don't consider these volunteer questions especially helpful, they said a number of pertinent issues have been brought up in some of the correspondence. The new problem of counting the trailer population, for instance, will be important and difficult.

Other things which have happened in the decade since the 1930 count will revolutionize the science of census taking, statisticians say. Here are some of the problems they must figure out before they start the enumeration:

What is a farmer? Since 1930 so many city persons have moved on subsistence farms, farming them part time or when they are out of work, that it is almost impossible to say whether the rural man is a farmer or a business or professional man.

Who is employed? Housewives who take part-time work to augment small family incomes? The man or woman who works only a few months a year? A person who works without salary in the family store or on the farm?

When does a person have an occupation? This problem concerns primarily high school graduates who never have had steady work.

Data to be gathered in the census will be officially suggested by committees of agriculture, manufacturing and business leaders whom Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper will appoint this month.

Utah State Journal Finds Many Readers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Some indication of the value of pioneer history in the Western States has been shown by extensive distribution of the Utah State Historical Quarterly during the last year, revealed in a report issued by Miss Marguerite L. Sinclair, secretary of the sponsoring organization, at the State Capitol here.

The report shows increased sales of the publication, about half of which were to persons and associations outside of Utah. Chief distribution has been to state universities and other schools, public libraries, book dealers, private collectors and religious institutions.

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FARES FROM NEW YORK One Way	Round Trip		FARES FROM BOSTON One Way	Round Trip
$27.00	†$47.00	SAVANNAH	$33.00	†$55.00
32.00	*60.00	Jacksonville	38.00	*70.00
32.94	*61.95	St. Augustine	38.94	*71.95
35.12	*65.50	Daytona Beach	41.12	*75.50
36.22	*67.35	Orlando	42.22	*77.35
38.87	*72.60	St. Petersburg	44.87	*82.60
42.80	*78.35	Miami	48.80	*88.35

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New York to Savannah—AUTOMOBILE RATES—Boston to Savannah

One Way $22.50 Round Trip $35.00 — One Way $25.00 Round Trip $40.00
Rates apply any car with 1 or more passengers — *Rates apply any car with 1 or more passengers*

PASSENGER SAILINGS
From New York: S.S. CITY OF BIRMINGHAM Dec. 9, 21, Jan. 2, 13, 25, Feb. 6, 17; S.S. CITY OF CHATTANOOGA Dec. 5, 16, 28, Jan. 9, 20, Feb. 1, 13, 24
From Boston: S.S. CITY OF BIRMINGHAM Dec. 8, 20, 31, Jan. 12, 24, Feb. 4, 16, 28; S.S. CITY OF CHATTANOOGA Dec. 3, 15, 27, Jan. 7, 19, 31, Feb. 11, 23

Pier 46 N. R.—551 Fifth Ave., Rm. 206 WAlker 5-1780, MUrray Hill 2-3319 New York
Pier 42, Hoosac Tunnel Docks Phone CHArlestown 1920 Boston, Mass.

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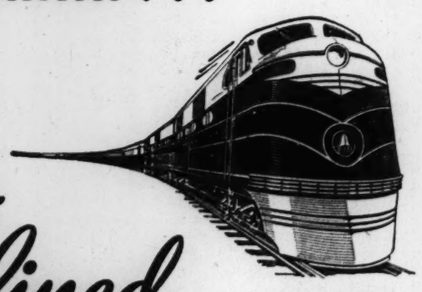
Now Streamlined



Diesel-Powered

B&O

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Train Secretary to take dictation. His services are free.

Newly-decorated Colonial Diner.

Colorful new decorations and appointments invite relaxation in Sunroom Observation Lounge.

The only Diesel-Powered train in service between Chicago and the East now takes on a new and colorful appeal—making this famous train more inviting than ever.

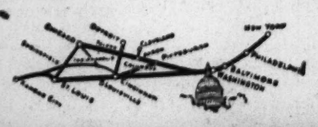
Smartly styled in appearance and appointments—striking in its rich blue, gray and gold colorings—it reflects the most modern principles of engineering design and decoration. So inviting that many passengers have remarked: "It's as fine a train to ride on as anyone could want!"

Powered by Diesel for the perfect train ride! So smooth and so quiet—it's like *gliding!* You'll say you never enjoyed a more comfortable trip!

All-Pullman and Air-Conditioned—featuring Sunroom Observation Lounge Car; Private Bedrooms, Drawing Rooms, Compartments and Section Sleepers; Colonial Diner and Club Car. Train Secretary, Barber-Valet, Maid-Manicure, Radios. *No extra fare.*

WESTBOUND SCHEDULE:
Lv. Baltimore . 4:35 P.M.
Lv. Washington 5:45 P.M.
Ar. Chicago . . 8:30 A.M.

EASTBOUND SCHEDULE:
Lv. Chicago . . 3:30 P.M.
Ar. Washington 8:25 A.M.
Ar. Baltimore . 9:35 A.M.



BALTIMORE & OHIO Railroad

EYE OPENER! With all its extra value, this Buick sedan lists at $51 less than last year!

Easy on the eye—easy to buy—on General Motors Terms!

It's got *looks*—and so have you!

IT makes the eye glad and grateful—you spot that the instant your gaze takes in this suave and sparkling Buick for 1939.

It's sleek and swift and businesslike, lean and clean in every line, the trim bonnet low-set, the graceful upper-structure light-and-airy looking, neat and fine.

Will you step in, please, and look it over closer?

Perhaps the first thing you'll note is the gear-shift. Up off the floor and out of knee-way—under the wheel within a few inches hand-travel.

Then for a long moment your eye is caught and held by an instrument panel stunning as a jeweler's display.

But settle back—take that finger-fitting wheel in hand—imagine there's a road ahead of you, long and straight and open . . .

Why, it's almost like being in an *open* car, with the outlook you've got here!

The long nose tapers quickly out of eye-way, the pillars modestly retire to the background, overhead stop lights drop into easy vision—ahead, to right, to left, you can *see!*

The ruler will tell you there are as much as 413 added square inches of safety plate glass in this Buick, but the area is not the vital thing.

These inches are placed where they count. They take away that closed-in-feeling—let in the light and the air and the open view!

It has a lot to do with making Buick beautiful, this grand expanse of openness!

And like "catwalk-cooling": radiators low where air pressure is greatest—and the lines of the bonnet: broad, clean aerodynamically better—Buick's stepped-up visibility both sets a pattern and fills a function.

You'll like this marvelously good car—the way it handles, the way it behaves, the way it stands up to the job, the way it leaves you cool and unwearied at the journey's end.

So take a good look into its bigger, better, broader outlook.

It's one thing among many that Buick's got that you'll want in your next automobile.

★ ★ ★ ★

NO OTHER CAR IN THE WORLD HAS ALL THESE FEATURES

★ DYNAFLASH VALVE-IN-HEAD STRAIGHT-EIGHT ENGINE ★ BUICOIL TORQUE-FREE SPRINGING ★ GREATER VISIBILITY ★ HANDISHIFT TRANSMISSION ★ ROOMIER UNISTEEL BODY BY FISHER ★ TORQUE-TUBE DRIVE ★ TIPTOE HYDRAULIC BRAKES ★ CROWN SPRING CLUTCH ★ "CATWALK-COOLING" ★ OPTIONAL REAR AXLE GEAR RATIOS ★ FLASH-WAY DIRECTION SIGNAL ★ SELF-BANKING KNEE-ACTION FRONT SPRINGING

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1938 ☆☆ R

Woman Sues For Bets Her Husband Lost

Worcester suit against race-track losses is being closely watched by anti-gambling group.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 30—As the result of a suit filed in the Worcester District Court, the first one of its kind on record from this City, public attention is focused this week on the gambling situation in Worcester.

The suit was filed by Mrs. Anna Everett, wife of a Worcester constable, against John McMahon (Jack Mack), for money which she alleged her husband, Benjamin Everett, lost betting on horses with Mr. McMahon.

Although Mrs. Everett set the total loss of her husband through bets at $1,740, she is suing Mr. McMahon for $5,220 under Section 1 of Chapter 37, Revised Laws, which provides that a plaintiff in a gaming suit may recover "treble" the actual loss. The Section also specifies that any person may sue to recover for the loss of another.

Although police officials deny that they had any knowledge of the existence of "bookie" or horse-betting parlors, a survey of the gambling situation by private sources, prompted by the suit of Mrs. Everett, discloses that gambling racketeers are operating in this City, which a year ago was believed singularly free of all forms of organized gambling.

If any action is contemplated by Mayor William A. Bennett or police officials to put racketeers on the run once more, the plans for the same have not been disclosed. However, the Mayor is reported to have said that he may take disciplinary action against Constable Everett by refusing to authorize his re-appointment when it comes up the first of the year.

There is a possibility, nevertheless, that the action of Mrs. Everett may suggest a course of action to other wives that might prove more effective in discouraging racketeering than any gesture that the Mayor or police might make.

In her declaration, Mrs. Everett said in part: "Within one year prior to Oct. 17, 1938, Benjamin Everett lost at gaming, to wit, betting on horse races, the sum of $1,740 which amount the defendant won." The case has been transferred to the Worcester County Superior Court for trial and will be watched with widespread interest by anti-gambling groups.

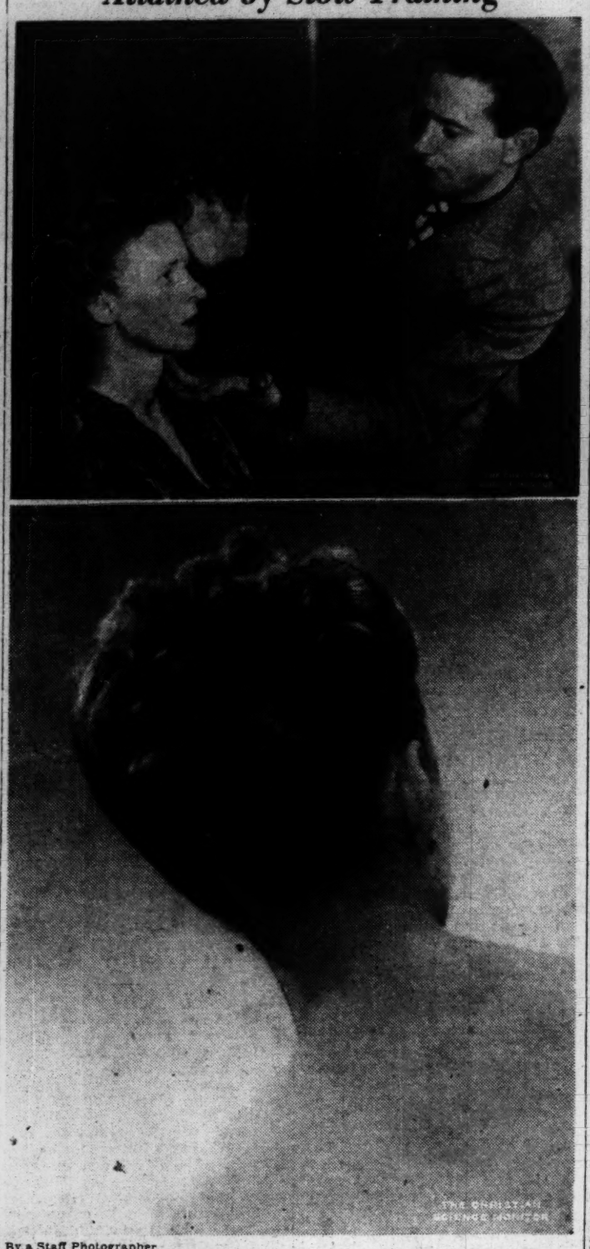
The gambling survey, mentioned above, showed that not only were most of the old time "bookie" establishments running, but that a number of new places, disguised as smokeshops, are doing business. A new feature of the modern "bookie" places is the fact that not only can the patrons bet on horses, but they can also play slot machines and place bets with the "numbers pool."

Saltonstall At State House

Following the usual custom of incoming Governors, Leverett Saltonstall, Republican Governor-Elect, has opened headquarters at the State House in Room 433.

In charge is Daniel J. Lynch, newly appointed Assistant Secretary to the Governor-Elect and Mr. Saltonstall's Secretary while he held the post of Speaker of the House of Representatives for eight years ending in 1936. Elmer C. Nelson, former State Representative and head of the Saltonstall campaign in Worcester County, joined the State House office staff today.

Attained by Slow Training



By a Staff Photographer

Starting a Fashion Period

Upper: A Versailles coiffure; M. Guillaume of Paris inspects finished hair-do which he has directed at Elizabeth Arden's Salon. Lower: Back view of Versailles coiffure.

'Up-Style' in Hair Called Coming Trend by Parisian

Hair up? Will this trend persist?

Yes, indeed, is the answer given by M. Guillaume of Paris, who arrived at the Elizabeth Arden Salon here today. "In fact, we are just beginning a new period," he said. "The period of down hair started soon after the war, and it will take some time to get the up-style well under way." The new period, he went on, will be one of more importance to the hair, of more character for the face, of more distinction for woman.

It is a mistake for a woman to change over from a long bob to a high coiffure too suddenly, M. Guillaume insisted. At least she cannot expect her hair to stay in place if she does. It takes time to train the hair to go up; but it can be done, and women can learn to handle the new hair styles with as great facility as the down styles. Hair that has been down for 20 years won't go up all in a minute and stay there. "Therefore, it is necessary to start slow, slow." Start in the front, for instance, he explained. Take it up a little off the ears. But do not yank it all up from the back of the neck, said he—suiting the action to his own head—and anchor it right on the crown of the head. "No, no. Train the hair slow, slow."

M. Guillaume answered, when he was a little boy in school in Corsica, to the name of Guglielmi Guillaume. As a coiffeur, however, he is known by his last name only. But he has never forgotten his allegiance to Corsica, and his interest in collecting trophies of the Corsican, Napoleon. His Napoleona include some 35 different portraits, from which he gets occasional coiffure ideas. His "page-boy" of two years ago came from a Napoleonic portrait by Le Gros, and this year, his newest coiffure was inspired by portraits of the gallant young son of Napoleon whom Rostand dramatized as L'Aiglon.

L'Aiglon is Guillaume's coiffure prophecy for the coming winter and spring—for women whose hair already is trained upward. For this, the hair is cut in classic fashion. Guillame feels that the era of "square" faces and "square" headdresses is over....and introduces L'Aiglon to give the effect of the long, oval head with a natural upward hair movement.

His second coiffure group is called Versailles, using supple curls, lightly drawn back from the face, with high ringlets at the back of the head, as well as high over the forehead. This type of hair style is easy to wear, and may be varied according to the woman who wears it. It was inspired by the gay and romantic coiffures of the Louis XIV period, and Guillaume recommends it especially for the older woman who cannot wear a severe or an extreme hair-do

Eager Crowd Waits Winter Sports Show

Boston Garden events in skating, skiing and its exhibits are of widest scope in interest.

At six tonight—two hours and a half before the real show opens—the doors of Boston Garden will swing back for rush of winter sports "first nighters" intent on getting their money's worth at the fourth annual National Winter Sports Show and Exposition, curtain-raiser and indoors introduction to winter sports outdoors.

The crowd will be there; no doubt of that. It always is—to get the first glimpse of what's new and to examine the latest models and designs in skis, equipment, clothing and other outdoors paraphernalia on display in the booths of the exhibitors.

Then 8:30! Sled dog races! Speed skating! Then the hollow voice of the loud speaker amplifier hushing the crowd. A ruffle on the drums and a bugle blare and the first battalion of intrepid skiers flash down a ski-hill from their take-off at the roof girders, to the outrun 220 feet below. There follows a spectacular program of skiing, and snowshoeing, which each year holds the spectators in their seats until the last event.

Hill in Perfect Condition

The big ski hill was in perfect condition this afternoon, covered with tons of machine-made "snow" for the use of the celebrated skiers and instructors from Austria, Switzerland, Norway and the United States who are on the program. They will give exhibitions of ski technique on the hill and also compete in downhill and slalom races and so much of a "cross-country" as is possible indoors.

In addition to the daring jumpers of the Eastern Professional Ski Jumpers Association, who will speed from the rafters, leap and land on the snow covered incline to the shouts of the crowd, the Garden management this year brings to Boston several nationally known ice skating artists for the ice carnival, as well as four of North America's outstanding snowshoers, and four teams of Husky sled dogs—animals born in Little America—for dog racing.

Sled dog races will be followed by ice skating by Miss Prudence Holbrook, former member of the Ottawa Four; Alex Hurd of Montreal, speed skating champion of Canada, and one of the ranking trick skaters of the world; Miss Mary Jane Halsted of the Toronto Skating Club; the Four New Yorker Ice Mannequins and Douglass Duffy, celebrated comedian of the blades.

Girl Skiers to Compete

Following the skating exhibition, 12 members of the Eastern Professional Ski Jumpers Association will take to the hill for single jumps, followed by the two girl competitors, marking the first appearance of girl skiers in the Boston Garden show. Every winter sports follower will give Miss Ella Gulbrandsen of Norway and Miss Pearl Oleson of the Eastern Pro Association plenty of attention.

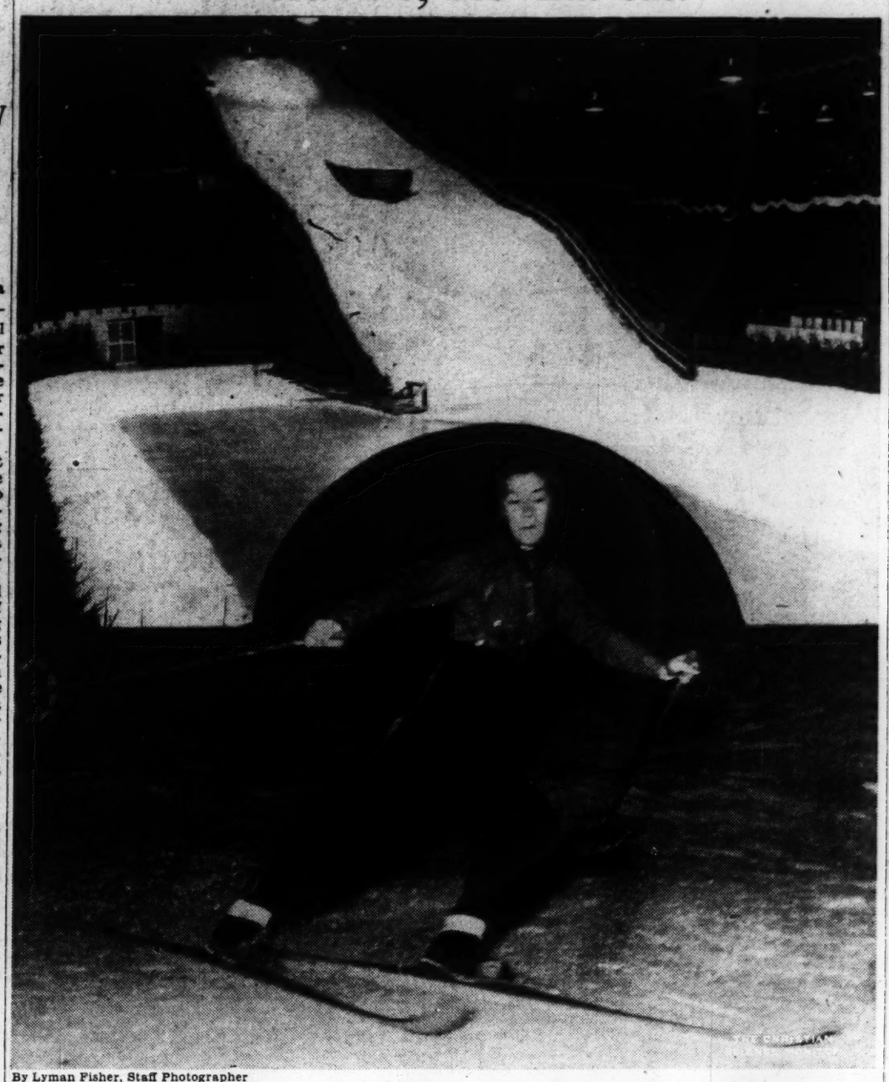
Many of the old favorite jumpers of other Garden shows will be on hand—Strand Mikkelsen, Billy Pulaski, Chuck Warren, John Holmer, Clarence Oleson, Herb White, Clem Curtis and Alton Lekang, with such new jumpers as Alton Oleson, brother of Clarence; John Bonk and Harry Duggan. Kan Suhl, the "ski clown," will again be on hand to amaze with his somersault on skis.

Strand Mikkelsen and his boys will do single, double and triple and "stream" jumps.

The exhibitions in downhill and

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Whee-e-e-e, See 'Em Ski!



By Lyman Fisher, Staff Photographer

All Set for Boston Indoor Winter Sports Show

Top: The indoor ski jump at Boston Garden. Bottom: Miss Pearl Oleson of Berlin, N. H., in a difficult maneuver.

Bay State Aid Of $18,000,000 Spent Monthly

N. E. Regional Director for the Social Security Board calls for more frequent conferences

As much as $18,000,000 is being spent each month in Massachusetts alone by Federal, State and local government agencies for public welfare and social insurance, John Pearson, New England Regional Director for the Social Security Board, declared today at the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work in the Hotel Statler.

To get full value for this money, Mr. Pearson recommended that "the people who legislate, and the people who administer, should sit down to lunch together two or three times a month." A mutual understanding between law-makers and the "carry-outers," he said, which would make for much greater wisdom in planning and efficiency in execution of plans.

Study of Problems

"We cannot accomplish in a few days of committee hearings once a year," he insisted, "a realistic understanding of problems which were many months in the making, problems which affect millions of people and involve expenditures every year running into nine figures. Any luncheon table where a town welfare official, a State legislator, a city councilor, private agency authorities and a few Federal and State administrators sat down to trade experience and thinking, would be a mighty useful piece of furniture."

Lea D. Taylor, head resident of Chicago Commons, told the 655 delegates to the conference that the settlement fills a need in the modern urban community. It is the interpreter, he asserted, of "the differences between the first and second generation in the home, and of the relationship of the foreign born group to American life."

"Medical Care for the Aged" was the subject of another of today's sessions of the conference.

C. I. O. Appears

C. I. O. organizers made their appearance at the conference yesterday and opened a drive to unionize the hundreds of social service workers—public and private—in Massachusetts. A booth was set up and today union literature is being distributed by the Social Service Employees' Union, Local 68, United Office and Professional Workers' Association, C. I. O.

Ralph E. Flanders, president of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company in Springfield, Vt., stated his belief yesterday, that the co-operative type of economic structure may eventually supplant the present type of profit system—but the change, he cautioned, must be made gradually. In the meantime, he said, employers should not be "paternalistic or egoistic" in attempting to give employees benefits outside the factory. They can provide such benefits by contributing liberally toward social service agencies and activities, he indicated to the assembled social service workers.

Holiday Bonuses Greet Employees In Two Companies

Employees in two business establishments were pleasantly surprised today to find bonuses in the offing as Christmas remembrances from their employers.

Three hundred and sixty workers at the Cocheco Woolen Manufacturing Company at East Rochester, N. H., are $15 richer in pay envelopes for this week. The bonus is the gift of Fulton Rindge of Longmeadow, Mass. treasurer and head of the company.

In Cambridge tomorrow, 140 men and women employed at the Elliott Addressing Machine Company at 143 Albany Street will divide $4,375. This sum is first payment under a $250,000 trust fund which Harmon P. Elliott, Treasurer of the Company, established 18 months ago.

Insurance Agents Declared 'Unfair' To Savings Banks

Charges that private life insurance agents are engaging in unfair and unfounded attacks upon the financial stability of savings bank life insurance were made today by Judd Dewey, Deputy Commissioner of savings bank life insurance.

Appearing before the Special Commission to study savings bank life insurance, at a continued State House hearing, Mr. Dewey stated that agents have told prospective customers that savings bank policies are unsound because the banks are apt to fail, that the system is a governmental agency, and that the average ratio of reserve against surplus on savings bank policies is too low.

This discussion came up when members of the Commission asked Mr. Dewey whether savings bank life insurance had not benefited greatly through the previous educational work accomplished among the people in regard to the necessity of insurance by the agent.

"It is my impression," Mr. Dewey answered, "that the agents have done a great deal more harm to the savings bank insurance system by discouraging the people from buying savings bank insurance than the banks have been aided by the groundwork done by the agent."

Clearing of Walks Sought by Mayor

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin appealed to Boston business houses today to clear abutting sidewalks of snow as quickly as possible after future snowfalls are ended, in order to avoid unnecessary interruption of business activity.

The Mayor's plea is backed by a city ordinance which has not been enforced in recent years.

"During the recent storm," the Mayor said, "the Public Works Department cleaned the snow thoroughly from many of the streets prior to the removal of the snow from the sidewalks by the abutting property owners.

"Later in the day the sidewalks were cleaned and the snow shoveled into the streets, necessitating the cleaning of the streets for a second time."

Carney and Swan Primary Winners In New Bedford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 30—Mayor Leo E. J. Carney and Rudolphus A. Swan, Former City Clerk, appeared today to have been nominated for Mayor in the first primary election under the City's new Plan B Charter.

If the leads held by the two candidates are upheld in the final returns, they will compete in the City's first run-off election on Dec. 20. They placed first and second, respectively, in almost complete returns from yesterday's non-partisan primary in which seven candidates took part.

Returns from 43 of the City's 45 precincts gave the Mayor a substantial margin over his opponents. The figures, as reported by the Associated Press:

Carney, 11,791; Swan, 6,534; U. S. Commissioner George E. Lilley, 4,345; Francis A. Doyle, 4,200; Joseph R Glennon, 4,150; Louis H. Blanchette, 2,291; Lawrence W. Caton, 2,258.

Despite his imposing lead, Mayor Carney held less than one-third of the total vote, scattered among the seven Mayoralty aspirants. Under the 90-year-old city charter, scrapped by the voters at a referdum on Nov. 8, however, he would have been elected on the face of today's returns.

As returns showed him nominated for next month's race, Mayor Carney faced arraignment today in Superior Court in Fall River on indictments handed down against him several weeks ago by a special Bristol County Grand Jury. The indictments charged him with attempted bribery and conspiracy in connection with city garbage collection contracts and with conspiracy to promote a lottery.

Harvard Extends Helping Hand To Jewish Refugees

In two different ways, Harvard University late yesterday struck heavily and officially at the current persecution of German Jews—first, when the Harvard Corporation confirmed previous reports that it would aid qualified refugee students, and second, when Dr. James B. Conant, president of the university, issued one of the strongest public statements he has made since coming into office against the modern German barbarisms.

Voting 20 new scholarships of $500 each for refugee students of any creed from Germany, the Corporation responded to the appeal of the Harvard Committee for Refugees, although most scholarship funds have already been allotted. This offer was made with the provision that each scholarship be supplemented by contributions for living expenses to an equal amount to be raised by subscriptions of the Committee.

New Hampshire Cheers Snow; Amoskeag to Sell Textiles

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 30—The winter sports business in New Hampshire is in full swing. Last week's heavy fall of snow marked the earliest opening of the season since winter sports became one of the State's chief industries.

Up to a few years ago the recreational business had the draw-back of being confined to a few short summer months until shortening of working hours and other changes turned the attention of out-of-Staters to the natural facilities offered for winter sports.

Private citizens organized in regional groups and private citizens operating independently, were quick to see that a small additional investment in recreational facilities, such as the construction of ski trails and tows, would make the recreational business more nearly a year-round proposition. Today these facilities are at a new peak and for the first time since the expansion of these facilities, good snow conditions have come early enough so that those interested in the movement feel confident that they will enjoy a long winter sports season.

Amoskeag Marches

Amoskeag Industries, Inc., the holding company created by Manchester bankers and businessmen to bring about the orderly liquidation of the properties of the defunct Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, has entered a new phase with the intent of establishing small textile manufacturing units in what was once the world's largest textile plant.

The first phase of Amoskeag Industries operations embraced a drive to obtain industries to locate in the plant. Through sales of mill property and rentals and leases about 50 diversified businesses were placed in the plant, using approximately a third of the area of the plant and giving employment to more than a third the number of workers employed in recent years. Average pay rolls for the new industries are reported to be somewhat higher than for Amoskeag.

With stockholder approval, Amos-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Generally cloudy and slightly colder tonight and Thursday, lowest temperature in the lower 30's tonight, possibly light snow or rain tonight; gentle to moderate variable and north and northeasterly winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, possibly light snow tonight in south portion, colder tonight and in extreme southwest portion Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Probably light snow this afternoon and tonight, colder tonight, Thursday mostly cloudy, colder in south portion.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy and somewhat colder tonight and Thursday possibly light rain or snow in west and north portions tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, colder Thursday.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming north or northeast over north portion this afternoon and over south portion tonight; overcast weather tonight and Thursday, possibly light rain or snow over north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	36	Minneapolis	30	28
Bermuda	64	64	New Orleans	38	36
Chicago	30	30	New York	36	34
Denver	28	32	Norfolk	36	36
Helena	24	18	Philadelphia	38	34
Kansas City	24	34	St. Louis	42	42
Los Angeles	58	56	San Francisco	56	56
Miami	68	68	Washington	34	32

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 30.
B—Minimum, Nov. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:07 p. m.; height 8.4 feet. Thursday, 5:40 a. m.; height 8.5 feet. Light all vehicles by 4:42 p. m.

Rembrandt 'Fakes' Detected

Anyone who is happy in the possession of what he believes to be an authentic Rembrandt painting had better make sure that it doesn't stray in the direction of the Fogg Museum at Harvard. For in a dimly lit attic there, Alan Burroughs, research fellow, is busily engaged on a Rembrandt "debunking campaign."

With two Boston young women as his fellow sleuths, and with the assistance of the light of the X-ray, he has already covered quite a few seventeenth-century canvases with shame.

There are things like styles in headgear, ways of folding the hands, and what not, which offer a definite scent for those with a nose for fakes—but these failing, Mr. Burroughs swings his X-ray apparatus into action. With it, he says he can tell the length of the brush strokes, their direction, and the strength of the artist's wrist or finger movement.

Critics attribute anywhere from 595 to 771 paintings to the Dutch master—but Mr. Burroughs is inclined to feel that his pigment consumption was not quite as high as that might indicate.

When he is through with Rembrandt, the research worker plans to turn his X-ray upon allegedly antique furniture.

Architects: They Learn Way To Design Suspended Houses

Paul Nelson, designer of the "suspended house," can talk on modern architecture and its philosophy for 3½ hours and at the close of the time have an eager, alert audience rubbing not sleep from their eyes but old ideas from their thoughts. He did this last night to a group of about 65 at Massachusetts Institute of Technology's new School of Architecture.

And it's all because of his own philosophy which he gathered mainly from the French since first he studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Matisse, Picasso, Brack—he came under the spell of them all, counts them all his friends. From the French, particularly the French artist, he learned how to relate the outer world to himself, how to really enjoy a walk, a picture, how to integrate the world's activity to himself.

Today, an important figure in French architecture, his "suspended house" recently excited many comments of New Yorkers, when it was exhibited in the Henri Matisse gallery. It was after the war that he went back to France, took up the study of architecture intending, he thought, to become a "traditional" Italian or French architect. At one time he was studying music, architecture and drawing, morning, afternoon and evening, and gradually he began to be acquainted with what was going on in an exciting period of French development of the arts.

Mr. Nelson's philosophy today shows a strong impression of French thought. In his housing problem for example his whole approach is motivated by what he feels is a need for the individual to more thoroughly integrate himself, to enjoy isolation and privacy as well as the collectivism of the family unit, in order that he may contribute more vitally to society as well as have a more enjoyable aesthetic experience.

"I have designed both a ramp and a staircase in this house," he explained last evening in his lecture, "in order that one may have a choice; both inside suspended bedrooms, similar to the inside stateroom of a boat, and an outside bedroom, for only by choice does the individual appreciate what he has and grow."

Mr. Nelson's model house makes use of the most modern discoveries and fabrications, is air conditioned throughout, constructed of new fabrics, such as steel, and glass bricks. It was his desire to make concrete curve that led him and some fellow students of the Ecole de Beaux Arts to open a separate atelier with M. Auguste Perret, the leading architect of the time.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of M. I. T., who was present at the talk last night, said that many of the features of Mr. Nelson's house had already been incorporated in a house built by Alfred Loomis of Tuxedo Park. Mr. Loomis has lived in his house for two years, Dr. Compton said, and is still enthusiastic about its superior living abilities.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 12

Theaters

Wilbur
"American Landscape," by Elmer Rice, presented by the Playwrights Company. Featuring Charles Waldron. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday. Extended through Nov. 30.

Copley—
"Dr. Faustus," by Christopher Marlowe. Presented by the Federal Theater. Featuring Glenn Wilson, Basil Burwell, Burt Kelsey, and Charles McFarland. 8:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
"Drums," starring Sabu and Raymond Massey. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Swing That Cheer," with Tom Brown, Robert Wilcox, Andy Devine and Constance Moore. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
Newsreel Digest, Disney cartoon, shorts of "Unusual Occupations," "Brother Golfers," etc. Continuous from 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Exeter—
Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." 2:05, 6:10, 9:10. Also "Room Service," with the Marx Brothers and Lucille Ball. 1:45, 4:50, 7:50. Tomorrow: Peter Lorre and Mary Maguire in "Mysterious Mr. Moto." Also "The Chaser," with Dennis O'Keefe and Ann Morris.

Strand—
Bing Crosby and Beatrice Lillie in "Dr. Rhythm." Also "Crime Ring," with Allan Lane and Frances Mercer. Tomorrow: Charlie McCarthy and Andrea Leeds in "Letter of Introduction." Also "Sinners in Paradise," with John Boles and Madge Evans.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Don Ameche, and Alice Faye. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. Also "Four Daughters," with the Lane Sisters and John Garfield. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Ralph Richardson and Edna Best in "South Riding," "Youth Takes Over." Also Robert Benchley in "The Courtship of the Newt." Daily, 2:30 and 7:45.

Fine Arts—
"Bialom," a sport film made at St. Moritz, Switzerland, featuring Gussie Lantschner and Walter Riml. 1:35, 3:30, 5:40, 7:40, 9:50. Also "Donald's Ostrich." 1:10, 320, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40.

Brookline Village—
"Campus Confessions," with Eleanor Whitney, Betty Grable and John Ariedge. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "I Am the Law," featuring Edward G. Robinson, Wendy Barrie, Barbara O'Neil, Otto Kruger and John Beal. 3:40, 6:45, 9:35.

Metropolitan—
"Angels With Dirty Faces," starring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Down on the Farm," featuring the Jones Family, Jed Prouty, and Louise Fazenda. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Uptown—
"That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," with Joe Penner and June Travis. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

State and Orpheum—
"Citadel," featuring Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Blondie," with Arthur Lake, Penny Singleton and Larry Simms. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. Both theaters: 1:40, 5, 8:30.

Repertory—
"Fools for Scandal," with Carole Lombard. Also "Over the Wall," featuring John Litel, June Travis, Dick Purcell and George E. Stone. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Suez," starring Tyronne Power, Loretta Young and Annabella. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:35, 9:25. Also Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane in "Torchy Gets Her Man." Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. Tomorrow: Shirley Temple, Charles Farrell, Jean Davis, Amanda Duff, Bert Lahr and Bill Robinson in "Just Around the Corner." Also "Arrest Bulldog Drummond," with John Howard and Heather Angel.

University—
Carole Lombard and Frederic March in "Nothing Sacred." 3:05, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Second Honeymoon," with Loretta Young. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hard to Get," starring Olivia de Havilland and Dick Powell. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Illegal Traffic," with J. Carroll Naish. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"They're Always Caught," Travelogues, Henry Busse and His Orchestra, "The Great Library Mystery," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Peter Ibbetson," with Gary Cooper and Ann Harding. Also "True Confession," with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Air Devils," featuring Larry Blake and Dick Purcell. 2:08, 5:15, 8:14. Also "That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 3:26, 6:33, 9:36.

Music

Jordan Hall—
First of a series of three concerts by the Boston Chamber Orchestra (members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra). Jan Smeterlin, soloist. Bernard Zighera, conductor. 8:30.

Other Events

Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue—
"Maedchen in Uniform," by Christina Winsloe, presented by the New England Repertory Company. One week only. 8:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusements Page, except on Saturday when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Ironsides Pictured in Battle On Sepia and Ivory Platter

A Boston artist and a firm of English craftsmen have taken a historic episode of 1812, and reconstructed it in china clay. The artist is George C. Wales, noted painter of ships and seascapes; the craftsmen, Wedgwood workers in Staffordshire; the event, the action between the United States frigate Constitution and His Britannic Majesty's ship Java. The project was announced today by Goodspeed's Book Shop on Beacon Hill.

The episode is depicted on a platter done on Wedgwood Queensware in sepia — traditional rich brown of early Staffordshire ware —with ivory background. Collectors of fine chinaware regard it as a logical sequel to the Wales-Wedgwood series of 12 clipper ship plates produced earlier this year. The platter measures 16 by 18 inches.

The central theme is the engagement between Old Ironsides, certainly the most famous of American naval ships, and the Java, formerly the French Frigate, La Renommée. The action took place off the coast of Brazil, Dec. 29, 1812. The sea was smooth, the wind light. After two hours of raking fire, with Java dismasted and out of control, the American ship withdrew to repair her rigging. When she returned to renew the action, Java gave up. The painting records this phase. Constitution took the British people aboard, and in 12 hours their ship sank. By one of those not uncommon paradoxes of war, one of the trophies taken by the victors was the Java's King James Bible.

The supplementary ornamentation is done in the best manner of Americana, circa 1812. The border is strewn with stars, within which is a delicate design of laurel, symbolic of victory. Surmounting the whole pattern is an American eagle, clutching the conventional arrows and olive branch. It is a belligerent bird, quite in keeping with Mr. Wales's battle scene, and one that should suit even the most exacting collector of specimens such as Portsmouth's celebrated Bellamy fashioned back in the days when the American eagle was young and self-conscious and full of fight.

Courtesy, Goodspeed's Book Shop

Constitution and Java

Wedgwood chinaware piece of fresh design.

Ski Championships Are Set for March In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, N. H., Nov. 30—The United States Eastern Amateur ski jumping and cross-country championships, for two years the chief drawing card at the Belknap Mountain Recreational Area in Guilford, will be held March 4 and 5 instead of at Lake Placid as had previously been determined.

The change was made by the Eastern directors of the United States Amateur Ski Association at Springfield, Mass., and was announced here with word that Gov. Francis P. Murphy has agreed to underwrite the meet to the extent of $1,000. Financial difficulties have befallen the former championship meets at the Belknap recreational area.

Gordon Langill, prominent Laconia ski enthusiast, will serve as director of the meet and Dr. R. S. Elmer of Brattleboro, Vt., President of the Association, will name a committee of three to act with representatives of the recreational area as a special governing board.

Worcester Seeks To Curb Sale Of Beer on Sundays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 30— A drive to close on Sundays all establishments selling beer and wine will be the next reform considered by the Worcester License Commission in its determination to make this City a model for the entire State in its handling of alcholic beverages.

One purpose behind this drive is the fact that out of the 50 such establishments, a large number are confectionery stores which are patronized by children of grammar and high school ages. The move will have the approval of the Worcester Liquor Dealers Association, which has expressed the opinion that the selling of all alcoholic beverages on Sunday should be confined strictly to bona fide restaurants.

U. S. and Foreign Affairs Is Ford Hall Forum Topic

Should America actively participate in current European affairs?

This subject as well as recent events in both Europe and Asia will be discussed by Herbert Agar, Pulitzer Prize historian, newspaper editor and economist, at the Ford Hall Forum Sunday evening.

As a former attaché to the American Embassy in London, Mr. Agar made valuable contacts which gave him access to information concerning the events and politics of foreign countries. While in London he was a news commentator on world affairs for the British Broadcasting Company.

N.H. County Found Facing Prospects Of Heavy Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, N. H., Nov. 30—At the demand of taxpayers in this area, a comprehensive 200-page report of Belknap County's financial condition has been released indicating the County may end the year with a deficit of $223,850; that relief costs are "higher than they should be"; and that advisability of continuing the extensive Gilford Recreational Area is "doubtful."

Action of the Laconia Taxpayers Association prompted the establishment of a special committee to investigate County finances. Certified public accountants were put to work and in the report of an auditor, covering the present year to July 31, it is shown that a "overdraft of $48,289 has been built up." This leads to the conclusion that if expenditures continued at the same rate a deficit for the year of $223,850 will be reached.

Pointing to the stand that further development or activities at the Recreational Area might be poor judgment, the report of the auditor declares "the amount of income from the area is very small and does not much more than cover the cost of the four men employed by the County at the Area."

Saltonstall Finds Prosperity Starts At Foot of Ladder

In contrast to the old idea of prosperity, prevalent before 1929, when profits for the rich gradually worked down to bring prosperity to the common people, Gov. Elect Leverett Saltonstall last night advocated a complete reversal of conditions stating that today it is necessary to provide decent conditions for those at the bottom of the economic ladder and then to build upward. Mr. Saltonstall spoke for U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who was unable to attend the Aleppo Shrine meeting at the Boston City Club.

"In the complex situation today," declared the Governor-elect, "we've got to look at the individual at the bottom to be sure he gets a good drink of water. We've got to build up to the top of the hill, and make sure that the people at the various stages are receiving their share.

"That is the essential point of view if we are to understand the problems of today."

Dever Modifies Plea to Halt Pay On Storm Repairs

Attorney General Paul A. Dever today withdrew his request that payments be held up on contracts made by the Department of Public Works for hurricane and flood reconstruction pending investigation by his department. This action followed a conference with Norman MaDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Association, which has been investigating repair costs.

The Attorney General's decision will permit Comptroller George E. Murphy to make payments on approximately 70 contracts, involving an expenditure of $14,250,000.

This action, however, does not extend to contracts made by the Department of Education and other State branches. Payments on these are still held in abeyance.

Mr. MacDonald took the stand that he did not wish small contractors to be embarrassed by failure to receive money with which to pay employees. He said his Association would still continue its investigation of the Public Works contracts because of complaints received. He asked the opportunity to examine vouchers of money paid out by the Department of Education.

Employment Gains In R. I. Industries Shown in October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30—Working forces of 288 manufacturing establishments throughout Rhode Island increased from 68,570 in September to 69,737 last month, figures just released by Director of Labor Thomas F. McMahon disclosed.

The gain of 1.7 per cent was larger than it appears because of seasonal influences.

Largest gains were in metal trades, woolen mills and miscellaneous concerns, percentage increases from the preceding month being respectively 5.1, 5.0 and 6.9. Gains ranging from 1 to 3 per cent took place in jewelry establishments, cotton mills, finishing plants and rubber goods factories.

Only one industry—worsted manufacturing—showed an appreciable employment loss. Representative mills in this industry had 12,331 employees as of the middle of September and 11,557 employees as of the middle of last month. This was a decrease of 6.3 per cent.

Big Strides Made By Parcel Post In Quarter Century

Twenty-five years ago, the parcel post division of the United States Post Office Department began in Boston and elsewhere a national service which, by the time it celebrated its silver jubilee, was to earn annually $150,000,000, one-fifth of the gross postal revenues, and to develop into a highly efficient mechanism carrying consignments of mail "from anywhere to everywhere."

Boston during the quarter-century of parcel post has stood near the top of the list in efficiency ratings. Growing yearly with increased business, the local service moved early last year to a new home on the Dorchester Avenue side of the South Station.

Trip Through Annex

Hundreds of persons have taken the trip through the South Postal Annex during the past month, designated National Parcel Post Month by the Postmaster General. Facilities today provide for 1,500 employees who handle 3,000,000 pieces of all classes of mail daily. Postal authorities hold that the Station could receive and dispatch nearly twice as much mail as now goes through it.

Parcel post revenue from the Boston postal district, including 25 cities and towns, averages $65,000 weekly. More than 320,000 pieces, about 1,800,000 pounds, are handled during the same period by the parcel post employees.

Experiences in Boston during the past 25 years were on a parallel with those of other major cities in the adoption of parcel post delivery by industry. Contrary to the hopes of its proponents, the service did not become the means of a "farmer-to-you" organization. Instead the farmer showed more or less indifference to the Government's plan for forwarding his products directly to the kitchen table of the consumer.

Greatest Patron

Industry became the greatest patron of the infant service. Through its patrimony, the parcel post, including insured and C. O. D. mails, is second only to first class mail. National receipts last year totaled $144,000,000. This represented postage and fees on about 700,000,000 parcels, averaging more than two and a quarter million each working day.

Opening of the South Postal Annex in 1937 immediately facilitated railway mail service, and permitted first trip delivery of parcels received from the South and West to the business sections of Boston, Allston, Brighton, Jamaica Plain, Brookline, Cambridge, Charlestown, Dorchester, Everett, Roxbury and Somerville.

At Geneva

Miss Harriot Hopkinson

Secretary for U. S. Department of Labor group in Switzerland.

Public Ownership Of 'El' Again Urged In Legislative Bill

Taxpayers in the 14 cities and towns that make up the annual deficits of the Boston Elevated Railway, amounting to nearly $2,000,000, are looking forward to another interesting battle for public ownership in the 1939 Legislature.

Representatives Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline and Albert E. Morris (D) of Chelsea, filed a bill with the Clerk of the House yesterday which provides for the purchase of the "El" common stock by the Boston Metropolitan District at $60 a share.

This bill is a duplicate of one filed last year which was reported favorably by the House Committee on Ways and Means, passed in the House but defeated by one vote in the Senate.

A request that nothing be done by the trustees about raising fares on the "El" until the Legislature has acted on this bill, was sent to Edward A. Dana, President of the road, by the two Representatives.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Dec. 1

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

U. S. Worker at Geneva Tells of Austrian Refugees' Plight

The Austrian refugees now arriving in the United States see only the beauty, opportunities and richness of America, said Miss Harriot Hopkinson, who met a number of these Austrians in New York City during the past few days. Miss Hopkinson is Secretary in Geneva for the United States Department of Labor and is now making a brief stay in Boston with her family.

These men without money, family or country, she said, arrive in New York City eager to embrace the American way of living.

Occupying three rooms in Geneva is the branch of the United States Labor Department whose work is very essential both to the United States Government and to the functioning of the International Labor Organization yet little known to Americans, Miss Hopkinson said. Carter Goodrich is head of the office, and there is also a member of the Governing Body of the I. L. O., John S. Gambs, Miss Hopkinson and an office boy. Miss Hopkinson has been acting as secretary since the spring of 1935. "I feel like quite an old hand now," she said in an interview, "having watched four I. L. O. conferences get under way."

"These I. L. O. conferences are very exciting, for it is at them, held each June, that the actual work of the I. L. O. bears fruit. "Oui," or "non," or "abstention," the lights over the speaker's desk flash green, red or blue as the labor delegates vote on the measures.

Materials of Early American Homes Varied to Suit Workmen's Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 30—When the first homes in New England were built back in the 17th and 18th centuries, for the most part they were made of wood, while at the same time Pennsylvania homes were built of stone. There is a reason for this difference in building materials, says Miner J. Markuson, assistant professor of engineering at Massachusetts State College.

According to the professor, both New England and Pennsylvania had adequate amounts of wood and stone for building materials. But the majority of artisans who came to New England were millwrights, and were trained in the craftsmanship of wood construction. So naturally they used the material with which they were the most familiar, contends Mr. Markuson.

Pennsylvania, on the other hand, was settled by German immigrants, many being versed in the art of masonry. As a result, they turned to the quarries for their building material, and neglected the abundant supply of wood which was available.

In the New England area, Professor Markuson points out, the settlers even built wooden chimneys and smeared them on the inside with clay.

Former Dry Chief Named by Murphy To Liquor Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 30—John S. Hurley of Manchester, a former National Prohibition Director, today was named to fill the Democratic vacancy on the New Hampshire Liquor Commission by Gov. Francis P. Murphy. Mr. Hurley, long prominent in Democratic circles and several times a candidate for political office, fills the vacancy existing since last spring when F. Clyde Keefe of Dover resigned.

The naming of a Democrat was necessary as it is required that not more than two of the three members be of one political party and the other two members are both Republicans.

Tonight's Radio Specials

8:30 **WBZ** Dave Elman's Hobby Lobby: interviews with Benjamin Kazimier, owner of talking bird; Joseph B. Maier, uniform collector; Frank S. Miller, mustache historian; Fred Wilson, frauds collector.

8:30 **WEEI** Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; vocal and instrumental soloists. Feature, "Mutiny in the Nursery."

9:00 **WNAC** Fred Allen and "Town Hall Tonight" company; interview with Hilma Koivula, Finnish woman barber.

9:00 **WEEI** "Star Theater": John Barrymore, master of ceremonies; Adolphe Menjou and Andrea Leeds in dramatic sketch; comedy; soloists; orchestra.

10:00 **WEEI** "It Can Be Done": Edgar Guest interviews Ralph Hitz, hotel management head.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk	Music; Christmas mail	Eddie Casey, talk	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Johnson Family	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Harvard talk	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket"	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	College of Music: Cinn.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Symphony Orchestra	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Mal Hallet's Orchestra	"Varieties"; music
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.	vocalists	Mal Hallet's Orchestra	"Swingin' Down Lane"
9:00 Star Theater:	Musicale	"Town Hall Tonight"	National Dairy Council	"The Question Box"
9:15 John Barrymore;	Musicale	with Fred Allen and	Commentator	"The Question Box"
9:30 A. Menjou, guest;	"Wings for the Martins";	Company; interview,	Percy Faith's Orch.	American Forum
9:45 soloists; orchestra	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	Percy Faith's Orch.	American Forum
10:00 "Columbia Salutes	"Magnolia Blossoms";	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Famous Jury Trials"	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 New Orleans"	Fisk Jubilee Choir	Class and Dance	"Famous Jury Trials"	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Melodies From the	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Sky"; orchestra and	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	vocalists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	The Music You Want	Weather Service	Jimmy Lunceford's Or	lem; variety
11:30 Vin. Lopez' Orch	The Music You Want	Dick Gasparre's Orch	Little Jack Little's Or	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Vin. Lopez' Orch	The Music You Want	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	lem; variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; 'Morning Review'	George and Juanita	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Comment; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Weather; comment	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Radio Almanac	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	Drama; music	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15 Baritone	"As You Like It"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round	Jimmy Shearer, songs
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"Variations"	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Nation's School; dram-	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	atizations	Commentator
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. McConnell, songs	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	Central City; sketch.	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast; Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Gloomchasers"	Breed Walker, comment
12:00 Kate Smith	News; feature; music;	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Aira"
12:15 "Nancy James"; sk.	stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	George and Juanita	"The Happy Gang"	N. Y. Advertising Club
1:30 "Road of Life"	Music; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	L'Ana's Orchestra	luncheon: speakers
1:45 This Day Is Ours	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	L'Ana's Orchestra	N. Y. Advertising Club
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	Organ recital; Alice	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Home on the Range"
2:15 "Bone Shop"	"Grimm's Daughter"	O'Leary, contralto	"Hum" 'and "Strum"	"Musicalogues"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Leo Freudberg's Orch.;	Federal Theater: "His-
2:45 the Air	Hymns of All Churches	Marjorie Mills	vocalists	tory in Action"
3:00 U. S. Army Band	"Grand Slam Revue"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Len Salvo, organist	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Army Band	M. Spitalny's Orch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Louis Rich's Music	Sport reports
3:30 Columbia Concert	"Hoosier Hop"; variety	Pepper Young's Family	Hillbilly show	Sport reports
3:45 Orchestra	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sport reports
4:00 Four Clubmen	Int. Livestock Show	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Studio speaker	Dean Dickens, songs
4:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Music	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Music; comment	"Musical Gondolier"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interview	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News	News; forecast; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Armchair Quartet	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Talk; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	"The Johnson Family"	Harry De Angelis' Orch
7:00 Iceland's Freedom:	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 talk	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	City Council Debate	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	Studio program	Commentator	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Interesting Neighbors:	Vallee Hour: with Conn.	"The Green Hornet";	"Wordcaster"
8:15 Jack Miller's Or-	interviews	Yankees; guests	dramatization	Speaker
8:30 chestra: Ted	Rochester Philharmonic	Vallee Hour: with Conn.	"Sinfonietta with	"Smilin' Thru"
8:45 Straeter Choir	Concert: Jose Iturbi,	Yankees; guests	Alfred Wallenstein	"Smilin' Thru"
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	conductor	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Lee Grant's Orchestra
9:15 teur hour	Philharmonic concert	variety program with	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Johannes Steel
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	Robert Young, m. c.;	We want a Touchdown:	Wrestling match, Bos-
9:45 teur Hour	ing of the Air": "Is	guests; orchestra	football quiz program	ton Garden
10:00 Columbia Workshop	an Economics Plan for	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue": Harry	Wrestling match, Bos-
10:15 "Giant's Stair"	World Peace Possible?"	John Scott Trotter's	Weber's Orchestra	ton Garden
10:30 "Americans at	Round Table Discussion	Orchestra; guest	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Wrestling match, Bos-
10:45 Work"; interview	of Town Meeting	artists	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	ton Garden
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Hockey reports	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	The Music You Want	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
11:30 Leighton Noble's	The Music You Want	Richard Himber's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Orchestra	The Music You Want	Richard Himber's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

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Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	Dec. 7	90, North River	Plymouth	Dec. 1, 8:00 pm	Dec. 2, noon
Champlain	Dec. 2	88, North River	Havre	Dec. 9	Dec. 1, 8:00 am

†Specially addressed for France only.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Dec. 6	Dec. 1, 4:00 pm	Dec. 1, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Dec. 8	Dec. 3, 4:00 pm	Dec. 3, 7:30 pm
Manuka	San Francisco	Dec. 20	Dec. 15, 4:00 pm	Dec. 15, 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Dec. 21	Dec. 16, 4:00 pm	Dec. 16, 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Dec. 10	Dec. 5, 4:00 pm	Dec. 5, 7:30 pm

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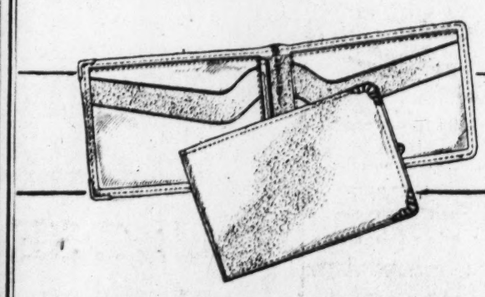

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AT YOUR
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Here and There in Boston Shops

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the time of the year when all the women in the land (well, practically all; and you'd say so, too, if you could see the statistics on the number of women who do all the buying!) start dashing out and buying billfolds for all the men in the land. And because of this fact we think it behooveth us to tell you about the "Amity Director" . . . the billfold that's going to remind him of you 365 days out of every year; because he'll carry it every day! You see it's not one of the ordinary billfolds that men have been getting ever since they were big enough to own their first dollar . . . it's different. In no end of ways. First of all, it's practical, and you know most men like good down-to-earth practical items! It's practically a trunk . . . as far as "loading" ability is concerned. Yet it's just a normal size, and because there's been some trick designing under foot, it doesn't reach a bulky, awkward size when stuffed with the Christmas bonus money. Furthermore, as far as the prying public is concerned, all he ever owns is a dollar or two. The rest of his wealth rests securely in the secret currency pocket that's so completely hidden behind the flap that it looks like part of the lining. In fact you almost need a map to find it yourself the first time. . . . Then there's a place for an extra key to the house, or the car, or the office. Which means that he always has a "spare" for those awkward moments when he realizes he has left his keys home on the dresser! And as for cards and passes, auto license, and registration . . . wait until you see all the special places for all this masculine paraphernalia! And a pull on a tab brings every bit of it right into full view. Probably the most unusual of the leathers they come in is genuine panda-grain calf. In brown or black, for $5. There's a $3.50 number in brown steerhide, and a grand brown ostrich affair for $10. As for quality of material and workmanship, we won't go into that at all. For we know it will be quite sufficient when we say that the "Amity Director" is a brother to those "Rolfe LaGarde" handbags ("The Handbags That Go Places And See Things") that we've been getting excited about for lo these many years! At Filene's, Stearn's, Shreve's, Conrad's, and Miss Lowe's Town Curiosity Shop.

♣ ♣ ♣

Hats to Match Your Silver Fox

Perhaps you've noticed some of the girls dashing into the Ritz around lunch time . . . all agog with double silver fox and matching hats, and wondered just how many lunches you'd have to do without to get a hat to go with the silver fox you corralled in years gone by. The answer, if you're trying to economize (and who isn't?) is precisely $7.50. The place is Wethern's. That's the shop with two entrances; one on West Street, the other on Temple Place. It's one of those darling little "blops" that scoot down over one eye, or right down into the middle of your forehead if you prefer.

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Murphy Continues Drive to Revise Flood Control Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKLIN, N. H., Nov. 30—Gov. Francis P. Murphy, a firm supporter of flood control, and one who believes that State rights should be protected, hopes that the increased Republican representation from New England in the next session of Congress will be able to obtain amendments to the Federal laws so that projects, such as the Franklin Falls Federal Control project, will come under State ownership.

Senators and Congressmen from the New England states are already drafting plans for such an amendment. The defeat of New Hampshire's Democratic Senator Fred H. Brown, who is regarded as one of the leaders of Federal program, is expected to aid the new drive.

The New England representatives in Congress contend that the Federal Government's stand that State ownership of projects financed by U. S. funds violates Federal policy is unfounded. Col. John J. Jacobson, Chairman of the New Hampshire Water Resources Board, points out that the Federal Government has built several flood control projects and turned them over to the States since the interstate compact plan was turned down. He cites projects built with Government funds in Pennsylvania and projects built by the CCC in Vermont, and turned over to the States.

According to present plans, Congress will be asked to cancel the present Federal program of flood control in New England and substitute the original plan of interstate compacts with state participation in furnishing land and state operation after completion.

Governor Murphy believes that such a project can provide income to at least partially offset expenses. State construction of facilities which would provide for water conservation and under the already established New Hampshire program, private firms benefiting from the release of this stored up water make payments under contract.

Increase in Deficit Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

times, which is a virtue not commonly found among state officials." On the question of state finances, the Tax Commissioner has been called "impulsive." Yet a look at growing welfare and old age pension bills reveals that Mr. Long's continued predictions of mounting State expenses along these lines have not been unfounded.

Mounting Pension Costs

When the Federal Government initiated old age pensions in co-operation with the States, there were 4,000 immediate cases in Massachusetts. Today, there are more than 50,000, according to Mr. Long. And the costs of old age pensions plus welfare is now $65,000,000 a year with old age pensions alone requiring an outlay of $23,000,000.

Welfare and old-age pension costs have almost all been added to the State's burden of expense since 1930-31. Meanwhile, to meet these expenditures, educational appropriations, for one thing, have dropped considerably below what they should be to maintain the state's normal educational system, said the Tax Commissioner.

"Must this pruning of legitimate costs go on?" Mr. Long asked, "or will the legislators find some other way to enable the State to meet its own responsibilities without passing along an ever increasing deficit to towns and cities?"

Looking out over the State's industrial fields, Mr. Long said many industries were just on the verge of following a widespread migration out of the Commonwealth. He said apartment houses and factories were holding back on much needed repairs because of high taxes. He told of idle plants upon which the State was collecting no revenues. That is why, he declared, increased taxes at this time, as a result of the prospective increase in the State's deficit, would be the last straw.

New Tax Sources

"It is not more money that the State needs," he declared, "but new sources of taxation from which to obtain revenue. Now we are taxing capital to the point where it is moving out of the State. What we need to do is to distribute the tax burden over a wider field in order to take care of the inevitable demands of the future."

Declaring that logic has not entered into the scheme of Government in Massachusetts, Mr. Long pointed out that new appropriations have been made continually before the means of paying for them has been devised. He declared that the State should be responsible for its own expenditures, that is, he said, the State should create the revenue before it authorized the expenditures for new projects.

Many persons have asked Mr. Long why the question of a sales tax is not referred to the people as a referendum like other issues of similar importance. Mr. Long explained that tax questions by law cannot be referred to the people but must be acted upon by the Legislature.

That is a necessary precaution to insure the State Government of an adequate means of maintaining necessary functions, Mr. Long asserted. But real estate taxation, he said, was never meant to assume the entire burden.

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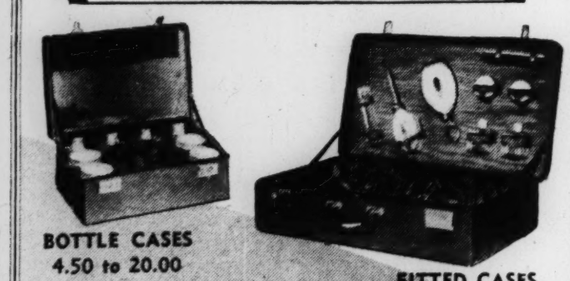

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Grain Exporting Sought by Boston

Idle grain handling equipment at the Port of Boston would be brought back into action by a plan proposed by Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, if the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation can route via this port some of the grain it plans to sell overseas.

Grain once formed the basic cargo of most transatlantic vessels sailing from Boston. It came here from Canada and the vast grain belt of the United States. Then freight rates began to be juggled by the various ports competing for the business. Canada developed port facilities on a huge scale to handle its own grain and other exports. Boston lost the business.

The FSCC is financing the Government's program of selling 100,000,000 bushels of American wheat overseas this season. Mr. Davis wrote H. C. Albin, procurement officer of the FSCC, urging consideration of Boston as an outlet for at least a portion of the grain exports. Mr. Davis also enlisted support of Senators David I. Walsh and Henry Cabot Lodge, in seeking some of this export traffic for Boston.

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Hitting the Toboggan Trail

Wide World

Miss Barbara Albrecht of Akron, Ohio

Miss Albrecht has just been chosen student head of winter sports activities at Lasell College. As preparation to the college's customary extensive winter sports program of skiing, snowshoeing, skating, and coasting, Miss Albrecht used the season's first snowfall to pilot a toboggan down campus slopes.

Crowd Eager for Winter Show

(Continued From Page 11)

slalom will be put on by Hans and Max Hauser and Paul Deschmann of Idaho's Sun Valley Ski School; Benno Rybizka, Otto Tschol, Lugo Foeger and Franz Koessler of the Eastern Slopes at North Conway, N. H.; Heinz von Allem, Hans Schlunegger and Willy Bernath, Swiss aces, and Tomm Murstad of Norway, who is head of the largest ski school in his native land; Wendelin Hilty of Switzerland, Fred Nachbaur of Austria and Norwood Cox of Cambridge, Mass.

In the snowshoe event will be Sammy Richman, United States entry, Douglas Eaton, Scotch-American champion; Bright Sun, the Indian runner, and Roger Picard, French-Canadian champion.

The program will be brought to a close with a "stream" ski jump with torches—the arena in total darkness—by the members of Strand Mikkelsen's group and the grand finale jump through a hoop of fire by Clarence Oleson.

Starting tomorrow, there will be two arena shows daily through next Sunday—at 2:30 and 8:30 p. m. The Exposition will be open daily from 1 to 11 p. m.

Role of America In European Crisis Up for Discussion

Just what Europe expects of the United States as a result of the recent European crisis will be discussed by three speakers at the fourth luncheon meeting of the Foreign Policy Association at the Hotel Copley Plaza Saturday.

The speakers include Sir Alfred Zimmern, formerly employed in the Political Intelligence Department of the British Foreign Office; Miss Freda Utley of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, and lecturer for two years at the London School of Economics; and Dr. Colin Ross, German author and engineer. Harvey H. Bundy, Chairman of the Association, will preside at the discussion.

Storm Contracts Hearings to Open

The first public hearing on charges of extravagance and illegal spending growing out of the State's $19,500,000 hurricane and flood repair appropriation will be held on Monday, Dec. 4, at 11 a. m.

Paul A. Dever, Attorney-General, who will preside, made the announcement of the hearing date. The first contract to be considered will be that awarded to the Benjamin F. Foster Company of Philadelphia by the State Department of Mental Health on a cost plus 20 per cent basis.

Norman McDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, who started the contract inquiry, will present evidence, as will Col. Robert E. Goodwin, counsel for the Federation. Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, State Commissioner of Mental Health, and Foster Company representatives will attend the hearing.

Claus to Leave Transcript Staff

Henry T. Claus, Editor-in-Chief of the Boston Transcript since 1925, will leave Boston shortly for Wilmington, Del., where he will succeed Theodore G. Joslin as President of the Wilmington News-Journal Company, which publishes the Wilmington Morning News and Evening Journal.

Mr. Joslin, who was formerly Secretary to President Hoover, resigned to become Director of Public Relations of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, succeeding Charles K. Weston, who, after 23 years in the post, will serve now in an advisory capacity to Vice-President J. W. McCoy.

Mr. Claus is a native of Lawrence, Mass. After graduating from Tufts College he began his connection with the Transcript in 1905.

Rural Electricity

Rural electric lines constructed or planned by co-operative associations are expected to furnish electricity to a total of 36,200 Kentucky farms by the end of 1939.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 11)

keag Industries now has embarked on a program of creating textile manufacturing subsidiaries. Within the last few weeks about a half dozen such small manufacturing units have been created, with each planning to engage in a particular type of textile business. One, for instance, will produce spun rayon yarns, another will operate the worsted division, and still another will produce mohair. While these units are each in themselves small, they are expected to provide employment to approximately 1,500 textile operatives when operating full swing.

Labor Is Expectant

Several legislative moves favorable to labor are expected to be undertaken during the 1939 session of the New Hampshire Legislature, which will convene the first of the year.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy, Administrator Gordon P. Eager of the Unemployment Compensation Division, and the State Federation of Labor have all suggested possible liberalization of the State's Unemployment Compensation Law. Backed with the record of the first year of benefit payments, which unquestionably will show an excess of collections from employers over payments of benefits, an attempt will be made to cut the waiting period before payment of benefits, extend the maximum period of benefit payments, or increase the rate of benefit payments. It has also been suggested that coverage of the Unemployment Compensation Division be extended to workers in field not now covered.

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Women to Stage 'Tea Parties' In Drive on Taxes

Women members of the Boston unit of the National Consumers' Tax Commission are planning to hold "Boston tea parties" in cities and towns named Boston, on Dec. 16, "to symbolize protest against hidden taxes," Mrs. John H. Kimball, of 25 T Wharf, Massachusetts director, announced today.

In Boston, Mass., on this anniversary of the original protest and the raid of the "Indians" who flavored Boston Harbor with English tea, a "Commemorative Tea" will be held at the tip of T Wharf near the location of the tax rebellion of 1773, Mrs. Kimball said. Chairmen of 40 N. C. T. C. units in Massachusetts will attend.

Similar commemorative exercises are planned for the Bostons of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

For their modern-day tea parties, the women have paraphrased the rallying cry "no taxation without representation" used by the colonists. They are opposing, they say, "hidden taxation without representation."

"Today, hundreds of taxes, levied all along the stream of commerce, are hidden to consumers who ultimately pay them in the form of higher prices," Mrs. Kimball explained.

"With 63 per cent of local, State and National revenue raised through concealed levies, we consumer-taxpayers cannot obtain proper tax representation as long as the actual taxes themselves are hidden from us.

"Taxes, all kinds, now equal 23.6 per cent of our national income. Only the concerted and effective protest of women, who do 85 per cent of all retail purchasing, can protect our standard of living."

The N. C. T. C., a non-political women's organization with headquarters in Chicago, which is waging a crusade against "hidden taxes that penalize the consumer," now has 1,400 units throughout the nation, Mrs. Kimball said.

Textile

(Continued from Page 1)

in their charters and accepted new ones from the T. W. O. C., thus voluntarily renouncing their old affiliation, he said.

The eight U. T. W. A. unions in Rhode Island, which are affected by today's decision, obtained a charter also from the A. F. of L. two weeks ago and so are lost to the C. I. O. anyway, Mr. Manning pointed out. The eight unions were defendants in the suit, which was brought by the T. W. O. C.

Paradoxically, the T. W. O. C. won the original point of its suit, but lost on the more significant question of the contract's validity as raised by the local unions and their leader, Joseph Sylvia. The local unions were enjoined by Judge Walsh from using the C. I. O. in their names, as the T. W. O. C. had requested.

N. H. First to Roll Logs Felled by the Hurricane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 30—New Hampshire, first of the New England states to store hurricane felled timber in ponds, has rolled the first of an expected billion feet of timber into the water. Six ponds are now in operation, with scalers measuring and marking all logs rolled into the ponds. It is estimated that these six ponds will hold over 90,000,000 feet of timber. Town committees and Forest Service officials are working day and night to select, clear by lease or easements, and inspect other ponds where logs may be stored.

The six ponds already in operation include: Turkey Pond, Concord; Douglas Pond, Derry; Melendy Pond, Brookline; Wicwas Lake, Meredith; Sucker Pond, Croyden, and Perch Pond, Lisbon.

Sixty-three ponds and five storage areas in New England with a total capacity of 276,000,000 feet have already been approved by Forestry officials. By States, New Hampshire reports storage available for 87,000,000 feet in 12 ponds and one dry storage area, Maine has 20 ponds with a capacity of 38,000,000; Rhode Island offers four ponds and three dry storage spots to store 28,000,000 feet; Connecticut can so far store 100,000,000 in 23 bodies of water and Massachusetts has reported four ponds where 23,000,000 feet may be stored.

Sixty-eight Federal scalers have been ordered into New England and will be distributed to the six New England States: 12 to Maine, 12 to New Hampshire, five to Vermont, 52 to Massachusetts, four to Rhode Island, and 10 to Connecticut.

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Color Dwindling in Major League Hockey Circles in Favor of Managers and Systems

Machine Hockey Replacing Individual Heroes of Fans

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The National Hockey League has been undergoing a definite and purposeful transformation. Not so many years ago you identified the various teams by their individual super-stars. Today you identify them by their systems, their managers, or a collective description.

Whether this transformation is beneficial is not yet answerable. There are two trends favorable: continued profitable gate receipts and lowered aggregate salaries. The glamor and human interest angle of the individual super-hockey star has given way to speed and more speed, in which the feats of an individual are submerged and lost.

In the days gone by such teams as Ottawa were known because of the smooth workmanship of Frank Nighbor; Canadiens were recognized by the names of Howie Morenz and Aurel Joliat; Americans by Roy Worters and Lionel Conacher; Rangers by the Cook brothers, Frank Boucher, and Ching Johnson; Boston would be advertised because of Shore and Tiny Thompson; Toronto by King Clancy and the "Kid" line, and Maroons by Hooley Smith, Nels Stewart, and Babe Siebert.

No Stars Coming

Today you scan the horizon and find no man to replace these names. There are no teams, unless it be Boston and its remaining Eddie Shore, with such dominating figures. The super-star is disappearing alarmingly and the writer cannot believe that it is not intentional. A super-star who played 40 to 50 minutes a game drew a high salary whereas the three-minute man today costs little.

If this transformation is right to successful hockey, we can pour much of the credit on the silver-haired orator of New York, Lester Patrick. He, above all others, has built a super organization which sweeps through opposition with a flourish. When the game is over and you begin to recall the highlights, however, it is difficult to remember a hockey player who drew your sustained applause, admiration, or even your distaste to a degree comparable to those greats of the past.

When the Toronto Maple Leafs appear, the team you once could dwell on with whetted lips in anticipation of arrival, they offer you only poor Red Horner, upon whom the Boston fan heaps his verbal abuse in hockey custom. There is not a man who forces admiration from you although you can, by closely applied concentration, think of a player or two whose deeds rise above the mere swish of flying skates.

Players Are Puppets

Personally, the major attraction of pro hockey is slipping away. It was all right to view and study the new and modernized systems in which Patrick, Ross, Smythe, etc., gave you hockey played by players who were permitted to be no more than operated puppets. The trade of Tiny Thompson brings this even more to attention.

Tiny was an accepted Boston institution in so far as the Bruin hockey team is concerned. And now that he has gone to Detroit the Bruins have lost personality. Whenever Detroit appears in thought now, the name Thompson will be uppermost. There will be sort of throwback in that respect at least, for we will attach a hockey player of prominence to the Red Wings and not just a team.

Perhaps we credited or accused Lester Patrick too much in regard to this new trend and if so it was only because he prepared for it over a span of years. He organized his school, his amateur team, and his minor league "farm," all toward replacing the individual by a collective group. He has perfected it beyond all the others.

"Swallowed" Into System

Conny Smythe did some house cleaning with Clancy, Conacher, and Happy Day gone, but in the Smythe case it was as much by necessity as purpose. Where we believe Smythe adheres to the new school rather than the super-star is his flocks of incoming youngsters who are being "swallowed" into the system hockey.

These players today might be the future Shores, Nighbors, Clancys, etc., if given the chance; but that opportunity no longer exists. You cannot be a King Clancy in three-minute spells on the ice. In fact you are hardly on the ice long enough for an observant fan to grasp more than an inkling or two of your individual traits. If a player today is on the ice for a total of six minutes in a period he is on the verge of being overworked.

It will be a long time before the governing body elects to permit the growth of super-stars again, if ever; but I would rather see a truculent Hooley Smith or a smooth-working Frank Nighbor operating in five to 10-minute stretches than a continued scurrying of hustling speed merchants up and over the sideboards.

Hockey may be faster, but the cost is the super-star and the super-star is something the game is throwing away and will be a long time ever getting back.

Hockey at a Glance

Tonight's Schedule
By the Associated Press

National League
No games scheduled.

International-American League
Hershey at Philadelphia.
Providence at New Haven.

American Association
Wichita at Minneapolis.

Results Last Night

International-American League
Springfield 3, Pittsburgh 0.

American Association
Tulsa 2, St. Louis 0.

Brown Hockey Schedule

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30 (AP)—Brown's varsity hockey team will play a schedule of 13 games, including a Christmas week trip to Rye, N. Y., to meet Dartmouth and Colgate. The schedule: Dec. 8—M. I. T.; 13—Yale; 16—Colby; 26—Colgate at Rye; 28—Dartmouth at Rye; Jan. 3—Boston College; 6—Boston University at Boston; 10—Mass. State; Feb. 7—Northeastern at Boston; 10—Columbia; 16—Dartmouth; 23—Northeastern; March 3—Boston University.

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Personalities Who Made Teams Popular

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Upper left: Ching Johnson (left) and Red Dutton, the former helped make the name Rangers mean something and the latter used to stand out for Maroons and Americans. Right: Eddie Shore, whose name identifies the Boston Bruins to thousands of hockey fans. Left: Aurel Joliat, retired little left wing of Canadiens, who was widely known for his ability in the days of colorful players.

B. U. Swimmers Handicapped For Material and Practice

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although Boston University's first swimming meet won't be held until well into January, Coach Jack Wallace hasn't any too much time to build a winning combination.

First of all, Jack had graduation trouble, and now he is having lack-of-practice interference.

Coach Wallace, it should be pointed out, was emphatic in his declarations that he was not trying to alibi himself or his team. "But," he said, spreading his hands, "here are the facts and you can do what you want with them."

Last June saw practically the entire first team leave the University, including Ellis Gordon, dash man, Jim Gould, breaststroke, John Milikis, backstroke, Walter Horlick, who did everything except dive, and Frank Ferguson, distance man who broke the B. U. 440-yard record twice last year.

This fall finds the Terrier practice schedule so arranged that the swimmers get a maximum of five hours a week in the University Club pool. With such an arrangement, practice becomes more or less a matter of conditioning the men rather than teaching them the finer points of swimming.

Jack, however, refuses to be altogether discouraged, and hopes to be able to put a team in the water which will better last year's record of four wins and five losses.

On the brighter side of the picture is the return of six lettermen, including the two co-captains, Joe Palladino, diver, and John Houston, backstroke. As yet John hasn't reported for practice, as he has been having trouble with his shoulder. Coach Wallace expects him back in time for the first meet.

Other lettermen doing kicks and strokes in the pool are John Lukinchook, who specializes in the 100 and 220-yard swims, Charlie Goldthwaite, dash man, and Joe McWeeney and Carl Willgoose, breaststrokers.

Even with these six Coach Wallace is working with one of the smallest squads ever to report in B. U. swimming history. The squad, including freshmen candidates, numbers only 22.

Of the five defeats the 1937 team suffered, Jack pointed out, some were only by inches. This year he is going to make every effort to make up a few of those inches.

* * *

The exact date of B. U.'s first meet is Jan. 11 with Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Terriers have beaten the Engineers for the past three years.

* * *

One thing Coach Wallace is banking on this year is team spirit. "No matter how weak they may appear," he said, "B. U. teams have always had a lot of courage and, for that reason have come out top-dogs when originally they were under-dogs."

Sandlot Baseball Is Looking Ahead To Banner Season

WICHITA, Kan.—Baseball—of the sandlot variety—will have a banner year in 1939, Ray Dumont, founder and president of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, predicts.

The 1939 National Semi-Pro Baseball Guide, off the press Dec. 1, will show that hundreds of new teams were organized last year to play in the series of district and state tournaments which were climaxed by the National Tournament here that was won by the Bona Allens of Buford, Ga.

By Dec. 1, 817 cities in the United States will be awarded a semi-pro tournament for 1939. These include 49 state and District of Columbia tournaments in addition to 768 district events that will be run off early in July.

Each of the district and state champions will be awarded a trophy by the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, Dumont said. In addition prize money and mileage allowance, based upon percentage of the gate receipts, will be paid to teams in each tournament.

Commissioners to supervise state and district tournaments are now being appointed from applications being received by National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, Wichita, Kan.

B. U. Rifle Club Granted Charter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30—The Boston University Rifle Club has been granted a charter by the National Rifle Association, the national governing body of the sport of rifle shooting, according to an announcement from the headquarters of the association here.

Officers are G. F. MacDougall, Jr., 107 Orange Street, Waltham, president; Edward R. Murphy, 76 Kingsbury Street, Needham, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer, Capt. S. M. Prouty, Inf., 1986 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, is the executive officer.

This club is one of 3,000 active rifle and pistol shooting clubs affiliated with the Association.

Springfield Wants Trenton Franchise

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 30 (AP)—Springfield has its bid in for the Eastern Baseball League franchise now held by Trenton, N. J. Proponents discussed Springfield baseball prospects yesterday with League President Thomas Richardson, of Williamsport, Pa.

Richardson said he would submit the terms to Owner Joe Cambria of Trenton and to Clark Griffith of the Washington Senators, who has a working agreement with Trenton.

Hazleton and Allentown, Pa., also seek the franchise.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—If you think those North Carolina folks aren't high on the Duke footballers, get a load of this wire Sports Ed Larry Leonard sends from the Greensboro News: "Wally Wade might stop off in Knoxville to play Tennessee, and at Fort Worth for a light workout with T. C. U. on way to Pasadena for Rose Bowl. . . . Then Duke would have 12 wins and still no score against 'em." . . . Don't believe a word about those stories of Walter Hagen's retirement. . . . Sir Walter will be swinging in the coast campaigning in January as hot as ever.

This corner thinks the Orange Bowl swiped the best bet of the lot, provided Oklahoma and Tennessee get by in their last games Saturday . . . College scouts have been after Johnny Stevens, who plays a lot of end for Devitt Prep in Washington. . . . Is it news that the Green Bay pro grid Packers tour all winter as a basketball team after the football season ends? . . . Arn Herber is the sharpshooter of the outfit. . . .

Is this one for the books—or is it? Jack Johnson of Norborne (Mo.) High kicked off to Hardin High to open the second half of their game, and Hardin punted back from its own 30. . . . Jack took the boot and romped 80 yards down the left side to touchdown-land. . . . He kicked off again; again Hardin punted back from its own 30, and again he took the return punt just 80 yards down the left side to score. . . . Both scores came on exact series of plays. . . . Sounds like one of those "this is where we came in" stunts—but Norborne coach, Bud Purpus, will give you an affidavit on it. . . .

N. H. Appoints Thurston Coach of Varsity Hockey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 30—Hockey again comes to the athletic foreground at the University of New Hampshire with the announcement that George Thurston of Exeter, last year's freshman mentor and one of New England's outstanding amateur puck chasers, will coach the Wildcat sextet this winter.

Thurston, replacing Ernest Christensen who resigned recently to enter business, was a member of the Nashua Hockey Club in 1930-31, which finished runner-up in the national championships after skating to the New England title. A star on both offensive and defensive tactics with the Boston Olympics, Thurston toured Europe on the 1933 playing jaunt that found the team winning 23 out of 24 games played in England, France, Switzerland, Germany, and Sweden. The following year he saw action as a member of the Bronx Tigers of New York in the Eastern Amateur League.

Squash Championships Set for Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 30—The Tenth Atlantic Coast squash racquets championship is scheduled to be held here Jan. 20, 21, and 22 on the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall courts. Entries are by invitation, with around 40 players in the draw.

The Chalfonte-Haddon Hall Challenge Trophy is currently held by Hunter Lott, who defeated H. S. Howes of Boston in a five-game final last year. Lott succeeded Germain Glidden as title-holder, both of whom have one leg on the trophy. Donald Strachan of Philadelphia, beaten by Lott in the semifinals, has held the trophy twice.

Soccer Tour Proposed

GLASGOW, Nov. 30 (AP)—The selection committee of the Scottish Football Association yesterday recommended that a representative team tour Canada and the United States next year on dates to coincide with those set for the tour of the King and Queen. Ratification of the proposal is expected at a meeting Dec. 19.

Johns Hopkins Had Some 500 Students Playing Football

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 30 (AP)—Johns Hopkins University, which used to count itself lucky to have 50 gridiron aspirants, eliminated the "money angle" from the game two years ago, and now has more than 500 students playing football—the intramural variety.

Out of a student body of 900, more than half are members of regular teams. Of those who do not play, 100 are ineligible because they play on varsity teams and another 200 are freshmen who are confined to the sidelines through lack of playing space.

Dr. G. Wilson Shaffer, Athletic Director, inaugurated the system in 1934. He reported enthusiastically today:

"The game is booming at Johns Hopkins like never before.

"We haven't de-emphasized sports—especially football—at all. We just took the money angle away from the games and in consequence, we have a greater athletic program than ever before."

Two years ago, the college began playing its games without charging admission, paid no expenses for visiting teams and asked none when its teams took to the road.

Now the varsity eleven—which has just completed its most successful season in 10 years by winning four games, losing one and tying one—almost has become a by-product of the intramural program.

Army, Navy Leaders Attended Kankakee

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 30 (AP)—Things are looking up for Kankakee (Ill.) High School and Charles Harrison, the veteran coach. Both Navy and Army football captains for 1939 are tackles who learned their football at Kankakee under Harrison.

Army elected Harry Stella, star tackle, who played a large part in beating Navy Saturday, Sunday night. Yesterday Navy named Allen A. Bergner, co-captain of Stella's last team at Kankakee, as captain.

Question is, who will Harrison and Kankakee cheer for when Army meets Navy next fall?

Signals in Polish

DETROIT (AP)—When Villanova played the University of Detroit this fall, John Wysocki, Villanova end, received the surprise of his life. Throughout the game Jim McMillan, Detroit negro end, kept talking to him in Polish. Jim went to high school in Hamtramck, a city near Detroit, where the population is so preponderantly Polish that the football team frequently called signals in that language. Naturally Jim had to learn it.

Dartmouth Awards Letters

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 30 (AP)—Roy B. Merchant, of West Newton, Mass., has been elected captain of the Dartmouth cross-country team for 1939, the Dartmouth Athletic Council announced last night. At the same time, the Council announced award of 64 varsity letters and freshman numerals in cross-country, freshman cross-country, freshman football and freshman soccer.

Colgate Elects Moore

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 30 (AP)—Robert Moore, Third, of Waban, Mass., yesterday was elected student manager of the Colgate football team for next year, to succeed Roy O'Neill of Waterbury, Conn. Assistant managers selected were: Waldo G. Knapp, Jr., of Middletown Springs, Vt.; Ralph Robinson of Detroit, Mich., and Seymour Evans of Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Sporting Around the Hub

Wes Fesler cut his Harvard varsity basketball squad to 10 men yesterday and will spend the remainder of the week scrimmaging in earnest for the opening game with M. I. T. next Tuesday night. The Crimson is handicapped by lack of height this winter, but led by Capt. Ulysses Lupien and Charley Lutz, should overshadow this deficiency with smart ball handling and passing. Lutz, an Indiana boy, was picked on the all-East quintet last year as a forward.

* * *

The development of Harvard basketball has been rapid under the capable direction of Fesler, himself an all-star performer at Ohio State several years back. Last year the Crimson tied with Pennsylvania for the runnerup berth in the fast Eastern Intercollegiate League. Dartmouth won the crown.

* * *

The second meeting of the Boston Y. M. C. A.'s Track Institute will be held at the Huntington Avenue branch on Friday evening. The snowstorm kept down the attendance at last Friday's opening session, but a capacity gathering is expected this week.

* * *

Neville Booth, Director of the Institute, announces that Hugh McGrath of the New England A. A. A. U., W. J. Marling of Boston University, Joe Spear of Northeastern, and John McKittrick, also of the N. E. A. A. A. U., will be the principal speakers. McGrath and Marling will talk on starting, Spear on scoring, and McKittrick on timing.

* * *

Although the Track Institute was organized with the intention of making young coaches better acquainted with the operations of indoor and outdoor meets, the talks are interesting and helpful to all track athletes.

* * *

Great things are expected this year from Coach Jerry Tatton of Northeastern's varsity track team in view of the promising squad which reported for practice yesterday. Most of the veterans have returned, including Capt. Danny Miles, co-holder of the New England intercollegiate high jump championship, while the sophomore material looks like the best in years.

* * *

Other stand-outs of last year to report were Frank Masciana, 600-yard man, George Shanker, hurdler, and Gardner Holmes and Connie Sullivan, middle-distance runners. Holmes and Sullivan have just finished the football season. Connie, who was unable to run last year, is the Huskies' football captain elect.

* * *

Among the sophomores are Joe Gallant, former interscholastic 1,000-yard champion from Newton High, Charlie Chipkin of New Haven and Jack Caswell of Ilion, N. Y., sprinters. Sam Drevitch, who captained the freshman cross country team last year will be on hand to run the 600.

* * *

To furnish competition for Bohumil Vana—the world champion from Czechoslovakia—at the Boston Arena's table tennis tournament Dec. 12, Walter Brown has signed the following stars: Bernie Grimes, intercollegiate champ from Columbia; Jimmy McClure, of Purdue, United States titleholder in 1934 and '35, and Sandor Glancz, Advisory Chairman on the U. S. Table Tennis Association, who has held many European crowns.

* * *

Harvard's baseball battery candidates reported to Coach Floyd Stahl yesterday for preliminary practice in Briggs Cage—the first sign of still-distant spring. The remainder of the varsity squad will report some time in February, after the mid-year exam period.

Winnipeg Soccer Player To Join Raith Rovers

WINNIPEG, Nov. 30 (CP)—Bill McMahon, Winnipeg soccer player, will leave here shortly to join Raith Rovers in the Scottish League first division, it was learned yesterday.

McMahon, six-foot, 190-pound center forward who played with Hollinger Mines in the Northern Ontario League last summer, will get a one month trial with the Scottish eleven.

His brother Doug left Winnipeg two months ago and now is performing with a reserve team of Wolverhampton Wanderers of the English League. Bill will report to Rovers Dec. 15.

Ernie Nevers Resigns As Iowa Grid Mentor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Nov. 30 (AP)—Ernie Nevers, backfield coach at the University of Iowa, who came here with Head Coach Irl Tubbs two years ago, resigned yesterday, effective June 30.

The former Stanford all-America fullback has been mentioned as a possible successor to Mike Creighton, former coach of the Chicago Cardinals.

Dr. Eddie Anderson, who will replace Tubbs, is expected to bring Joe Sheeketski from Holy Cross to replace Nevers.

Perry Defeats Vines 3-1

HAVANA, Nov. 30 (AP)—Fred Perry of England defeated Ellsworth Vines of the United States in a professional tennis exhibition match last night. The score was 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Monetary Rewards For Stanley Cup Winner Increased

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Governors of the National Hockey League voted to increase the monetary rewards for the team finishing first in the circuit's regular season and the one winning the Stanley Cup playoffs by rearranging the various "cuts" of the playoff gate receipts.

At their regular monthly meeting, the Governors decided to divide the players' pool in the playoffs into two equal parts. One half will be divided among the six clubs of the seven-team circuit which reach the play-offs, the size of the shares being determined by their finishing positions. The other half will be split up among the teams according to how they fare in the play-offs.

Although the details of the splits were not fully worked out, League President Frank Calder said a team winning both the league and Stanley Cup titles might realize as much as $23,000 or $25,000 to divide among the players.

It also was decided to set aside a portion of the yearly receipts as a contingency fund to meet any emergency that might arise. The Governors endorsed the present referee-linesman system of officiating. Lester Patrick of the New York Rangers, Red Dutton, New York Americans; Connie Smythe, Toronto, and Calder were appointed a commitee to review the league rules and suggest any necessary changes.

Tourists Win Another

ROSARIO, Argentina, Nov. 30 (AP)—Chalk up another victory for the United States' touring A. A. U. basketball players. They easily defeated a picked team from the Rosarina Association last night, 43-19.

One of the Many Farewell Scenes

By a Staff Photographer

Tiny Thompson (left) and Cooney Weiland

The popular goaltender, who was traded to Detroit, spent a busy day yesterday parting with his many friends and team mates before leaving Boston for his new location.

University of Chicago President Asks for Less Athleticism- -Big Six Basketball

Hutchins Proposes Four-Point Program for Athletics Reform

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Pres. Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago, campaigning for "more athletics and less athleticism" in American colleges and universities, has proposed a four-point program for de-emphasis of college football in an article in the latest issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Under Hutchins' plan for a group of colleges and universities "comparable, say, of Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth, Harvard, Yale, Chicago, Michigan, Stanford and California," would agree to:

Ten-Cent Tickets

1. Reduce admission to football games to 10 cents. "Colleges should support athletics out of their budget," says Hutchins, "or get out of athletics, or out of education."

2. "Give the director of athletics and the major coaches some kind of academic tenure, so that their jobs depend on their ability as instructors and their character as men and not on the gates they draw."

3. "Broaden the base of athletic participation, so that all students, graduate and undergraduate, big fellows and little fellows, can play."

4. "Emphasize games which students will play in later life, when they need recreation and physical fitness as much as in college. Few college graduates are able to use football, baseball or basketball, except as topics of conversation."

"The trouble with football," says Hutchins, "is the money that is in it. Money is the cause of athleticism. Athleticism is not athletics. Athletics is physical education, a proper function of the college if carried on for the welfare of the students. Athleticism is not physical education but sports promotion, and it is carried on for the monetary profit of the colleges through the entertainment of the public."

Hits "Myth"

Labeling the theory that "without a winning team a college cannot hope to attract the students or the gifts which its work requires" as one of the "myths" created by the "apologists of athleticism," Hutchins claims that myth collapses on examination of gifts and bequests made to colleges and universities between 1920 and 1937.

"Harvard, Yale and Chicago led the list," he says, "each having received more than $50,000,000. The records of these universities on the gridiron were highly irregular, to say the least; that of one of them was positively bad."

Four Positions Are Open on Iowa Basketball Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—The business of creating the best available first team and developing substitutes who can approximate the pace while the regulars catch their breath in the stream-lined speed of modern Big Ten basketball now is occupying Coach Rollie Williams of the University of Iowa.

Except for Capt. Ben Stephens, who holds Iowa's season's scoring record of 185 points in 17 games, no one has an unbreakable hold on a first-team position at present, although several have worked into the inside track.

Angelo Anapol, a graceful shooter from Chicago, Ill., is the pre-season choice to work opposite the captain, while Erwin Prasse, all-conference football end, apparently has taken up his close-guarding work where he left off last season after doing a fine second semester job.

Two minor lettermen, Dick Evans of Chicago, Ill., and Charles Plett of Gladbrook, are center candidates, along with Kenneth Bastian of Fort Dodge. All played only briefly last season, Evans and Bastian becoming ineligible Feb. 1. They need development on defense, rebound work, and scoring.

At the other guard, Howard Irvine of Traer, sophomore, is leading a close race. Anapol's competition is coming from Tom Lind of Burlington, "I" man; Fred Hohenhorst of Chicago, Ill., converted guard, and Robert Ward of Cedar Rapids, sophomore.

Additional guard material includes Joe Murray of Clinton, Robert Jenkins of Montezuma, Louis Selzer of Passaic, N. J., brother of all-conference Ben of the 1934 team, and Challen McCune of Belle Plaine.

Southport Wins

SOUTHPORT, Eng., Nov. 30 (AP)—Southport defeated Scarborough 5-3, yesterday, in a replayed first-round English Football Cup match. The victor is drawn to oppose Swindon Town in the second round of the tournament to be played Dec. 10. Last week Southport and Scarborough played a scoreless draw.

Basketball In Big Six Ready For Big Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 30—This is the week Big Six basketball for the season of 1938-39 gets under way with Kansas and Kansas State opening on Dec. 3. The Conference champion Jayhawkers will entertain Missouri Teachers of Warrensburg at Lawrence, and Kansas State will go to Winfield to play Southwestern. The same two teams are in the start of Conference play Jan. 7, Kansas meeting Oklahoma at Norman and Kansas State playing Iowa State at Ames.

Non-conference schedules this year show comparatively few games with teams on the Big Six team schedules last year.

Kansas will invade new territory before Christmas, playing University of Texas and Southern Methodist at Austin and Dallas. Oklahoma's schedule is still incomplete, with three or four games to be added; but the Sooners, also, will play Southern Methodists just at the year-end.

Nebraska plans a trip to the Pacific Coast, starting the night after Christmas at Berkeley and playing also U. C. L. A. and Stanford. Missouri will go as far as the intermountain region for games with Denver, Colorado College, and Wyoming. Iowa State, according to custom, has an all-Iowa non-conference schedule, and Kansas State will confine its play largely to the state. Kansas varsity will have a preliminary game with the Freshmen Nov. 29.

The conference schedule provides no more than two games on any one date. Kansas and Kansas State have their two games 10 days apart—Jan. 10 and 20, but Kansas State does not meet Missouri until Feb. 20, with the return game on Feb. 25.

In addition to the 10 conference games for each Big Six team, Kansas and Nebraska have 10 non-conference games; Kansas State and Missouri eight each; Iowa State seven; and Oklahoma six. Following is the schedule for the Big Six Conference basket games for 1938-39, with the scores of 1938 games:

Jan. 7—Kansas vs. Oklahoma at Norman. (46-49; 41-38); Iowa State vs. Kansas State at Ames. (41-30; 29-51); 9—Iowa State vs. Missouri at Columbia. (34-43; 38-35); 10—Kansas vs. Kansas State at Lawrence. (33-21; 35-33); 14—Missouri vs. Oklahoma at Columbia. (39-41; 52-58); Kansas vs. Nebraska at Lincoln. (48-33; 50-47); 16—Iowa State vs. Oklahoma at Ames. (26-48; 32-35); 17—Kansas State vs. Nebraska at Manhattan. (32-46; 41-29); 18—Kansas vs. Missouri at Lawrence. (37-32; 58-36); 20—Kansas vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; 21—Missouri vs. Nebraska at Columbia. (27-18; 38-30); 23—Iowa State vs. Kansas at Ames. (31-17; 31-23); 28—Nebraska vs. Oklahoma at Norman. (48-50; 52-42); 30—Iowa State vs. Nebraska at Lincoln. (32-35; 23-50).

Feb. 4—Kansas State vs. Oklahoma at Norman. (30-54; 35-44); Iowa State vs. Missouri at Ames; 8—Kansas State vs. Nebraska at Lincoln; 11—Missouri vs. Oklahoma at Norman; Iowa State vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; 14—Kansas vs. Nebraska at Lawrence; 18—Iowa State vs. Oklahoma at Norman; Missouri vs. Nebraska at Lincoln; 20—Iowa State vs. Kansas at Lawrence; Kansas State vs. Missouri at Manhattan. (29-28; 46-[illegible]); 25—Kansas vs. Oklahoma at Lawrence; Kansas State vs. Missouri at Columbia; 27—Iowa State vs. Nebraska at Ames.

March 2—Kansas vs. Missouri at Columbia; 4—Nebraska vs. Oklahoma at Lincoln; 6—Kansas State vs. Oklahoma at Manhattan.

Illinois Retains Zuppke as Coach

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—Robert C. Zuppke, dean of Western Conference football coaches, was "reinstated" as head gridiron mentor at the University of Illinois yesterday—receiving a timely "block" by the university's board of trustees.

In a series of rapid-fire developments as tricky as some of the veteran coach's famous plays, the board refused to accept Zuppke's resignation, which he had handed the school's athletic board only 24 hours previously.

"The board of trustees of the University of Illinois disapproves of any change in the status of Coach Zuppke," said the board's brief statement. That was all, but it was enough to bring from Zuppke, in his home at Champaign, Ill., the blurted comment: "That's good! You mean I'm still in? Why, I've been telling everyone I'm out. I'm happy. It's all right now."

West Indies Team To Tour England

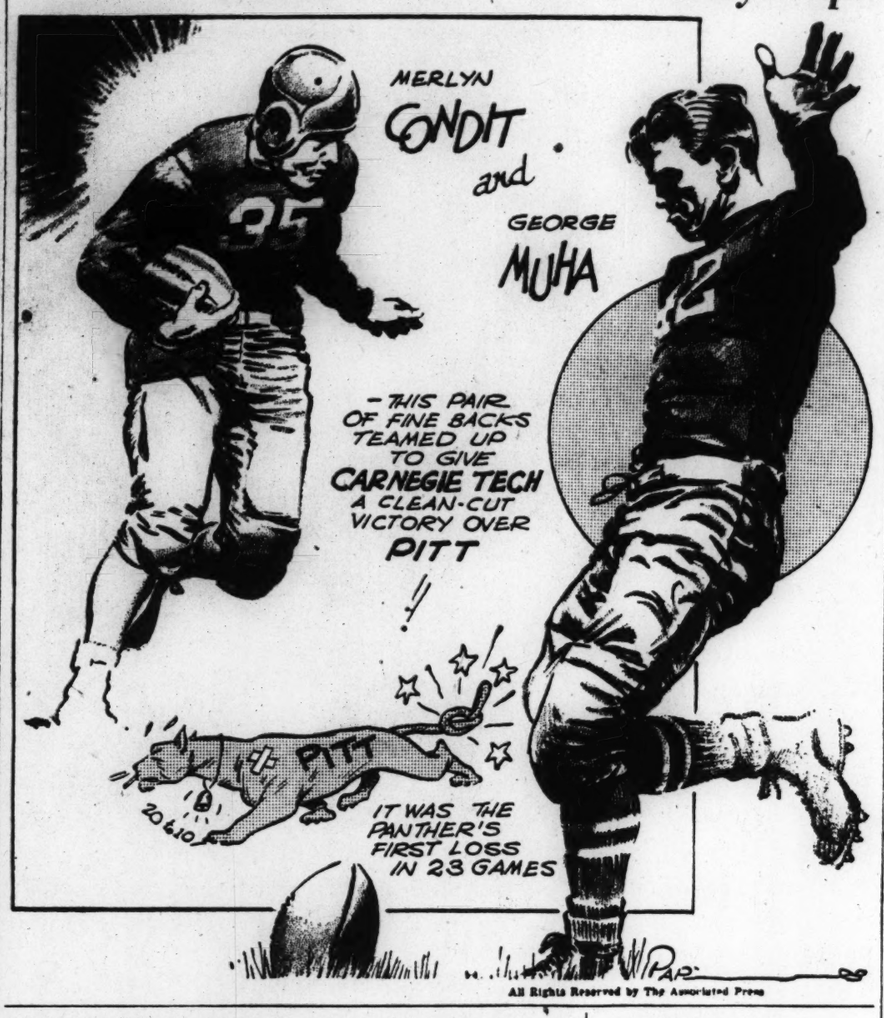
LONDON, Nov. 30 (CP)—Thirty-five matches will be played by the West Indies cricket team to tour the United Kingdom next summer, it was announced yesterday.

Three test matches lasting three days each will be played. The first is scheduled for Lord's, June 24, the second for Manchester, July 22 and the third for The Oval, Aug. 19.

Pitt Record

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The largest sports assembly in Pittsburgh's history was the crowd of 75,867 that watched the University of Pittsburgh defeat Fordham this fall.

Panther Tamers —By Pap'


MERLYN CONDIT and GEORGE MUHA
—THIS PAIR OF FINE BACKS TEAMED UP TO GIVE CARNEGIE TECH A CLEAN-CUT VICTORY OVER PITT !
PITT
20 to 10
IT WAS THE PANTHER'S FIRST LOSS IN 23 GAMES
PAP

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And Talking of . . . Snooker

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

What Is a Cue?

LONDON—Have you ever tried to play Snooker with a banana? As a cue, I mean, not as an opponent. Well, neither have I. But, if you had, you would doubtless consider yourself an individualist, not a law-breaker. For the laws of the game make no attempt to define a billiards cue. They merely state that all strokes must be made with the tip of the cue and that the ball must be struck and not pushed. No mention, you see, of what constitutes a cue, what it shall be made of, what it shall look like, or what it shall weigh. From which you might conclude that anything with an orthodox leather "tip" fixed to it is—if you care to deem it so—a cue.

This conclusion, however, could cost you points by way of penalty in the course of a serious game of Snooker's Pool. Judging by what happened to Alec Brown, a British billiards professional, in such a game here the other day. In order to spare those readers not conversant with the rules and difficulties of the highly popular game of Snooker, let me explain the position simply by stating that Brown found himself in a fix. He had played a shot in such a way that in order to play the next one with any prospect of success, he had to take a disconcerting implement known as the "spider" (an elevated support for the cue in circumstances which preclude the use of the hand as a support) and operate with it, from a stance, over the tops of a number of balls, all close together. A maneuver of this kind is inevitably fraught with danger of touching one of the said balls and so being penalized.

Cue-rious

Imagine the surprise of the spectators—not to mention the referee and the opponent (Tom Newman)—when Brown, instead of resorting to the "spider," merely drew from his waistcoat pocked a miniature billiards cue, a 6-inch device looking rather like a fountain pen, and calmly proceeded to play his difficult stroke with the greatest of ease. Immediately there was consternation. The referee, Charles Chambers, regarded as a Solomon of Snooker, gave his ruling that a foul had been perpetrated. Newman concurred. Brown demurred. "But it is a cue" he insisted. And, when you came to examine the instrument closely, sure enough it was a little vulcanite cue, complete with a regulation "tip." "My father invented it," Brown said, "and the design has been patented."

I am not questioning Referee Chambers's decision in the least, because the rules state clearly that the referee shall "decide all questions arising between players on the interpretation of the rules." His decision merely shows that he, himself, does not consider a miniature cue to be a cue. Though, doubtless, he was influenced by the fact that Brown's ingenuity had given him an advantage in equipment over his opponent. Plus the more practical fact that, although nobody ever seems to have tried to define a billiards cue, most people know one when they see one. And it doesn't look like the affair Mr. Brown produced.

Definition, Perhaps

Maybe the Billiards Association and Control Council, to which the whole business has been referred, will set about framing a definition of a cue. Up to now, people have followed their fancy in the matter. Short men have favored short cues, tall men have preferred long ones, and people with private tables and limited room-space have usually deemed it well to have available a truncated weapon, so that a player may make any exceptionally awkward stroke near the cushion without putting the butt end of a cue through a picture-glass. The difference between such a miniature implement and Brown's miniature implement would seem to be merely one of dimension. Perhaps standard limits of length will be laid down, together with a definition of appearance, so that any billiards player eccentrically inclined may know the extent to which his ingenuity may expand without breaking the rules.

As a matter of fact, the rules of Snooker themselves have been doing a little expanding recently. They have, indeed, expanded right outside the period of duration of play, so that a prospective player may be penalized for a foul before the game starts. Which sounds rather like Alice in Wonderland. I must admit. December 1 marks the coming into force of a law which states that a game is not deemed to have started until the cue ball has been struck by the tip of the cue of the first player; but, if before that a player touches a ball (once the balls have been put into position) he is deemed to have committed a foul. The rule superseded laid it down that the game had begun when the players tossed for the choice of taking first turn at the table. Only after that ceremony could they be penalized for touching the balls. As it is a rare occurrence for anybody to touch the balls between the time they are set up and the time the first stroke is made, the subtle alteration is not likely to interest many people.

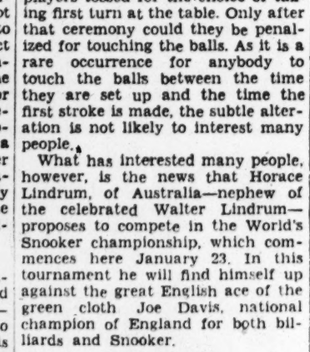
What has interested many people, however, is the news that Horace Lindrum, of Australia—nephew of the celebrated Walter Lindrum—proposes to compete in the World's Snooker championship, which commences here January 23. In this tournament he will find himself up against the great English ace of the green cloth Joe Davis, national champion of England for both billiards and Snooker.

World Record

Davis is in terrific form at Snooker these days. As witness, among other things, his world record break of 137 set up at Leicester November 16. This was made against Horace Lindrum, to whom Davis was conceding 10 points. In the space of six minutes, Joe cleared all the balls off the table. Taking the black seven times, the pink six, the blue twice, all the reds, and, lastly, all the colors. The previous best effort was 135, by himself in March last year. The most that can be scored in a Snooker break is 147.

To amateur Snooker players, of whom there is a vast number these days, it is most fascinating to study the exquisite ball control of the first-class professionals. Their positional play is so exact that the element of luck is almost entirely eliminated from the proceedings. Which makes a marked contrast with the state of affairs in the less exalted amateur circles. The "Tigers" affect to disdain flukes. But the rabbits and near-rabbits confess quite frankly that they are,

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says



Drawn by John A. May

"Waiting for the breaks."

High Schools Seek to Enter National Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—Four more teams—Denfeld High of Duluth, Minn., Massillon (Ohio) High, East Aurora (Ill.) High, and Cathedral Latin School of Cleveland, Ohio—have been added to the growing list of possible contenders in the National High School football championship game to be played in Baton Rouge New Year's eve.

Other teams in the forefront of consideration include Kingsport, Tenn.; New Britain, Conn.; Waco, Texas; Gloucester, Mass., and Little Rock, Ark.; Washington High of St. Paul, Minn., and Cretin High of St. Paul.

As the search of the Louisiana Sports Association's selection committee for two outstanding teams in the United States broadens and the records of more and more splendid high school elevens are collected, it has become apparent that the ultimate choice of contenders will be highly uncertain until the committee announces its decisions about Dec. 10.

State Committees

The selection committee, composed of well-known sports editors and Louisiana business men, is being aided in its tremendous task of combing the United States for the nation's outstanding teams by an advisory committee of sports editors in every state.

Scrutiny of the season performances of Denfeld High of Duluth, East Aurora, Massillon and Cathedral Latin has complicated the selection job. To backers of those and all other potential contender teams the committee is saying that every team will be given the same consideration, and that the type of competition faced, will figure strongly in the choice.

Denfeld's Record

Denfeld went through its season without a loss, beating good elevens in Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. It wound up the year with a 20-to-0 win over Ironwood, Mich., a powerful outfit.

Massillon high is ranked as Ohio champion, and Cathedral Latin of Cleveland, which has played in the South before, having once played a post-season game with Waco, Texas, has an unbeaten record.

East Aurora, undisputed champions of the Illinois Big Seven Conference, is rated as one of the finest in the Midwest.

The national high-school football championship game, which will be the first of its kind ever played, is designed by Governor Leche to promote interest in high-school sports.

It will be played in Louisiana State University's 50,000-capacity concrete stadium the Saturday before the Sugar Bowl game Jan. 2. Both teams will be guests of the Louisiana Sports Association at the Sugar Bowl fracas and later the guests of the State of Louisiana on an educational tour.

Rain Saves N. S. W.

BRISBANE, Australia, Nov. 30 (CP)—Rain saved New South Wales from defeat in the first match of the Sheffield Shield cricket competition played here against Queensland. The contest was declared drawn after the visitors had made 171 and 303 for nine wickets against Queensland's 501.

G. Baker scored 157 runs for Queensland and in New South Wales' second innings Sidney Barnes hit 121 runs in two hours. His strokes included a six and 11 fours.

Play for Charity

WEST POINT (AP)—The winner of a varsity football letter at West Point has the right to designate a charity to which $100 will be donated by the Academy Athletic association.

Crowley Takes Football Team On French Tour

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Twenty-four football players who will do most of their practicing on a ship's deck and get their blackboard drills in a ship's lounge will sail tonight aboard the liner Manhattan for a six-game exhibition tour of France. The squad will be directed by Coach Jim Crowley of Fordham and his veteran assistant, "Judge" Glen Carberry.

The players, all of them 1937 and 1938 graduates and all but one, Center George Bell of Lowellville, Ohio, and Purdue, from eastern colleges, will have little time to work out before their opening game in Paris a few days after their arrival.

"That's why we'll be doing most of the work on the way across," said Crowley. "But since all of the fellows are veterans, it shouldn't take them much time to get in shape. We figure that calisthenics should give them all they need."

For the opening game the squad will be split into two teams. After that, however, the boys will play at Nice, Toulouse, Marseilles, and possibly Dijon against French Rugby teams that have been coached by volunteers in the rudiments of the American college game. The squad that will make the trip consists of:

Ends: Howard Dunney, New York U.; Frank Souchak, Pittsburgh; Herbert Schultz, Columbia, and Ed O'Melia, Holy Cross.

Tackles: Ed Franco, Fordham; Leo Shields, Holy Cross; John Janusas, and John Killian, Boston College.

Guards: Nat Pierce, Fordham; John Bateman, Columbia; Tom Buckley, Boston College; Bill Fidler, Pennsylvania.

Centers: Bell and Jim Bowman, Holy Cross.

Backs: Joe Woitkoski and Frank Mautte, Fordham; Tony Di Natale, Boston College; Earl Crompton, Boston University; Jack White, Princeton; Warren King, Dartmouth; Vic Fusia, Manhattan; Ray Stoviak, Villanova; John Michelosen, Pittsburgh, and George Savarese, New York U.

Mills School Will Teach How to Kick

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Nov. 30 (AP)—The memory of Leroy N. Mills, the man who did more than any other to popularize scientific kicking in eastern football, will be perpetuated in a kicking school bearing his name which will be held at the local high school June 26, 27 and 28, 1939. Facilities of the school will be made free to high school boys and attendance will be limited to one boy, named by his coach, from each school.

Edward J. Storey, Director of Health and Physical Education in the Mamaroneck public schools, will direct the school, and will be assisted by such well-known college graduates as Don Kellett, and Franny Murray, ex-Penn backs, Charlie Ewart of Yale, and Joe Canini, Holy Cross back who missed only one conversion in his college career.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Alabama, unbeaten and untied champion of Southeastern Conference football, accepted California's invitation to play in Rose Bowl.

Winter Baseball Meetings Less Than Two Weeks Away

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—In homes and farmsteads over the land the big league baseball men are stowing away their vacation equipment in preparation for the winter meeting which starts here Dec. 13.

Baseball men do about 98 per cent of their meeting while shifting from one foot to another in the hotel lobby, retiring to the easy chairs only on the third day, so a certain amount of resting-up always is necessary in advance of the conventions.

The approaching meeting promises to be fairly interesting, even though the net results never are commensurate with the amount of talk indulged in. There should be several big player deals, with the Cleveland Indians and New York Giants figuring in the most important transactions.

The two leagues are due finally to get together on a uniform baseball, with the American adopting the so-called "pitchers'" agate introduced by the National a year ago. Tests have proved this ball travels as far as the American League pellet when hit solidly, but its raised seams afford the pitcher a better grip.

It is recalled that both leagues were set to adopt this ball at their last winter meeting, but that something happened at the last minute. The American Leaguers became miffed at President Ford Frick of the senior circuit and bolted the tentative agreement. Now they are understood to be at peace again. Next summer, with a uniform ball in play, it will be possible to make more accurate comparisons in the pitching and batting of the rival leagues.

The New York Yankees, with no money troubles, are going to ask the American League to start paying player salaries on the first day of spring training, rather than waiting until the season opens. Owner Jacob Ruppert has figured out that this would be an effective method of discouraging the holdouts and getting all players into camp on the dot.

This would stand an excellent chance of adoption were it not for the fact that there always are several clubs with no money to speak of in the bank. They depend upon the spring exhibition games to pay their training expenses and to get them back home for the big opening day. They will put up a protest at Ruppert's suggestion.

The subject of night baseball will be up for some acrimonious discussion in American League councils, with the Cleveland Indians demanding permission to play seven games under the floodlights next summer.

It takes a majority vote of the clubs to grant the fixing of night games, and the club that applies must convince the others that the nocturnal games are a financial necessity. Cleveland was turned down the last time it applied, but they say President Alva Bradley is coming back this time with fire in his eye.

The only National League argument in sight is a three-cornered one, with General Manager Larry MacPhail of Brooklyn scrapping the Giants and their American League allies, the Yankees, over Larry's right to broadcast home games. The three clubs had an agreement not to broadcast before Larry took over in Brooklyn, and he is fighting to break it.

Reports are current here that the Giants have offered St. Louis $250,000 for either Ducky Medwick or Johnny Mize, but there is no confirmation in the Giants office.

Football's Bowl Market Jumps As Rivals Are Named

By the Associated Press

The post-season football market did a thriving business yesterday when six top teams announced their acceptance of invitations to play in four intersectional "bowl" contests on Jan. 2. The acceptances followed closely on the selection of Duke and Southern California as rivals for the Rose Bowl classic at Pasadena, Calif.

The latest additions to the list of "bowl" combatants were: Texas Christian and Carnegie Tech, Sugar Bowl at New Orleans; Tennessee and Oklahoma, Orange Bowl at Miami, Fla.; Texas Tech, which has invited unbeaten but once tied Villanova at the Cotton Bowl in Dallas, Texas, and New Mexico, which has recommended Utah as an opponent for the Sun Bowl at El Paso, Texas.

Four of the six are unbeaten and untied—T. C. U., Tennessee, Oklahoma and Texas Tech—and three of the four still have a game each to play. Tennessee, champion of the Southeastern Conference, has Mississippi to dispose of on Saturday, while Oklahoma, Big Six title winner, and Texas Tech have engagements the same day with Washington State and Centenary, respectively.

Texas Christian and Tennessee, while they have accepted bids, must await final approval of their action by the other members of their conferences. In each case, however, this is regarded as a mere formality.

Holy Cross was also being sought as the opponent for Texas Tech in the Cotton Bowl, with Utah, champion of the Rocky Mountain Big Seven, the leading candidate for the Sun Bowl game with New Mexico. Meanwhile New York promoters, because of poor weather conditions, postponed until next year their plans for an "Eastern Bowl" game tentatively set for Dec. 10.

Veteran Golfers Play Youngsters Thursday

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 30 (AP)—The nation's outstanding veteran professional golfer will compete with the more recent money winners Thursday afternoon over the Forest Hills course in an "oldster-youngster" tournament.

Gene Sarazen will captain the veterans and Horton Smith, the youngsters.

Sarazen announced last night his team of 10 strokers would be Jimmy Hines, Willie Turnesa, Henry Picard, Ed Dudley, Harry Cooper, Tony Manero, Tommy Armour, Denny Shute, and Craig Wood.

Captain Smith has not yet picked his squad, who will all be under 30.

M. C. C. Wins Again

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, Nov. 30 (CP)—Defeating Orange Free State by an innings and 24 runs Nov. 28, the touring Marylebone Cricket Club team registered the fourth straight victory of its South African tour.

The Englishmen declared with a total of 412 runs for six wickets, their opponents compiling 128 and 260 in reply. In the Free State's second innings Hedley Verity, Yorkshire veteran, captured seven wickets for 75 runs.

N. W. D. Yardley and H. T. Bartlett, English amateurs, put on 227 for the sixth wicket. Yardley made 182 runs and his Sussex colleague 100. For the Springboks, J. Coen hit up 61 runs and D. A. Sparks 57 not out.

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Boston Amusements — Cinematic Previews, Music and Drama

Shirley and 'Slalom' Back

Movies of Moment

The most conspicuous aspect of this week's film picture in Boston is the fact that there are almost no new arrivals. The Boston movie impresarios are satisfied with things as they are for the moment. Only the Paramount and Fenway Theaters venture a complete new offering.

Beginning tomorrow, their screens will be a-gurgle with Shirley Temple in her latest production, "Just Around the Corner." Also just around the corner with Shirley are Charles Farrell, Joan Davis, Amanda Duff, Bert Lahr, and Bill Robinson.

According to dispatches run through the lines from the Paramount and Fenway publicity salient, "Just Around the Corner" is "an original story written around the amazing talents of the versatile Shirley . . . a glorious concoction of romance, comedy, and production splendors, high-lighted by several new song and dance offerings. The story deals with the mad, merry complications that arise when Shirley confuses a wealthy old banker (whose name is 'Uncle Sam' Hemshaw) with the lean and bewhiskered gentleman who is the symbol of our national character."

"Arrest Bulldog Drummond" is the latest adventure in the unarrested development of filmdom's most astonishing sleuth, featuring John Howard, Heather Angel, H. B. Warner, and E. E. Clive.

Old 'Slalom' Week

If winter comes can "Slalom" be far behind? The answer is, "No," at least, not so long as George Kraska has his weather eye open. At the Fine Arts today, "Slalom" makes its latest—though probably not its last—appearance. Guzzi Lantschner and Walter Riml ski, ski-jor, slalom, skate and bob-sled through the film. It is quite likely the best winter sports picture ever filmed.

New Theater, New Films

"I Was a Captive of Nazi Germany," the motion picture depicting the actual experiences of an American girl, Isobel Lillian Steele, who was arrested and tried for espionage in Germany, is announced as the feature attraction for the New Normandie Theater, opening soon on Washington Street. Miss Steele plays herself in a film which relates her experiences in the dreaded Moabit Prison. Ultimately, through the intervention of Sen. William S. Borah, she was released and immediately deported to this country.

"The Fight for Peace," to be shown on the same program, is taken from a story by Hendrik Van Loon. Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, Chiang Kai-shek, Franco, Anthony Eden and other international figures appear in the sequences.

New M. O. T.

Although "Drums," with Sabu and Raymond Massey, will continue beating for another week at the Keith Memorial Theater, a new March of Time and a new second feature will join the parade. The M. O. T. considers "Uncle Sam—Good Neighbor" and looks into the State Department's efforts to keep this country out of war. The new second feature is "Tarnished Angel," with Sally Eilers and Lee Bowman.

"Ferdinand the (nature-loving) Bull" will cavort for another week.

Hold-Overs Elsewhere

"The Citadel," adapted from A. J. Cronin's novel about doctors, remains for a second week at the State and Orpheum Theaters. Robert Donat, Rosalind Russell, Ralph Richardson, Rex Harrison, Emlyn Williams, Penelope Dudley-Ward, Francis Sullivan, and Cecil Parker are members of the distinguished cast. King Vidor directed this outstanding M. G. M. picture, made in England. "Blondie," Columbia's pleasant comedy with Arthur Lake and Penny Singleton, seconds.

"Angels With Dirty Faces" will be retained for another week at the Metropolitan Theater, along with "Down on the Farm," the new Jones Family episode. "Angels" is a supergangster film with James Cagney up to his old tricks, assisted by Pat O'Brien, the Dead End Kids, Humphrey Bogart, Ann Sheridan, and George Bancroft.

J. D. B.

Bert Lahr, in Shirley Temple's new film, "Just Around the Corner," at the Paramount and Fenway.

Across Boston Screens, Past, Present, and to Come

Upper left, Ferdinand the Bull, still cavorting at the Keith Memorial; upper right, Will Ffyfe, in "To the Victor," coming later to the Fine Arts; below, The Jones Family, remaining at the Metropolitan in "Down on the Farm."

'Mädchen in Uniform'

With a new home of its own at 60 Pemberton Square, the New England Repertory Theater obviously wishes to be regarded as a serious, permanent adjunct to the local theater. As evidence at least of its seriousness, the company presented its third production, "Mädchen in Uniform," by Christa Winsloe, at Huntington Chambers Hall, Huntington Avenue, last evening. This is certainly a serious, not to say a grim play and, as usual, a tribute to the ambition of Edwin Burr Pettit, the director.

The action of the tragedy passes in a Prussian girls' school where the qualities of mercy and of every other humane emotion are restrained and repressed, where the iron hand rules without benefit of velvet glove and where regimentation is the order of relations between teacher and pupil. Into this atmosphere comes a sensitive, high strung girl, recently orphaned. Her bewilderment and unhappiness are assuaged somewhat by tenderness of an understanding teacher. After a great success in a school play, the child overindulges in some party punch—how an alcoholic beverage makes its way into this prison-like seminary is not explained—and in a moment of exhilaration babbles her love for the teacher. Punished by being forbidden ever to see the mistress again, the child commits suicide.

"Mädchen in Uniform," which was made into an excellent German movie some years ago, is an intense emotional study, sympathetic and not without humor. Unfortunately, Mr. Pettit's production has lost the essential intensity. Concerned too much with ulterior questions—such as the absurd introduction of National Socialist officers—Mr. Pettit has seemed unable to concentrate sufficiently on the main theme implicit in the story itself. Granted that this is a semi-professional company, the main characters are on the whole sufficiently well played to have driven home more forcefully the dramatic impact of the story. The problem of "Mädchen in Uniform" has universal qualities. And it would have been far better to allow the audience to draw its own conclusions and to let the ideologies and parallels fall where they might.

It must not be gathered from the foregoing that the production is without merits. The scenes between Manuela, the child, and Fräulein von Bernburg, the mistress, were frequently packed with dramatic emotion. Those in which the schoolgirls figured were played with a good deal of humor and zest. Virginia Thoms portrayed Fräulein von Bernburg with admirable understanding. Jane Laurie in the difficult part of Manuela, achieved some affecting moments but at present lacks sufficient depth for such a role. Currie McCabe, Dorothy Challis and Catherine Huntington stood out in the large cast. Sally McMorrow would be much more effective as the headmistress if she would realize that constant shouting is not sinister, but merely tiresome.

Working on a minute stage, the technical crew deserves thorough commendation for its deft handling of 10 scenes. The settings are simple but efficient.

'Mädchen in Uniform'

A tragedy by Christa Winsloe, presented by the New England Repertory Theater at Huntington Chambers Hall, Huntington Avenue, beginning Nov. 29, 1938. Staged by Edwin Burr Pettit, with the following principal players:

Manuela	Jane Laurie
Fräulein von Kesten	Winifred Jackson
Marga	Lois Chase
Ilse	Currie McCabe
Treischka	Nancy Andrews
Lilli	Louise Cain
Edelgard	Dorothy Challis
Martha	Marion Manley
Frau Alden	Catharine Huntington
Fräulein von Bernburg	Virginia Thoms
Oda	Louise Milontaler
Anneliese	Gertrude Braunstein
Maria	Margaret Hall
Mlle Alaret	Catharine Huntington
Fräulein von Gaerschner	Jane Arnold
Fräulein von Nordeck, the Head Mistress	Sally McMorrow
Johanna	Margaret Hall
Hanni	Joan Francis

Plays and Playwrights

Problems of the American theater have been widely discussed. Its numerical decline, high costs of production, competition of the movies—all have been written about at length. Attention has also been paid to the quality of the drama as it is to be found in New York, and the claim has been advanced that it is unequaled elsewhere in the world.

Both these aspects are summarized briefly by Eleanor Flexner in "American Playwrights: 1918-1938" (New York: Simon and Schuster. $2.50). But the greater portion of her book is given to the plays that have been produced during the past 20 years, and the conclusions that may be drawn from them. She suggests that part at least of the decline of the theater is due to confusion among the playwrights, an unwillingness or inability to relate their work to social and economic backgrounds, or, as she puts it in a subtitle to the book, their "retreat from reality."

The type of criticism which she applies is indicated, perhaps, by the tests employed by New Theater magazine, of which she has been one of the editors. She uses it with skill and thoroughness. In chapters allotted to Sidney Howard, S. N. Behrman, Maxwell Anderson, and Eugene O'Neill, and in briefer consideration of George S. Kaufman, George Kelly, Rachel Crothers, Philip Barry, and Robert E. Sherwood, she dissects their plays in detail and points out flaws that she believes mar their effectiveness.

Her point of view is interesting, but her argument is not wholly convincing. As John Gassner of the New York Theater Guild editorial staff remarks in an illuminating foreword, there is a feeling that this kind of criticism does not tell the complete story. It tends to be arbitrary. If the playwrights are confused, as Miss Flexner charges, so is the society of which they are a part. Too pat answers may be no less satisfactory than doubts and hesitations. And perhaps, as Mr. Gassner intimates, the position of the playwrights may be questioned because the answers are not the replies that the critics desire.

For a solution, Miss Flexner turns to the Federal Theater, the labor stage, and such producing units as the Group Theater and Mercury Theater. They too, as she readily admits, have their weaknesses and difficulties. Yet they have undoubtedly been stimulating. They have helped to broaden the horizon of the stage. But to recognize their accomplishments, it does not seem necessary to belittle the achievements of the commercial theater. There should be room for both. Breadth of vision and many points of view lend vitality to the stage.

E. F. M.

Music Notes

The Federal Theater's all-Negro production of "The Mikado" played to 23,500 persons at the Great Northern Theater in Chicago during the first four weeks of its run. It is one of the outstanding successes of the theatrical season in Chicago and is establishing new record grosses for a Federal Theater production in that city.

To accommodate suburban theatergoers, Frank Gillmore, president of the Associated Actors and Artists of America, proposes that every attraction in New York give one performance each week especially for out-of-town patrons by raising the curtain at 6:30 p. m.

A new vehicle for Charlotte Greenwood has been found in "Cassandra Kelley," by Ralph and Eugene Berton. It will be produced by Martin Broones, Miss Greenwood's husband.

Camille Girouard in Recital

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Camille Girouard, baritone, was heard in recital in Jordan Hall last night, with the assistance of Alice Reilly as pianoforte accompanist. Mr. Girouard listed the following program: Sonnet, by Dukas; "La Lettre," by Aubert; "Paysage triste," by Hahn; Ravel's "Chanson à boire"; Poulenc's "Le bestiare," to poems by Guillaume Apollinaire; "Ballades de Francois Villon," by Debussy; Gypsy Songs, by Dvořák, and English songs by Walther, Paul Allen, Ary Dulfer and Carpenter.

Somewhat over a year ago, Mr. Girouard appeared in recital in Jordon Hall, at which time he gave evidence of being unevenly equipped. His voice, which was naturally good, had not at that time been sufficiently developed to admit much differentiation in style or interpretation on the part of the singer.

His performance last night revealed that he had studied to some purpose since his last appearance, but it also revealed to one listener the disquieting fact that he has not progressed along the path of interpretation. Possibly he feels more deeply than he is able to reveal to his audience, but to feel deeply and yet be unable to find the bridge which connects the singer with song and auditor is not enough.

Mr. Girouard is able to sing delightfully in such trifles as the Poulenc items; he again, as upon former occasions, revealed the requisite sense of humor, but there should have been more verve—more accent—to the Gypsy Songs. The singer seems unable to "let go" as yet.

In the songs of Debussy, Mr. Girouard demonstrated his superiority in breath control, a superiority which also stood him well in the opening group on the program, but when all was ended, one felt that the singer had offered some smooth but colorless singing, which is a pity, since Mr. Girouard has musical intelligence.

The accompaniments of Miss Reilly were, as usual, performed with discrimination and charm. An audience of good size applauded warmly and demanded extra numbers.

G. M. S.

To Sing Next Sunday

Marian Anderson

Who will give a recital in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Dec. 4.

'Teeth' Sought For Ticket Code

A bill has been prepared which would make it a misdemeanor in New York City for a ticket broker to resell a theater ticket at more than 75 cents in advance of the box-office price. The bill was read the other day by City Councilman Howard H. Spellman at a meeting of the board of governors of the League of New York Theaters and representatives of Equity.

"If we make it a serious offense to 'speculate' in tickets we will really put teeth in the present campaign to eliminate overcharging in theater tickets," Mr. Spellman said. He pointed out that the theater is alienating a large part of its potential audience by permitting the impression to get abroad that a hit show can't be seen because the tickets are impossible for the man and woman of average means to purchase.

"No other commodity on the market would tolerate such excesses," Mr. Spellman continued. "Theater tickets should be stamped at their box-office value and the premium permitted the broker should also be stamped on the ticket. Anyone asked to pay more than this sum would have cause to file an official complaint. Violations of this statute would mean a fine of $500 or six months in prison, or both."

License Commissioner Paul Moss declared that if such a city ordinance were passed he would have a bill introduced into the State legislature to bring the ticket brokers under the city license department, instead of the State, as now.

"The licensing of ticket brokers is strictly a local issue and should be under local supervision," Mr. Moss said. "Proper licensing of brokers would go far to restrict their activities."

Giorgio Ciompi, Italian violinist, who had a successful début in New York last month, will make his first Boston appearance on Friday afternoon in Jordan Hall.

New Federal Art Gallery

By Dorothy Adlow

All persons who are interested in the achievement of the Federal Art Project will be pleased to learn that a small, new gallery has just been opened at 77 Newbury Street for exhibtions of works by members of the Project. The gallery will be open throughout the season. Since it is located in the very midst of the exhibiting neighborhood of Boston, perhaps more people will take it in.

The first display of the season consists of oils and sculptures. The pictures reveal as much about the young generation of artists of this vicinity as the current Tarbell-Benson display at the Museum of Fine Arts discloses the nature of Boston picture making of yesterday. Changes have come about; traditions have been abandoned; new influences sought and assimilated. While the Benson-Tarbell pictures betray a certain doubt, indicate a certain hesitancy in reacting to the boundless energy and rich resource of Parisian contemporaries, these younger New Englanders, brush in hand, swing wilfully towards the French, abandoning the limited well-meaning native tradition. We are not in a position to know whether all painters in the government Project are of this persuasion, but it is apparent that many of the dynamic and appealing ones are.

Various Tendencies

At the new gallery are to be seen pictures of abstract tendency, one or two tinged with Surrealistic oddity, several taking their cue from the clean edges and compact forms inspired and influenced by the machine. And then, there are the extravagant outbursts of present-day romantics who follow the dolorous mood of the times and dwell in a crepuscular world.

We may turn from their depths to the gay moods and exuberant effects of fellow painters who provide the antidote to gloom. Of such pictures there are several examples at 77 Newbury Street.

Throughout we observe how these artists delight in paint; how they strive to gain more opulence of effect, more transparency, more decisiveness out of every square inch of pigment. It is a delight to observe the gravity of intention, the desire to speak fully and eloquently in the language of line, color and form. Not all are equally successful.

Notable exhibits at the Federal Art Gallery are "Flowers," by James Pfeuffer; "South End House, Early Morning," by Lawrence Kupferman; "Cello Player," by Fritz Puglister; "Fishermen's Harbor," by Vernon Smith; "Autumn Group," by Lincoln Levinson; "Squatters," by Elliott Orr, and "Cape Cod Bay," by Joseph Butera.

Improvement in Sculpture

The sculptures seem to show improvement each season. There is one very engaging little group of genre subjects carved in wood by Thomas Somes. Avito DiCicco contributes a sensitively modeled "Mask." Ambrose Battaini's "Small Head" in plaster reveals a serious approach to naturalistic portraiture. Other sculptures exhibited are by Charles Darby, Prescott Baston, Robert Hogan, and Robert Penn.

A word must be said for the installation. Much thought has gone into decorating the new Federal Art Gallery. The walls are painted in varied tones to accommodate varied pictures and statuary. The light is good and the exhibitors may feel content with the splendid manner in which their work is displayed. Thought has gone, further, into the planning of announcements and posters. In many respects other galleries of Boston many benefit by emulating the arrangement.

Jessie Sherman

At The New Gallery, 306 Berkeley Street, there will be on view through Dec. 10 paintings by Miss Jessie Sherman. Installation is planned in conjunction with objects of household decoration and furnishing in the New Gallery, which aims not only to exhibit objects of art but to introduce them into the environment of the modern home.

Miss Sherman has been painting for 10 years, after interrupting a musical career. Her training and taste accord with the Parisian school. The pictures on exhibition reveal her desire to paint themes of popular interest in a vigorous and well-patterned manner. She holds to broad lines of characterization, prefers to stress general contours and tones, and gains effective results thereby.

Shown at The New Gallery are cyclamens, spiraea and lilies. There are besides some crayon portraits and two pieces of sculpture.

Society of Early Music

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The wave of interest in the music and instruments of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which has been noticeable during the past 10 or 15 years, and for which, perhaps Wanda Landowska and Arnold Dolmetsch are as responsible as anyone, shows no sign of subsiding. Last night saw the first public appearance (at the Women's City Club) of yet another organization devoted to cultivation of this music and to its performance upon the viols and harpsichord for which it was largely written. The excellence of this first concert augurs well for the future of the Society of Early Music.

The performers last night were Putnam Aldrich (harpsichordist), Paul Federovsky (descant viol and violin), Albert Bernard (treble viol), Alfred Zighera (viola da gamba), and Gaston Dufresne (violone)—musicians all well known in these purlieus. Mr. Aldrich as a scholarly specialist in harpsichord music and his confrères as members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and of various chamber-music groups.

The remarkably eclectic and representative program ranged from Bach and Telemann back to Frescobaldi and further still; from the fantasy, the division, and the ricercare onward and perhaps upward to the barely pre-classic trio and sonata. For harpsichord alone there were Frescobaldi's Partite sopra l'Aria della Romanesca — elaborate and sometimes eloquent variations on a theme—in which Mr. Aldrich used effectively the varied tonal resources of his instrument.

For viola da gamba and harpsichord there were an exquisitely plaintive Racercada by Diego Ortiz, a more forthright set of Divisions on two Grounds by Christopher Simpson, and a magnificent G major Sonata by J. S. Bach, all admirably set forth by Messrs. Aldrich and Zighera.

For larger groups there were Telemann's cheerfully, limpidly Handelian Trio in F major, and three Fantasies for three and four viols in the discursive and sentimental polyphony of Orlando Gibbons (the one item of last night's program concerning whose performance the hearer might feel certain reservations, mainly that the intimate conversational give-and-take of the early contrapuntal style was not thoroughly mastered or conveyed with sufficient clarity.

The concert was concluded charmingly by a set of dances for four viols and harpsichord by Claude Gervaise (published between 1547 and 1557)—dances for dancing. Their infectious tunes in archaic but expressive modes and their incisive rhythms wrote a pleasant finis to a program which had been a rare example of wise contrivance and consummate performance. A large and interested audience enjoyed it cordially.

S. S.

Amusements

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WALTER HUSTON in the New Musical Comedy
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
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CAST AND CHORUS OF 50
ETHEL BARRYMMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-0390
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Commerce and Finance

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Business and Industry

Baltimore & Ohio Asks Bondholders To Make Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steps are now being actively taken to secure the necessary co-operation of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company bondholders to avoid reorganization, and deposits of bonds are being sought, since the Interstate Commerce Commission has granted authority to the B. & O. to effect an extension of the large near-by maturities and to secure for a period of eight years a reduction in fixed charges by making a portion contingent upon earnings.

While it would undoubtedly be easier for the company to seek reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, President Daniel Willard has stressed the belief that adjustments brought about by voluntary agreement between security holders and the company will be less expensive, simpler and more satisfactory than a reorganization effected through customary legal proceedings.

Avoids Reorganization

The Baltimore & Ohio plan marks an important move by a major system to avoid reorganization by co-operation of bond-holders.

President Willard calls attention to the fact that not one of the scores of roads which have filed petitions for reorganization under Sec. 77 of the Bankruptcy Act has yet emerged, that the advantages of avoiding such reorganization through temporary concession of a portion of interest payments should be apparent.

With respect to the Baltimore & Ohio proposals, it is understood that the response has been very good, especially from the large bondholders, most of whom have been contacted by representatives of the company.

The plan, it is stated, has been definitely approved by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks. It is reported that the association has already received assents on more than 50 per cent of the dollar volume of the bonds affected by the plan.

Interest Reduced

The plan provides for the extension of the large nearby maturities, and for a period of eight years it reduces the annual fixed interest of the company and its operated subsidiaries from $31,421,742 to $19,644,679, and in the accomplishment of this end $11,376,435 of present fixed interest becomes contingent.

The contingent interest will be payable, if earned, after deducting, in each year, not exceeding 2½ per cent of total operating revenues as a capital fund for additions and betterments to the property, and in the year 1939 only there may be deducted not exceeding $10,000,000 for working capital. Contingent interest will, however, be fully cumulative. All acrued contingent interest must be fully paid before any dividends. A substantial part of the surplus earnings of the company will be applied to a sinking fund for debt retirement, maintenance of working capital and for capital investments.

Cities Service Files Plan of Integration

NEW YORK (AP)—Cities Service Power & Light Co., a $428,000,000 public utility holding company has filed a tentative plan of integration for its electric and other utility properties with the Securities & Exchange Commission, it was learned.

The company's action was in response to a request made some months ago by William O. Douglas, chairman of the commission, that holding companies submit by December 1 plans and programs for meeting section 11 (the so-called "death sentence" clause) of the Public Utility Act of 1935.

The plan was submitted by W. A. Jones, president of the utility company. It was expected the details would be kept confidential by the commission in accordance with its treatment of integration plans previously filed by other holding companies.

It was reported but not confirmed that the Cities Service Power & Light Co. plan definitely provides for its continued operation as a holding company.

Structural Steel Orders Have Jump

By the Associated Press

New York

The American Institute of Steel Construction estimated new business booked during October by the structural steel fabricating industry totaled 137,642 tons, the largest monthly figure since July, 1937. It compared with 92,469 in September and 62,267 in October, 1937.

For nine months the total was 922,996, against 1,396,726 in the corresponding 1937 period.

Federal Spending Called Threat To Living Standards

"The rising tide of governmental expenditures is absorbing an increasing proportion of national income," says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

Continuing the bank says: "Estimated governmental costs of all kinds—Federal, state, and local—in 1937 aggregated approximately $17,000,000,000, or the equivalent of about one fourth of the entire accountable income of all the people in this country. This means that if all governmental expenses were currently met, the American people on the average would work three months out of the year for the Government.

"Instead of paying all the bills, the Federal Government has borrowed about $25,000,000,000 since 1931. Yet, in spite of the vast outlay of public funds, the number of individuals on the relief roll is at nearly the record high level.

"Until recently the average person in this country has not been much concerned about public finance. Somehow or other, he has felt that the bills will be paid by the wealthy.

"Recent data published by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue dispel this illusion. These figures show that Federal expenditures alone, excluding debt payments and tax refunds, in 1929 were about the equivalent of the aggregate net income of all individuals receiving more than $150,000 a year.

"But the figures for 1936, the latest data available, show that Federal expenditures alone were almost identical with the aggregate taxable income, before exemptions and credits for dependents and earned income, of all individuals receiving more than $5,000 a year.

"To pay governmental expenses of all political units in this country would take more than 90 per cent of the entire net income of all individuals who render returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Since 1929 the exemption of a single individual has been lowered from a minimum of $1,500 to $1,000, and a married person from $3,500 to $2,500. In consequence of this provision, the number of persons rendering taxable returns to the Federal Government increased by nearly one third during this period.

"With the Federal expenditures apparently frozen at present high levels it is becoming increasingly difficult for local governments to raise their needed revenues. The necessity of continually broadening the tax base is being generally recognized.

"In view of this inevitable trend it should be a mater of self-interest to everyone to oppose reckless expenditure of public funds, for the more the Government spends the less there will be for clothing, shelter and other necessities. The heavy tax drains upon corporations mean less funds available for plant repairs, new equipment and the like which provide work for the unemployed, as well as funds for reserves to tide over emergency periods. In final analysis, the mounting costs of government are a steady drain upon our economic life and unless checked threaten our living standards."

"Mop's" October Gross

WASHINGTON—Gross revenues of the Missouri Pacific Railroad in October were about $500,000 less than revenues in October last year, while net revenue was only about $125,000 less, L. W. Baldwin, chief executive officer, stated.

Would Bar Buying Stock or Assets Of Competitors

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has renewed its long-standing recommendation to Congress that corporations be forbidden to acquire stock or assets of competitors if lessening of competition may result.

In its twenty-fourth annual report, for the fiscal year 1937-38, the commission recommended that these prohibitions be made effective through amendment to section 7 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act.

"This amendment would have the advantage of creating a positive legislative standard, defining the limit at which corporate accretions in size and power through such acquisitions shall be halted in order to prevent monopoly," the report said.

In previous annual reports, the commission has pointed out that section seven of the Clayton Act makes it unlawful for one corporation to acquire the capital sock of a competitor "where substantial lessening of competition may result."

However, this section does not prevent the acquisition of physical assets.

The report said, "this latter method of eliminating competition to the public injury has been increasingly employed by corporations engaged in interstate commerce."

As far back as 1927 the commission discussed a change in the law, but an actual recommendation was not made until December, 1934. A recommendation for an amendment was again made in the annual report for 1935 and, most recently, in the commission's report of its investigation of the farm implement industry published in June, 1938.

The report said that as the result of the farm machinery investigation the commission became convinced that it should be unlawful for any corporation to acquire any stock or assets of a competing corporation when either is in interstate commerce.

However, the report said, this prohibition should not apply where the corporations involved control, in the aggregate, less than 10 per cent of the total output of any industry or sale of a commodity "unless the effect of such acquisition may be to restrain competition or tend to create a monopoly."

Loss on 43,200,000 Bu. Wheat Sold By U. S. 12½c a Bushel

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that sales of wheat and wheat flour for export from the United States totaled approximately 43,200,000 bushels between July 1 and November 15.

Actual exports, however, were reported at 38,400,000 bushels.

The department said that approximately 19,000,000 bushels of the sales were made under the Government's export subsidy program designed to place 100,000,000 bushels of surplus American wheat in world markets before next July 1. About 76 per cent were sales of wheat and 24 per cent sales of flour.

The subsidy wheat and flour was bought by the Government from producers at domestic prices and sold to exporters at a loss averaging 12.5 cents a bushel on wheat and 59 cents a barrel on flour. Officials said it was necessary to sell at these losses in order to meet low world prices.

The department reported it had bought 28,420,000 bushels of wheat since inaugurating the subsidy program in August.

U. S.-India Freight Service

NEW YORK—A new freight service from Atlantic and Gulf ports in the United States to Egypt, the Red Sea and India will be started in January by the United States-British India Line, using Norwegian motorships, it was announced today. The first trip will be the ship Silvaplana. Other ships are the Morviken, Skjelbred and Eidsvold, sailing once a month.

Metal Companies Earnings Advance in Third Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the third quarter of this year two thirds of the nonferrous metal mining companies showed an improvement in earnings after reaching the lowest point for several years in the second quarter of this year, says Fitch Investors Service.

A more rapid improvement in the fourth quarter is in process, continues the report, and if industry at large holds the recovery that already has been made it is probable that many mining companies will show still better earnings in the first quarter of next year.

Most Operations in Black

This analysis is based on 15 companies that produce mainly commercial metals and make quarterly reports. In two or three instances large quantities of precious metals are included, by such producers as Howe Sound and Noranda, but in these cases the variation in their earnings is due mainly to conditions in commercial metal markets.

The earnings level, in accord with the prices and volume of business, has dropped back this year to levels that prevailed about 1934-35. In other words, the results were mainly in the black, and somewhat better than the depression low points, but very small. Lately, however, recovery has retraced its steps to around 1936 levels.

There were several exceptions to the third quarter improvement in earnings, and mainly among such leaders as American Metal and Anaconda. Quarterly statements are not sufficiently detailed to afford a clear view of this lag but it probably was due in part to the fact that these two companies have large stakes in the foreign metal markets, and therefore did not have as great improvement in percentages as those whose business is more largely domestic. Moreover, heavy copper sales at the end of the second quarter around 9 cents for forward delivery also delayed reflection of the improvement in the price, as this was 1 cent under earlier business.

Longer Term Outlook Improves

The longer-term outlook is for further recovery in domestic consumption and prices. Copper still is about 2 cents below the average over a number of prosperous years.

In lead and zinc the conditions are similar, except that forward sales have not been so great, lead sales being especially conservative. The outlook in building is highly encouraging for all the metals, and the automobile industry is a big factor in current demand. Shipbuilding and general industrial lines also are important. The electrical outlook is bullish for the long-term copper prospect.

The quota of 110 per cent on foreign copper probably will mean output somewhat over 100,000 tons a month or approximately equal to average deliveries so far this year, and so should check weakness abroad without being bullish. It apparently leaves the market in the hands of demand and supply in the United States.

Kennedy Says Trade Pact of U. S.-U. K. Aids World Stability

MANCHESTER, England, Nov. 29 (AP) — United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy declared today that America and Britain had taken a great stride along the road to economic disarmament with their new trade agreement and added, "We hope we shall have a lot of good company on the way."

In an address before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the English-Speaking Union the Ambassador termed the trade agreement, signed Nov. 17 at Washington, "the greatest contribution to world stability ever made."

But he warned that the world was "wallowing in a sea of discord and needs skillful piloting to keep it off the rocks." He said the democratic trading system must convince the world that it was better than the totalitarian brand of economic self-sufficiency and barter trading.

"It appears that even Doctor Schacht (Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the German Reichsbank), who had as much to do with the growth of barter as anyone else, is not exactly enthusiastic about this method of doing business," Mr. Kennedy said.

He declared Britain and the United States must lead the way in economic collaboration and "if we fail there is no telling what will happen to the world of trade."

Bank Clearings Are 23 P. C. Above 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities in the week ended Nov. 23 rose above the similar 1937 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported, and more gains were recorded among individual centers than any week for over a year.

Total clearings in the latest period of $5,463,146,000 were 3.4 per cent over $5,283,273,000 for the like 1937 week and compared with $5,047,483,000 in the preceding five day week.

New York's turnover of $3,285,641,000 was 3.8 per cent over the $3,164,333,000 in 1937 while the total in outside cities of $2,177,505,000 topped the similar 1937 figure by 2.8 per cent.

Prominent percentage advances over a year ago at outside cities included: Louisville 11.9 per cent, Atlanta 11.8, Boston 9.1, Philadelphia 8.6, Portland, Ore., 8.5, and Kansas City 6.8. Only Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis showed declines from a year ago.

Chicago volume of $294,800,000 dipped 4 per cent below the $306,900,000 the like 1937 week.

$1,000,000 Marine Gear Ordered for Oil Tankers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Nearly $1,000,000 worth of motors, turbine-generators and other marine gear has been ordered of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in a move to speed plans for completion of a projected fleet of 12 new twin-screw oil tankers.

The United States Maritime Commission will assume the cost of certain "National-Defense" features in these tankers. The rest of the cost will be paid by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, owner of the ships. The company guarantees to maintain them in service for 20 years, subject to the call of the Government.

Construction work on these tankers will employ about 10,000 workers for a period of about three years in the shipyards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, and the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

Business Failures Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the five-day week ended November 4 totaled 191, second lowest for any week in the year, compared with 203 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The total for the comparable 1937 week, also a short period, was 196.

U. S. Arms Plan Seen Business Stimulant Of First Importance

NEW YORK (AP)—The magazine "Banking," official publication of the American Bankers Association, describes the United States Government's preparations for national defense as "a business stimulant of first importance in the immediate future."

In its December survey of business, William R. Kuhns, editor, wrote: "Directly, through prospective spending of a billion dollars in 18 months and indirectly, through the mobilization of industry, national defense has occupied a wholly unaccustomed place in the middle of the business picture.

"This is true in other countries as well as in the United States, and the strain on national budgets, here and abroad, will speed up the inflationary processes long at work."

Banking's November poll of 3,000 bank directors and business men showed 39 per cent reporting better business, 34 per cent reporting static conditions and 27 per cent reporting a decline. The October poll showed 35 per cent better, 37 per cent static, and 30 per cent declining.

Pay Cuts Restored By Remington Rand

NEW YORK (AP)—J. H. Rand, Jr., Chairman of Remington Rand, Inc., manufacturers of office equipment, has announced the restoration in full of salaried employees' pay cuts put into effect last summer.

The restoration will take place Jan. 1. It will affect between 4,000 and 5,000 employees who received cuts of from 2½ to 25 per cent.

At the same time, following an announcement that orders were up 17 per cent in the first three weeks of November, the Remington Rand directors declared an interim dividend of 20 cents a share on common stock, payable Jan. 3 on stock of record Dec. 9. A similar dividend was paid Oct. 1.

The company operates factories at Buffalo, Tonawanda, Ilion, Syracuse, and Elmira, N. Y.; Middletown and Bridgeport, Conn.; Cambridge, Mass.; Benton Harbor, Mich.; Marietta, Ohio; Hamilton and Niagara Falls, Ont.; Atlanta, Ga., and San Francisco, in addition to several countries overseas.

Security Sales Rise 65 P. C. in October

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that the dollar value of sales on all registered securities exchanges in October totaled $1,740,251,592, an increase of 65.1 per cent over September, but a decrease of 13.4 per cent from October, 1937.

Stock sales, including rights and warrants, totaled $1,573,436,997, an increase of 66.8 per cent over September and bond sales, $166,811,934, an increase of 50 per cent.

The stock sales, including rights and warrants, involved 67,923,735 shares, an increase of 67.5 per cent over September. The total principal amount of bonds sold was $237,245,430, an increase of 59.2 per cent over September.

One of Last 'Blue Chip' Stocks May Be Withdrawn

NEW YORK (AP)—One of the last of the exceedingly "blue chip"—very high-priced—stocks may soon disappear from the New York Stock Exchange trading, it was disclosed.

The stock, certificates of proprietary interest in Texas Pacific Land Trust, ($100 par value) will be withdrawn from listing and registration if an application which has been made to the SEC is approved.

The last recorded sale of shares was at $1,075. The highest figure recorded in usual reference books is $2,650 in 1927. Application for delisting was made on the ground of the small amount now outstanding, 3,653 certificates. Sub shares, (par $1), are not affected by the application.

Texas Pacific Land Trust was founded in 1886 by holders of land grant bonds of the Texas & Pacific Ry., to secure 3,450,613 acres of land against surrender of the land grant mortgage bonds and interest scrip of the company.

SEC Reports New Issues in October At 18-Month Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities commission reports that new securities registered during October totaled $405,063,000, the highest for a single month in more than a year and a half.

This total, which was exclusive of securities registered for reserve against conversion, compared with $106,767,000 in September, and $126,866,000 in October, 1937.

Officials said the sharp upswing reflected a resumption of large-scale corporate financing which started in early summer, but was interrupted by falling security prices in September.

The electric and gas industry accounted for the largest part of the total—$275,173,000, or 67.9 per cent. This established a new high for registrations by this group for any month since the securities act of 1933 became effective.

Of this financing, 96.3 per cent, however, was for refunding purposes.

Among larger utility issues for which registration statements became effective during October were:

Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, $80,000,000 first mortgage bonds, 3½ per cent series, due 1968; Wisconsin Electric Power Company, $55,000,000 first mortgage bonds, 3½ per cent series, due 1968; Ohio Power Company, $55,000,000 first mortgage bonds, 3¼ per cent series, due 1968; Michigan Consolidated Gas Company, $34,000,000 first mortgage bonds, 4 per cent series, due 1963, and $8,000,000 4 per cent serial notes, due 1939-1948; and Virginia Electric & Power Company, $37,500,000 first and refunding mortgage bonds, series "B" 3½ per cent, due 1968.

Of the $129,890,000 of securites registered during the month by issuers other than gas and electric utility companies, investment and trading companies accounted for 16.3 per cent while manufacturing companies accounted for 14.1 per cent.

Railroad Earnings Higher in October; Drop in 10 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the first 10 months of this year net railway operating income of 137 Class I railroads amounted to $273,709,020, compared with $531,689,042 in the same period last year, a decline of $257,980,922, the Association of American Railroads announced.

In October, however, net railway operating income was nearly $8,000,000 greater than in the same month last year, indicating the end of the revenue slump which began to develop in the fall of 1937. The October net railway operating revenue was $68,565,755, compared with $60,860,439 in October, 1937.

Gross operating revenues for the first 10 months of 1938 amounted to $2,927,472,790, compared with $3,547,567,403 in the same period last year, a decrease of 17.5 per cent, while operating expenses in the 10 months of this year were 14 per cent less than in the same period last year.

Gross operating revenues in October were $343,440,983, compared with $372,925,813 in October, 1937.

Taxes accrued to the Class I railroads in the amount of $286,501,543 in the first 10 months this year, compared with $278,579,050 in the same period last year, and for the month of October accruals amounted to $30,944,357, an increase of $1,589,655 from the same month last year.

N. Y. Utility to Sell $14,000,000 Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The New York State Electric & Gas Corporation of Ithaca, N. Y., has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering the intended issuance of $14,000,000 of first mortgage, 4 per cent bonds, due in 1965.

The company, a subsidiary of NY PA NJ Utilities Company, a registered holding company, also filed an application, under the Utility Holding Company Act, for exemption from the requirement that a factual statement be filed in connection with the issuance and sale of the securities.

The registration statement said that General Utility Securities, Inc., of Ithaca, N. Y., and General Utility Securities, Inc., of Dover, Del., would buy the bonds from the company from time to time for sale through dealers.

U. S. Phosphate Resources Said Good for 2100 Years

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—A Congressional committee investigating the nation's prosphate resources heard that phosphate deposits in the United States are sufficient to last 2,100 years at the present rate of production.

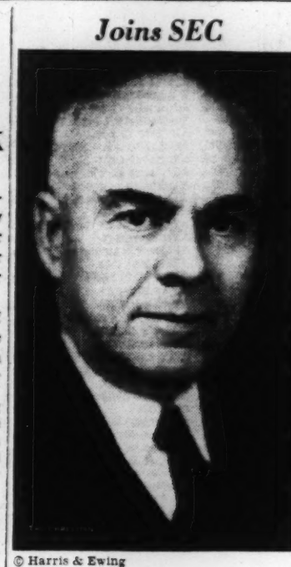
With the statement came a warning that this country is rapidly depleting its deposits of copper, iron, lead and petroleum, much of it by exporting to foreign markets.

W. H. Waggaman, consulting engineer for the Phosphate Rock Institute of New York, showed committee members a chart of findings by the National Resources Committee estimating that at present production, the United States' copper resources will be exhausted in 40 years, iron in 64 years, lead in 20 years and petroleum in 15 years.

"That is rather a pessimistic picture of the time in which they will be exhausted," commented Senator Pope (D), Idaho.

Mr. Waggaman agreed, but said he believed the reserves were larger than estimated by the National Resources Committee. He pointed out new methods are being invented for using low grade ores that heretofore have not been classified as available for commercial use.

Joins SEC



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Edward C. Eicher

Congressman from Iowa, Member of House Interstate Committee and Member of Congressional-Executive Committee Investigating Monopolistic Practices, appointed to Securities and Exchange Commission. He succeeds John Hanes, recently transferred to be Undersecretary of the Treasury.

Batista Says Cuban Sugar Tariff to Be Lowered by U. S.

HAVANA, (AP)—Concessions for United States products and a reduction of the United States tariff on Cuban sugar are to be provided in amendments to the present reciprocal trade treaty between the countries, it has become known.

Col. Fulgencio Batista, Chief of the Cuban Army, in an interview on the results of his recent visit to Washington, said that negotiations would begin within a few days on alteration of the treaty.

Reduction of the sugar tariff will not affect United States import quotas but will provide Cuban growers a better price. The reduction, Col. Batista said, would be from 90 to 75 cents, maximum, a hundredweight.

Concessions to the United States will include new low tariffs for rice imports beyond that now within the free quota. Col. Batista said also that labor restrictions, now requiring that nearly all employees except technicians be Cubans, shortly will be eased for United States citizens.

Britain to Borrow In 1939 for Much Of Arms Program

LONDON (AP)—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who this year put through tax boosts to pay for Britain's vast arms program, told the House of Commons Tuesday he would seek increased borrowing powers in 1939 because of still greater war preparations.

With the usual secrecy about budget plans, however, Sir John failed to give a hint whether taxpayers would have to shoulder a heavier burden next year. They already are paying a 27½ per cent income tax and high levies on necessities.

The Chancellor's statement was made after Robert J. Boothby, Conservative, asked for some indication of the methods for financing the rearmament program next year "with a view to allaying anxiety among those engaged in trade."

Sir John pointed out that the Government at the end of the present fiscal year will have borrowed approximately £180,000,000 of the £400,000,000 (about $2,000,000,000) authorized.

"In view of further expenditure on defense preparations now contemplated," he said, "I have come to the conclusion that some further borrowing power will be needed and it is my intention at the appropriate time next year to ask Parliament to pass legislation to this purpose."

The statement was greeted by cheers in the House, where the Government has been criticized for increasing taxes in the last budget when it could have obtained defense loans under its existing authority.

Explaining that the Government still would have a borrowing power of £200,000,000 ($1,023,000,000) at the end of the year, Sir John said the problem was not one of immediate urgency.

"But I think at the time when new commitments are being incurred we should prepare our plans well in advance."

This indicated the Government held slight hope of being able to reduce defense expenditures soon despite Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's avowed intention of halting the arms race through general appeasement.

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The offering of these securities is made only by the Prospectus.

NEW ISSUE

$4,000,000

Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Company

Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds Series D, 3½%

To be dated December 1, 1938 — To be due December 1, 1968

Price 104¾% and Accrued Interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in that State.

Estabrook & Co. — Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated

The First Boston Corporation — Blyth & Co., Inc.

Bonbright & Company Incorporated — Kidder, Peabody & Co.

November 30, 1938.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Company
Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation
The Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad Company

PLAN FOR MODIFICATION OF INTEREST CHARGES AND MATURITIES

To the holders of

First Mortgage 5% Bonds of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Southwestern Division 5% Bonds of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia 4% Bonds of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Refunding and General Mortgage Bonds of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—Series "A," "C," "D," and "F".

Five-year 4½% Secured Notes of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Thirty-year Convertible 4½% Bonds of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Bonds of Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Company.

First Mortgage 5% Bonds of Lincoln Park and Charlotte Railroad Company.

First Mortgage 4% Bonds of Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation.

First Mortgage 5% Bonds of The Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad Company.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has submitted to the holders of the securities listed above a Plan, dated August 15, 1938, for Modification of Interest Charges and Maturities. The subject matter of the Plan is of urgent importance to all holders of the above securities as well as to the Company.

Copies of the Plan, with a letter to security holders and forms to be used in accepting the Plan or indicating dissent therefrom, have been mailed to all known holders of said securities.

Security holders who have not received copies of the Plan and such other documents are urged to send their names and addresses promptly to the Company at its office in Baltimore, Maryland, or at its office at No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, so that copies may be sent to them.

All security holders affected by the Plan should obtain these papers and determine whether they are willing to cooperate in carrying out the Plan. This is not a solicitation of assents to the Plan or deposits thereunder, and no such assents or deposits should be made until the security holder has received copies of the Plan and the letter to security holders.

Security holders who have already received such copies may obtain further information, if desired, concerning the Plan and the method of accepting the Plan from—

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company
(Telephone: Hubbard 7320)
322 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
80 Federal Street
Boston, Mass.

Or, from any of the following Boston Institutions:

First National Bank of Boston, Transfer Dept., 17 Court St.
The National Shawmut Bank, 40 Water Street
State Street Trust Company, Congress and State Streets
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., 100 Franklin Street

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
By GEO. M. SHRIVER, Senior Vice-President

Dated, Baltimore, Maryland, November 29, 1938

Odd Lot Transactions Included in Sales on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est) $50,000
Previous day $17,700
1938 volume to date 268,972,588
1937 volume to date 231,050,915

Many Stocks Rise But the Trend Is Generally Uneven

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—The stock market renewed its efforts to get going on the rally road today after having difficulty making headway in the forenoon.

Leading shares made a lively start on the upside, then lost most of the gains. But after midday another buying flurry lifted prices back to the day's best levels and left many shares 1 to around 3 higher as the final hour approached.

Between the buying spurts, dealings were slack and transactions ran at the rate of only about 850,000 shares for the session.

The initial flurry seemed to have been set in motion mainly by the reports the French general strike had been broken. The firm stand of the Daladier Government, brokers said, impressed financial circles, which have been following the developments in France as another critical test of the democracies.

Leading the upswing were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Westinghouse Electric, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, American Can, Bethlehem, American Smelting, du Pont, and other recent favorites among the industrials.

Bonds Advance

U. S. Government bonds developed moderate strength today following Secretary Morgenthau's announcement the Treasury would borrow $700,000,000 on Dec. 15 and refund more than $900,000,000 of old securities.

The amount of "new money" involved in the quarterly financing was about in line with what had been expected to well informed financial quarters. Gains among all types of federal issues ranged up to 6-32 of a point.

Other divisions of the market displayed a fair amount of advancing power. At the start of the final hour improvement of as much as a point was shown by Alleghany stamped 5s, Cuban Northern Railway 5½s, Illinois Central 4½s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Slightly lower were New York Central 5s, Western Union 5s and International Telephone 5s.

Siemens & Halske 6½s broke 8½ points on the sale of three bonds following overnight announcement of a plan to resume interest payments on a modified scale. Other foreign dollar bonds were mostly lower except Japan 5½s, which advanced more than a point.

Trading in Wool Quiet Past Week; Prices Hold Firm

Weekly Wool Review

Wool is selling to manufacturers who need additional supplies of raw material to complete their goods contracts, including some fine territory staple wools in original bags, but the aggregate business is much less than in recent weeks. Prices in general hold firm, as most holders refuse to make concessions from asking prices during the dull period. Only in a few cases are houses offering wools at less than recent quotations, and then it is in limited quantities.

For original bag fine territory wools, bulk, good French combing and staple lengths, it is necessary to pay 68 to 70c, scoured. Average to shorter lengths fetch 65 to 67c. The fact that buyers who have no urgent need, offer 1 to 3c a pound under these levels but don't get any sizeable amounts of wool, indicates the resistance that most holders set up against concessions. Texan wools are moving around 70 to 73c for 12-months wools.

Primary markets of Australia are fairly firm with a little buying for American account. Manufacturers are inquiring for Australian wools on spot in Boston but volume buying has not yet been reached. Spot prices in bond, scoured basis, range from 43 to 53c a pound, and taking in 58s, combing, to 70s, super warp.

Mohair is selling in Boston market in small quantities. Adult mohair from Texas fetched 42 to 43c usually and kid mohair 73 to 77c in original bags. Woolen mills are the chief buyers.

Corn, Wheat Prices Tumble in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—Corn market tumbles of a cent a bushel led to lower prices on wheat late today, more than wiping out earlier fractional gains.

Persistent selling on the part of holders of December corn contracts was chiefly responsible for the fall of values. Indications pointed to liberal deliveries of corn tomorrow in month-end settlement of accounts.

At the close, Chicago corn futures were ⅜-¾ lower compared with yesterday's finish, Dec. 47-47⅛, May 51-50⅞, wheat unchanged to ⅞ down, Dec. 61¾-⅝, May 65¼-⅛, and oats ⅛-¼ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON: Most share prices slanted a shade higher in the stock market today. Domestic rails, however, fell back following receipt of poor traffic figures. Steel and speculative issues were in demand in a steady industrial group. Gold and copper shares firmed and oils and rubbers were well maintained. British funds and central bonds were mostly a shade up. Trans-Atlantics were forward.

Paris: Irregular price trend prevailed in the Bourse today. Rentes advanced 40 to 65 centimes and Bank of France gained 495 francs. Royal Dutch and Suez Canal were narrowly higher.

Liverpool: Hedge selling on forward cotton deliveries today was taken by Bombay and final prices were 1 to 2 points higher. Cloth circles in Manchester were cheered by reports of negotiations for extensive rearmament orders for special fabrics.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	60½	60	60½	+1½
123¾	119½	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	46	46	46	—1
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	8	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼a)	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Nov 29
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	28	28	28	+ ⅝
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	12	63	61¾	63	+1⅛
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	18	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	3	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	2	13	12¾	13	
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	12	11¾	12	+1
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	—1
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	28	25¾	24⅞	25¼	+¼
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	10½	10½	10½	Nov 29
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	186	185	185	
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	1	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
14½	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	1	13¾	13¾	13⅝	+ ⅛
13½	4½	Allied Stores	46	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	65⅛	65	65	Nov 26
55⅜	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½))	36	47	46⅛	47	+ ¾
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	19	18¾	19	+ ¾
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Nov 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	9	72	71½	72	+1
28⅛	23	Am Ag Ch Del	3	23	23	23	Nov 29
23¼	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	1	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¾e)	10	46⅜	45	46	+ ¾
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	13	99½	98½	98½	+ ½
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Nov 26
34⅝	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	21	29½	28	29	+ ⅜
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	48	48	48	
23¾	9½	AmChain&Cbl (.70e)	31	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅝
115	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	115	115	115	Nov 15
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	124½	124½	124½	Nov 29
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	3	8	8	8	Nov 29
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	4	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅜
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	8	11	10¾	11	
6¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
7¼	4	Am European	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	9	3⅜	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	13½	13	13½	+1⅜
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	3	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	Nov 29
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
36	12	Am Hide&L pf (3½k)	1	30	30	30	— ¼
44¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	3	1⅞	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅛	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Nov 29
8¾	4⅝	Am International	2	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	13	25⅜	25	25⅞	+1
70	44	Am Locomot pf	3	69	68	69	
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	9	15¾	14⅞	15¾	+ ¾
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	4	4¼	4	4	
45	23	Am Metal (¾e)	9	38¾	38	38½	+ ⅛
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Nov 28
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	25	5¾	5⅛	5¾	+ ⅜
47⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	16	40¾	40	40¼	— ⅛
41½	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (2½k)	16	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	49	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
24½	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	47	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+1
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	72	72	72	—1
20⅝	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	4	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅜
23½	7⅞	Am Seating	3	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+1⅛
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (2¼e)	35	52⅜	51¼	52⅜	+1½
139	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	4	139	138	139	Nov 29
61⅛	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60	60	60	Nov 22
38	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	9	32¼	31½	32¼	+1⅛
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	2	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
19	17	Am Stove (.20e)	2	16¼	15	16¼	+ 2¼
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	17	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¾
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Nov 22
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	148¾	148	148¾	+1
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	4	84¼	83½	84¼	+1¼
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	5	86¼	86¼	86¼	+2¼
151¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Nov 28
9½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	26	12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	67	67	67	Nov 29
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	37¼	37	37¾	+ ¾
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	12	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	Nov 9
42⅛	21	Anaconda (⅝e)	61	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+1⅛
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	55	55	55	Nov 28
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.65e)	4	18	17¾	17¾	Nov 28
20½	10	Andes Copper (⅛e)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅜
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Nov 21
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Nov 28
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	+ ½
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	22	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	1	43	43	43	+ ¼
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
53¾	24¼	Armstrong Cork	6	51⅞	50⅝	51⅞	+1⅞
13	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	2	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	3	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅜
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	Nov 15
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf	1	63	63	63	Nov 15
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	35	35	35	—1
44⅜	22¼	Atch T & S F	22	38¼	37⅜	38¼	+1¼
72	40	Atch T & SF pf (3½e	8	65½	63½	63½	—1
29⅞	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	13	25¾	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¾
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6¾	6⅝	6¾	Nov 29
14½	4¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Nov 29
27⅜	17⅛	Atl Refining (1)	2	22¼	22	22	
109¼	101½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	Nov 29
9⅝	5¼	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	19	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	44½	44½	44½	
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	2	65⅞	63	63	Nov 28
8	4½	Atlas Tack	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	Nov 29
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Nov 29
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	24	4½	3½	4⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	2½	Aviation Cor (.18⅛e)	76	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
		B					
15¼	5	Bald Locomot	20	13	12½	13	+ ¾
11	4	Balt & Ohio	27	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	30½	30½	30½	Nov 29
23¾	12¼	Barber Asphalt	6	19	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
14	8	Barker Bros	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	11	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (2a)	4	19	18½	19	+ ½
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	
102	90½	Bea Cream pf ww (5)	1	99	99	99	Nov 10
115¾	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	115¾	115⅛	115¾	Nov 22
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
33	75⅛	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¾	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
25⅜	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	31	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅜
29¾	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.40e)	5	20¼	19¾	20½	Nov 29
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	1	52½	52½	52½	+1
77⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	92	73⅜	71⅞	73¼	+2
18¼	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	+1⅛
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	2	24½	24	24	— ¾
24½	9¾	Black & Decker (½e)	1	22	22	22	+ ½
19¾	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	10	17	16¾	17	+ ¾
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	70	32¼	31	32¼	+1⅝
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al& Brass ½e	2	25½	25½	25½	
14¾	9	Bond Stores	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
19¾	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	40	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ¾
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	21	31½	30⅝	31½	+1¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
28	14	Bower Roll Bear (1e)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
8¼	4	Brewing Corp (¼e)	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
14½	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	16	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
37¾	12¾	Briggs Mfg (2½e)	32	30	28¾	30	+1
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat (2¼e)	2	38	38	38	Nov 18
42¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	42	42	42	+ ½
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	14	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
12	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	18	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	49	14¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
46⅛	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	18	46	43½	43½	—1¾
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	15	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+1⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1²⁄₃e)	8	33⅜	33	33	Nov 21
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (1e)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	8	11	10½	10⅝	— ¼
7¼	3¼	Budd Mfg	25	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
25¾	13¼	Bullard Co	1	22	22	22	+1¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	2	33½	33	33½	+ ½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	13¾	13½	13⅜	+ ⅜
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach (½e)	12	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10	5¾	Butler Bros	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
24	16¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	21	21	21	Nov 22
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	4	12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
22	13	Byron Jackson (1¼e)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Nov 29
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	5	21⅜	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10¾	5½	Calumet & Hec (⅛e)	12	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	2	16⅜	16½	16½	— ⅛
21⅜	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (1¼e)	14	17⅞	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	49	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	1	33½	33½	33½	—1
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Nov 29
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	1	19½	19½	19½	
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	4	3½	3½	3½	
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (6e)	3	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ¼
58	29¾	Caterpil Tractor (2)	8	46⅝	45½	46	+1
106¾	100½	Caterp Tract pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Nov 18
28⅝	⅞	Celanese Corp	24	22⅝	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅞
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Nov 21
16½	13¼	Celotex Corp	12	14¼	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	7	21¾	21	21	— ¼
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	12	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	18	8⅜	7	7¼	+1
61	30	Century Rib M	2	41½	41½	41½	Nov 25
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	12	46⅜	45½	46⅝	+ ⅝
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	6	10¼	9⅞	10	
23¾	18	Champ Pap & F	4	20½	20¼	20½	+1½
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Nov 18
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	30	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	83⅝	83½	83½	+ ¼
48½	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	2	40⅜	40	40¾	+1¼
1⅝	½	Chi & E Ill	3	½	½	½	Nov 25
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Nov 29
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	22	¾	¾	¾	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Chi Great West	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Chi Mail Order	3	12	12	12	+ ⅛
1	¼	Chi M St P & P	14	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅞	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	9	1	⅞	1	
19	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	17	16⅛	16	16¼	+ ⅛
39¾	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	1	37	37	37	Nov 28
47	37½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	45½	45½	45½	Nov 28
1⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Nov 26
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	10	10	10	Nov 28
19¼	13	Chick Cot Oil (⅝a)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Nov 29
13½	3¼	Childs Co	8	13½	11⅞	12½	+ ⅝

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	192	81½	78⅞	81½	+3⅛
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	4	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
5½	2	City Stores	4	5	4½	4½	+ ⅜
28½	10⅝	Clark Equip (¾e)	3	21	20½	21	— ¼
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅜e)	7	27¾	27¼	27½	+1
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	21	56⅛	54¾	56⅛	+1¼
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody (.85e)	22	22	22½	21¾	22½	+ ¼
143¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	11	132½	132½	132½	+1½
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	61	61	61	+ ½
17	7⅛	Colgate-Palm (½e)	7	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ⅜
102½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	104	103	104	+ ½
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	7	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ¾
23⅞	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	6	20	19¼	20	+1
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	3	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
9⅞	5½	Col Gas & El	53	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	77	77	77	
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	2	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	30	30	30	—1
98⅛	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ¼
59⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	20	59	57¼	58	+2
108⅛	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	108	107⅜	107½	Nov 25
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	33	62	60⅝	62	+1½
113½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	Nov 25
12¼	6⅞	Comi Solvents	33	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
2¼	1	Com'with & South	32	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
55⅜	25	Com & South pf (3)	5	45	45	45	+ ¼
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	19	26¾	26⅝	26¾	— ⅜
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
29	15	Congol'm Nairn ¾e	5	26½	26	26½	+1
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Nov 25
26⅜	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	19	25½	24½	25½	+1½
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	9¼	9	9	Nov 26
34¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	124	30	29½	30	+1
104	88⅞	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	1	Consol Film Ind	16	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	4½	Con Film In pf (1k)	25	12	10¾	12	+1¼
7⅜	2⅝	Cons Laundries	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ½
53⅞	25½	Consol Oil (.80)	28	27¼	27	27¼	
29½	10	Consol Steel (1e)	4	25½	25¼	25½	—1
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	8	63½	62⅜	63½	+1¼
176	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	176	176	176	Nov 22
53⅜	23¼	Coty Inc	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	
42½	19	Crane Co	16	37⅜	36½	37	+ ⅛
117¼	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	8	116⅛	116¼	116⅛	+ ¼
29½	21⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	5	27¼	27	27	
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Corp	2	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
43⅜	22¼	Crown Cork & S	8	37	36⅜	36⅜	+1
40	29	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	2	40	40	40	Nov 15
37⅜	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+1¼
15⅛	7¼	Crown Zellar (¾e)	10	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅜
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	8	38	37	38	+1¾
94½	73	Crucible Stl pf	1	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ¼
1¼	⅜	Cuba Co	3	½	½	½	
6¼	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	42	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ¾
21⅜	12	Cudahy Pack	3	13	13	13	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅜	Curtis Publishing	4	6	6	6

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Board Head Puts Arming Secondary To Fiscal Reform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—All domestic economic, labor and social problems must be solved before the United States can enter wholeheartedly into a rearmament program, according to Percy C. Magnus, president of the New York Board of Trade.

"If we are to arm America adequately and completely," Mr. Magnus declared at the first annual convention dinner of the Made-in-America Club at the Hotel McAlpin here last night, "we must right-about-face and do these things promptly and with our whole soul.

"We must solve our labor problem, stop spending and get our budget in balance; stop interference with business by an administration pandering to class prejudices to obtain votes; throw over our ideas of a nationally-controlled and arbitrarily regulated balance between agriculture and industry by people who have demonstrated that they know nothing about either, and adopt a sound foreign policy related to our national needs, rather than to sentimental theories"

No mistake should be made about the importance of economic strength as a major factor in national defense, Mr. Magnus declared, adding that if this were ignored, this country "deliberately chooses the path of France and shuts its eyes to the success of Germany, Italy and Japan, whom we regard as our potential enemies."

The Made-in-America Club campaigns for the purchase of American products, and Capt. F. X. A. Eble, national director of the club, deplored the trade pact signed recently between this country and Great Britain. The business upswing now noticeable will be halted "shortly after the first of the year, when foreign imports are let loose upon this country through the functioning of the British trade pact," he declared. Dangers of the trade pact, he added, did not lie so much in the imports from Great Britain as from the "low-wage countries," which are put on the same basis by the provisions of the treaty.

Joseph M. Wells, of the Homer Laughlin China Company, who has been acting president of the club, was elected president.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Budd Realty Corp	$2	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 26
Cent Ill Sec Corp	$1.50 cum conv pf	25c	Dec. 20	Dec. 9
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry	Cp $1.25 pfd A	37½c	Dec. 16	Dec. 9
Savage Arms	2 pf	$6	Dec. 22	Dec. 9
So Colo Pow	pf	$1.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
United Chem	pf	$3.75	Dec. 20	Dec. 10

Extra

Am Metal Co, Ltd	25c	Dec. 20	Dec. 9	
Bondholders Management, Class A	62½c	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	
Chi Dock & Canal	$2	Dec. 1	Nov. 25	
Creameries of Am	10c	Dec. 27	Dec. 10	
Gen Tel	20c	Dec. 15	Dec. 6	
Mead Johnson	$1.75	Dec. 28	Dec. 13	
Wesson Oil & S	Dr 50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	

Final

Borden Co	40c	Dec. 20	Dec. 5	
Congoleum-Nairn	50c	Dec. 22	Dec. 10	

Initial

Gen Tel Trl	$1	Dec. 22	Dec. 15	
Royal (Fla) Gulf Oils	1c	Dec. 21	Dec. 19	
Union Pr F Str	pf 34c	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	

Increased

First Nat Bank (Louisville), trus ctfs	$1.25	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 5

Initial

Shell Union Oil	35c	Dec. 20	Dec. 9	

Irregular

Atch, T & S Fe	pf $1	Feb. 1	Dec. 30	
Chesapeake Corp	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 13	
Meyer (FE) & Bro	75c	Dec. 20	Dec. 9	
Pa Glass Sand Cp	50c	Dec. 20	Dec. 9	
Spencer Trask	10c	Dec. 15	Dec. 3	

Liquidating

Chesapeake Corp		Dec. 19	Dec. 13	

Reduced

Am Expt Line Inc	15c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Cranston Loan Co	75c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	
Spicer Mfg	50c	Dec. 19	Dec. 9	
United Stove Co	10c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	

Resumed

Savage Arms	25c	Dec. 22	Dec. 9	
Universal Con Oil	$1	Dec. 20	Dec. 10	

Special

Draper Corp	$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 3	

Stock

Cooper Bessemer	pr pf	Jan. 3	Dec. 10	

Regular

Allied Ch & Dye	$1.50	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 9
Am Can	1	Feb. 15	Jan. 24	
pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Am Dock Co	8% pf	$2	Q	Dec. 1
Am Exp Lines		15c	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Am Public Utility Trust A	Welfare	12½c	S	Dec. 15
Am Sm & Ref	pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 31
Balfour B Inc	vtc	$1.25	Q	Nov. 30
Bdhlds Mgt Inc	A	62½c	S	Dec. 15
Pa Gl Sd Cp	57pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1
Carpenter Steel		10c	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Chicago Dock & Canal Co		$1	Q	Dec. 1
City Baking Co	7% pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1
Clorax Chem		75c	Q	Dec. 21
Continental Assurance Co		50c	Q	Dec. 31
Creameries of Am		10c	Q	Dec. 27
Crystal Tissue Co	8% pf	$4	S	Jan. 3
Dominion Coal Comp	Ltd 86 pf	38c	Q	Jan. 3
Draper Corp		75c	Q	Jan. 3
Empire Star Mines Co		$4		Dec. 12
First Nat Strs		62½c	Q	Jan. 3
Gen Am Trans		$1.12½		Dec. 28
Gorton Pire Extinguisher Co		10c	Q	Dec. 10
Gen Tel		25c	Q	Dec. 15
Do pf		75c	Q	Jan. 3
Gillette S Razor		15c		Dec. 9
Do pf		$1.25	Q	Feb. 1
Goldblatt Bros	pf	$2½c	Q	Jan. 3
Harrisburg Gas	7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 16
Kais Drug	pf	$1.12½	Q	Jan. 1
Kaynee Co	pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 24
Lone Pine		25c	Q	Mar. 1
M-A-C Pl Inc	Providence, R I	pf	10c	Nov. 1
Mead Johnson		75c	Q	Dec. 28
Mor & E RR		$2.12½		Jan. 3
Mot Fin Cp	$5 pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 27
Nat Sug Ref		25c		Jan. 3
NY L & W RR		$1.25	Q	Jan. 3
No Ont Pwr CoLtd		75c	Q	Jan. 25
Do	6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 25
Paton Mfg Co Ltd	7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 15
Penna Glass S		50c	Dec. 20	Dec. 9
Perfec Stove Co		37½c	Dec. 16	Dec. 9
Pet & Ldg Co	A	37½c	Dec. 23	Dec. 7
Pratt & Lambert		25c	Dec. 23	Dec. 7
Shell Un O	pf	$1.37½	Q	Jan. 3
Simon (H) & Sons Ltd		15c	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Do 7%	pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 30
United Carr Fast	10c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 8
United Eng&Fdy	50c		Dec. 30	Dec. 9
United Savings Bank Detroit		$	Dec. 30	Dec. 5
Wess O&S Drift	12½c		Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Will. Baumer C pf	$2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15

*6-10 Share C & O Ry for each share Chesapeake Corp. †1-20 share common stock.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Nov. 28: Receipts, $12,119,223.94; expenditures, $36,390,668.10; net balance, $2,450,168,218.95, including $1,832,564,899.64 working balance. Customs receipts for the month, $25,346,499.50. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $2,204,539,759.04; expenditures, $3,596,147,624.26, including $1,190,771,447.86 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,391,624,845.22. Gross debt, $38,590,597,625.76, an decrease of $4,587,866.66 above the previous day. Gold assets, $14,284,235,849.73.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 11.25; export 10.43. Tin steady; spot and forward 46.25. Lead steady; spot, New York, 4.00-.05; East St. Louis 4.85. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.90. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and chinese wolframite unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅝s 43-40 June	105.11	105.9	105.11
1 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	106.28	106.28	106.28
4 3¼s 41	107.13	107.13	107.13
1 3¼s 45-43	109.20	109.20	109.20
3 3¼s 46-44	109.21	109.21	109.21
2 4s 54-44	114.6	114.5	114.5
4 2⅝s 47-45	106.28	106.25	106.25
1 3⅛s 49-46	108.25	108.25	108.25
1 4¼s 52-47	118.30	118.30	118.30
2 2½s 53-49	102.1	101.31	102.1
51 2¾s 54-51	103.18	103.17	103.17
2 3s 55-51	106.19	106.19	106.19
31 2⅞s 60-55	104.1	102.30	104.1
1 2¾s 59-56	102.28	102.28	102.28
37 2¾s 63-58	102.6	102.6	102.6

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 47-42	105.27	105.27	105.27
25 3s 49-44	106.14	106.14	106.14

Home Owners' Loan

5 2¾s 49-39	102.12	102.12	102.12
2 3s 52-44	106.14	106.14	106.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	101½	101½	101½
11 Alleghany 5s '44	79	78½	78½
2 Alleghany 5s '49	70½	69	69
11 Alleghany 5s '50 st	36½	36½	36½
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	98½	98½	98½
15 Allis Chal 4s '52	109⅜	109	109⅛
9 Am&For P 5s 2030	54¼	54	54¼
7 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
8 Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅝	112¼	112¼
9 Am T&T 3¾s '66	105	104⅞	105
2 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105	105	105
10 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Arm Del 4s '57	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
4 Arm 4½s '55	97½	96⅞	97½
23 AT&SF 4s '95	105¼	104⅜	105⅛
5 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	93¼	92	92
8 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100	100	100
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	106	106	106
5 Atl & Birm 4s '33	77½	77½	77½
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	85½	85½	85½
7 A C Line 4½s '64	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
15 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106	106	106
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	30	30	30
52 Atl Refin 3s '53	102½	102½	102½
29 B&O rfg 6s '95	118⅝	117⅞	118⅝
14 B&O 1st 5s '48	49¼	48⅜	48⅞
11 B&O rfg 5s '95	47⅞	47⅛	47¼
39 B&O 5s '96 F	47½	47½	47½
26 B&O 5s 2000 D	47¼	46¾	47¼
90 B&O cv 4½s '60	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛
11 B&O 4s '48	48½	48⅜	48½
8 B&O 4sPLEA&WV '41	45	44¾	44¾
1 B&O 5s S W '50	32	32	32
2 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
15 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	106	106	106
29 Beth Stl 3½s'52	98¼	98	98
6 Beth Stl 3¼s'66	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Boston&Me 5s'67	26	26	26
2 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	53½	53½	53½
1 Bkly Edis 3½s'66	107½	107½	107½
36 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	78¾	76	76¾
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	78¼	76	76
8 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	96¾	96	96
2 Brown Shoe 3¾s'50	108¼	108	108
7 Buf Gen El 4⅛s'81	110½	110⅛	110½
3 Buf R&P 4½s'57	26¼	26	26
3 Bur C R&Nr 5s'34	5	5	5
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	96	95⅝	95⅝
1 Can Sou 5s '62	98	98	98
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115	115	115
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	114¾	114¾	114¾
3 Can Nor 6½s'46	120¾	123½	123½
2 Can Pac 4s perp	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Cen Il E&G 5s '51	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	29	29	29
20 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	107	107	107
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	54½	54½	54½
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72¼	72¼	72¼
12 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	22¼	22	22
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	20	20	20
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	80	80	80
1 Cham P&P 4¼s '50	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
9 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 C&O 3½s '96D	96	96	96
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	12	12	12
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	93¼	93	93¼
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	89¾	89⅝	89⅝
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	97	96¾	97
1 CB&Q 4s III '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15⅞	14⅞	15⅜
-8 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14½	14¼	14½
21 Chic Gt West 4s '59	20	19¼	20
60 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10	9¾	9¾
87 CMSP&P ref 5s 2000	3	2⅞	2⅞
5 CM&SP 4½s '89C	24¾	24	24
12 Chi & NW 6½s '36	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Chi & NW gn 5s '87	16	16	16
28 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	4¼	4¼	4¼
4 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9	9	9
5 Chi&NW 4s '87	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
6 Chi&NW 3½s '87	13¾	13½	13½
2 Chi & NW gn 5s '87	16	16	16
28 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4¾	4¼	4¼
4 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9	9	9
5 Chi&NW 4s '87	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
6 Chi&NW 3½s '87	13¾	13½	13½
2 Chi & Cent Sf 5s '44	8	8	8
2 Chi Dock & Canal 5s	100	100	100
17 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8½	8½	8½
2 Fond J&G 2-4s82 fd	53	50¾	53
14 Francis Sug 6s '56	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 GenMotAcceptt3¼s'51	106½	106¼	106¼
2 Gen Pub S 5½s '39	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	62½	61	62½
6 Goodrich 4¼s '56	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
21 Goodrich 6s '45	100	99¾	99¾
2 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	106⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	93½	93½	93½
4 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	82½	82½	82½
6 Gt Nor 4s '48 G	95	94¼	94¼
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	84½	84½	84½
4 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	74½	74½	74½
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	37½	37½	37½
13 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	45¼	45	45¼
19 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12	12	12
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '70 B	111	111	111
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	49⅞	49	49
9 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	44½	44½	44½
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63 D	48¼	48	48
9 Ill Steel 4½s '40	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
1 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	67	67	67
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
36 Interb R Tr 6s '32	44½	43¾	44
3 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	68¾	68¼	68¼
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Int Ot Nor 4½s '52	3½	3½	3½
3 In. Gt Nor 5s '56 B	17	17	17
21 Int HydroE 6s '44	78¾	78	78
2 In. Paper 6s '55	85½	85½	85½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	96¾	96	96¾
6 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
19 Int T&T 4½s '52	64	63¾	63¾
13 Int T&T 5s '55	68	67½	67½
9 Jones&L'ghStl4½s'61	95	95	95
1 Kan City Sou 4s '36	35	34¾	34¾
4 KCFt&M 4s '36 ct	33	33	33
8 K C South 3s '50	70½	70¼	70½
3 K C Term 4s '60	106½	106½	106½
1 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	98½	98½	98½
23 Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102	102
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	49	49	49
20 Lautarn Nit inc '78	29½	29½	29½
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	58	58	58
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	47	47	47
7 Leh Val 4s 2003	21	21	21
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	129½	129½	129½
3 Liquid Carb 4s '47	107	107	107
18 Lorillard Co 7s '44	128	128	128
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	89½	89½	89½
1 Louis&N un 4s '40	100½	100	100½
1 Lou&NMobile 4½s '45	100	100	100
2 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	107¾	107¾	107¾
14 Manati Sug 4s '57	35½	35	35
22 Manhat Ry 4s '90	34	34¼	34½
4 Man RR Sn L 4s '39	101	101	101
10 McKesRobb 5½s'50	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
6 MetWideECh14s'38	8	8	8
3 Mil & Nor cn 4½s'39	32	32	32
11 MilSpar&NW 4s'47	13¾	13½	13½
1 M&S L cn 5s'34 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	7½	7½	7½
1 MSP&SSM 4½s'57	67	66¾	67
4 MSP&SSMarie 4s '38	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 MSP&SSM gtdy 4s'38	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Mo-Ill 5s'50	49	49	49
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	37	37	37
8 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	15⅝	15	15
20 Mo Pac 5½s '49	3¾	3½	3½
16 Mo Pac 5s '55A	17¾	17½	17½
58 Mo Pac 5s '77F	17⅝	17½	17½
19 Mo Pac 5s '78G	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
10 Mo Pac 5s '80H	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
11 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17¾	17½	17½
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	17	17	17
27 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5½	4¾	5
9 Mob&Ohio 5s '38	34	32	34
27 Mob&O 4½s'77	29½	28½	29½
1 MonWPraUsh8v4½s'60	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
26 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	98	97⅝	97⅞
9 Mor&Essex 5s '55	54	53	54
2 Mor&Essex 4½s'55	47½	47½	47½
1 Mor&Essex 3½s2000	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	103¼	103¼	103¼
12 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	104⅜	104	104¼
12 Nat Gypsum 4½s '50	104½	104½	104½
1 Natl Steel 4s '65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 NEng RR 4s '45	19	19	19
5 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	107¾	107⅝	107¾
1 NO Pu Sv 5s '52A	102	102	102
11 NO Pub Sv 5s '55B	102¼	101⅝	102¼
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
3 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	34½	34	34½
1 NO Tex&M 5s '35A	32½	32½	32½
3 NO Tex &M 4½s '56	33¼	32½	32⅝
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59¾	59	59
42 NYC 4½s 2013A	54½	54	54½
5 NYC cn 4s '98	67½	67	67½
3 NYC 3½s '46	78	78	78
3 NYC 3½s '52	64¼	64½	64½
12 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	54½	54¼	54¼
5 NYC Ls Sh 3½s '98	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝
28 NY Chi & St L 6s '38	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
10 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	53¾	53	53⅝
27 NYCh&StL 4½s'78	45¾	44⅝	45
14 NYChaStL 4s '46	71	70½	71
3 NYCh&StL 3½s'47	83¾	83½	83½
7 NYConn 4½s'53	103	103⅞	103
10 NY Dock 5s '41	50½	50	50
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	58	58	58
10 NY Edis 3½s 65	107½	106⅞	107½
10 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
2 NYNH&H cv 6s 48 reg	13	13	13
10 NYNH&H cv 6s 40	22½	22½	22½
30 NYNH&H 4½s 67	13⅜	13	13⅜
4 NYNH&H 4s 55	12½	11¾	12½
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	12	12	12
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	6	6	6
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	11½	11½	11½
2 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	7	7	7
2 NY O&W gen 4s 55	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
8 NY Steam 3½s 63	101½	101½	101⅝
6 NY S&W gen 5s 40	5¼	5	5⅛
8 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	10	9¾	10
3 NY Tel 4½s 39	103½	103½	103½
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 NY Trap R 6s 46st	72½	72½	72½
5 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	108	108	108
5 Niagara Sh 5½s 50	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
16 Norf & W 4s 96	118	117½	118
5 Nor Am Co 5s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
15 Nor Am Ed 5s 69	104	104	104
50 Nor Cen 5s 74	115	115	115
26 Nor Pac 6s 2047	61½	61½	61½
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	63½	63½	63½
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	106	106	106
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	101¼	101	101¼
7 Okla G & E 4s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	107	107	107
6 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	115¼	115½	115¼
16 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	103	102⅞	103
7 Otis Steel 4½s '62	78	77¾	77¾
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	81	81	81
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	70	70	70
5 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Para Pict 3¼s '47	82	82	82
2 Pen Co 4s '52 E	100	100	100
4 Pen Co 4s '63	95¾	95⅝	95¾
21 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105	104⅝	104⅞
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	102¾	102⅝	102¾
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	95	94¾	94¾
4 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	82⅞	82⅝	82⅞
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	92	91⅜	92
3 Pen RR 3¾s '70	86	86	86
10 Pen RR 3½s '52	80¾	80½	80⅝
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	66	66	66
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	112½	112½	112½
16 Phila Co 5s '67	98¾	98½	98¾
7 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
11 Ph Rapid C&I 5s '73	14	14	14
3 PCC&StL 5s '70A	101	101	101
2 PCC&StL 5s '75B	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	60	60	60
3 Prov Sec 4s '57	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
6 Purity Bak 5s '58	97½	97½	97½
4 Ready Pa 6s '47A	71	70¼	71
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	60	59⅞	60
10 Rem Rand 4½s '56	103½	103½	103½
1 Repub Steel 4½s '61	94	94	94
3 Repub Steel 4½s '56	94½	94½	94½
1 Repub Steel 4½s '50	106	106	106
29 Richfld Oil 4¼s '52	105¼	103¾	105¼
4 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	106	106	106
7 St L S F 5s '50B	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
9 St L S F 4½s '78	10¼	10¼	10¼
9 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 St LSF 4s '50 A	10½	10½	10½
5 St L SW 5s '52	20	20	20
1 StP E Gr Trk4½s'47	7	7	7
1 SanAntPbSv6s'52	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
6 Seab AL cn 6s '45	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Sea AL 6s '45 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Sea AL 6s '50 st	16½	15½	15½
20 Shell Un 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Simmons 4s '52	97¾	97¼	97¾
5 Socony VacOil 3½s'50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107	107	107
3 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	101	101	101
12 Sou Pac 4½s '68	50½	50¼	50¼
33 Sou Pac 4½s '81	50¼	48⅝	49⅝
27 So Pac 4½s '49	50	50	50¼
13 So Pac ct 4s '49	50½	50½	50½
17 So Pac 4½s rfg '77	54⅞	54⅛	54½
22 South Ry 6½s '56	70	69½	70
12 South Ry gen 6s '56	67	66½	66½
4 South Ry cn 5s '94	79¾	79¾	79¾
28 South Ry gen 4s '56	54¾

Magazine Poe Once Edited To Be Revived in Richmond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Southern Literary Messenger, famous Richmond publication of which Edgar Allan Poe was once editor, will be revived here in December by three young Richmonders as a monthly magazine dedicated to literature and the arts. Freida Meredith Dietz is the editor, and August Dietz, Jr., and George Lewis Chumbley are associate editors.

The project has been enthusiastically received by leading authors throughout the country, one of whom described it as "the biggest thing in the literary field in the South in the past 75 years."

Subscribers to the first issue alone include such eminent writers as Archibald Rutledge, Anne Green, H. I. Brock of the New York Times; Evelyn Scott, Clifford Dowdey, Thomas Lomax Hunter, and Nancy Byrd Turner.

Jesse Stuart, Kentucky poet who is known as "the Robert Burns of America," has contributed two rhapsodies, a new form of writing, which is actually poetry in prose. One will be included in the first issue of the magazine.

Other Articles

Also in the opening publication will be an article on "City Planning in Colonial Times," by Singleton Moorehead, architectural adviser to Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., and one by Helen Bullock, archivist for Williamsburg. Alexander Brown, of the Mariner's Museum at Newport News, will conduct a book column devoted to sea stories and dedicated to Matthew Fontaine Maury, who was at one time the original Messenger's editor.

The new magazine will be identical in size with the first year's publication of its predecessor, although its contents will be far larger. The cover will follow closely the one used during the first years of the old Southern Literary Messenger, with only a difference in type. The entire magazine will be printed on white paper and will have no photographs or other illustrations with the exception of line cuts or etchings where they are needed to clarify the text. The first run will be 15,000 copies.

The revised Messenger is the realization of a youthful dream of the Dietz brother and sister.

About 14 years ago August Dietz, Jr., operated his Dietz Press in an old building near the southeast corner of Capital Square, where the Southern Literary Messenger had at one time been published. His children frequently discussed what fun it would be to run the Messenger.

The day dream was forgotten, however, when August went into the Dietz Press with his father, while Frieda entered newspaper work and later education art work. She spent her summers traveling through the Middle West and her winters in Europe. In her spare moments she wrote children's stories and plays.

Last March, however, she came home from Europe and decided to give up her job. Then it was that August brought forth their old ambition to revive the Southern Literary Messenger.

Doubtful at First

Frieda was doubtful at first. Maybe it would not be a success, she told her brother. Maybe they could not induce leading authors to write for the publication. Maybe the South was not yet ready to receive a literary magazine.

When she finally decided to throw caution to the winds and enter into the project, however, she did it wholeheartedly. The response to the idea was amazing, she said.

Leading writers not only wrote enthusiastically endorsing the idea and asking to become subscribers, but many of them agreed to write for the initial issue of the magazine. The editors found themselves in a short time with material enough for four or five issues larger than they had originally planned.

The young editors believe that the time is ripe as never before for a revival of a literary magazine in the South, and they hope it may prove the beginning of a Southern renaissance in literature and the arts.

Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone With the Wind," was their first subscriber; Rupert Hughes, Richard Halliburton, Laura Krey and other well-known figures in the literary world joined the lists in quick succession.

The first issue of 64 pages will appear the second week in December.

Farmer Gets Idea for Container; Caller Comes In for Gift of Eggs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—An Ohio farmer is the latest convert to using rubber products in his daily work, so tells a Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company employee, back in town from an auto trip through the country.

Lou Hochberg stopped en route to his old home, to chat with a farmer at the roadside. The farmer noticed a sponge rubber seat which Mr. Hochberg carried in the back of his car—sponge rubber, or "Airfoam," being a product of his factory used in upholstering.

"That's the smartest looking egg-carrier I ever saw," commented the farmer, looking over the cushion with its cell-like divisions.

"Egg-carrier? That's no egg-carrier," replied Mr. Hochberg. "That's a cushion."

The farmer called to his wife to bring out a bucket of eggs; and carefully he placed them in the holes of the sponge rubber until he had three dozen so disposed.

"Now you see," he observed to Mr. Hochberg; and holding the seat high, he dropped it on the ground. Finding that not an egg was cracked, he said:

"I'll buy that seat from you."

Mr. Hochberg told him he might have the cushion without price. The farmer, not to be outdone, told him he might take in return the eggs.

Milk a Porpoise? Experts Stumped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—"Who can milk a porpoise" is the problem over which two Florida natural scientists ponder today.

A northern university ordered a pint of porpoise milk for research work from the Marine Studios near here.

Milton Bacon decided the task was beyond him. He took his problem to Ross Allen, Director of the Florida Reptile Institute at Silver Springs. Mr. Allen "milks" poisonous snakes every week for their venom which is used in research.

But Mr. Allen said no.

"A porpoise's milk supply," he explained, "is hidden in small, inaccessible pockets exactly the reverse to a cow's udder, and to date about the only creature able to reach this supply is the young porpoise. And the only reason he can do it is because of his long and especially equipped snout."

It looks as if the university must furnish its own milker.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church Homelike housekeeping suites, 1-5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST 34a Clearway Street

CONFECTIONERY

GENUINE Matzipan, unusual confection rolls, 75c ½ lb.; fancy forms 90c ½ lb.; express prepaid west of Rockies. MRS. JAN HOLDOM, 137 W 7th St., Claremont, Calif.

FOOD PRODUCTS

FLORIDA Extra Sweet Grove Fresh Tree Ripened Oranges or Grapefruit, direct from my groves. Bushel $3.50. I pay express, except West and Northwest states. Federal and State licensed packing house. HADLOCK, Mount Dora, Florida.

HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD opening in Chicago for someone with practical experience selling sporting goods or similar lines. Alert sales correspondent. Splendid opportunity for advancement. Must have good habits. Salary. Write A-10, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

HOUSES TO LET

HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA—For season, lease modern home, completely furnished; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage; near school; 3 minute trip to ocean; 3 blocks from Christian Science church; quiet neighborhood; $1200 until June 1st; 2 excellent 6-hole golf courses. FLOYD L. WRAY 1902 Harrison Street.

IDENTIFICATION SERVICE

"PERMA-DENTS" give positive identification all personal belongings, purses, furs, travelling cases, laundry, uniforms, etc. Invaluable for students, travellers, etc. Tiny dots always directed safely home with "PERMA-DENTS" under collar coats, dresses. Ideal Christmas gift to send to friends. 15c set of 6 each name. Two sets 25c. Give Name, Address. Telephone "PERMA-DENTS," Box 153, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

General Classified

REAL ESTATE

INCOME PROPERTY ONLY
Years of successful experience in serving our clients. To buy or sell we offer the facilities of this organization without obligation
A. M. BEAVER, REALTOR
3200 Wilshire . . Los Angeles, Calif. WA 1109
Let us take care of your Property Maintenance, Rent Collections, etc. Bonded Agents in Property Management.

EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

SALE TO CLOSE ESTATE: $25,000. California Home and Income: 9 acres more or less. 8 in lemons, 1 in homesite, 2-story home, 4 master bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 servants' bedrooms and bath. View of the Pacific. Mild even climate. Further information from DELEVAN A. McCAFFERTY, Realtor, 4222 Adams, San Diego, Calif.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
R. KING KAUFFMAN
Real Estate investments Property management. Mortgage financing and estate management
Member National Realty Board.
San Diego Trust & Savings Bank Bldg.
Main 1210

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

OFFER 3 clear houses in DAYTON, KENTUCKY. Want: Clear, improved property Los Angeles vicinity. Write Wm. B. Holt, Corporation Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. Call VA. 5371

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOMPANISTS WANTED

ACCOMPANIST: part time in vocal studio; rapid reading required; Christian Scientist preferred. Box A-48. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

PLEASANT apartments near The Mother Church. 3-4-5 rooms. Jesse Tirrell Estate, 23 St. Stephen St., Boston. KEN. 8187

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, 3-room unfurnished apt., country; consider farm; commuting N. Y. C.; maximum $30 mo. HALLETT, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN 1022 Charles W Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

RIKER GARAGE & CAB CO.—Always open; parking, storage, washing, taxi. 12 Lackawanna Plaza, Montclair, N. J.; MO. 2-0029.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM CARPETS AND RUGS
N. E. DAHLMAN, MAin 4-9426
56 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Rugs Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City
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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
48 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3318

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PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIOS
15 W. 67 St. TR. 7-9480
Creative modern dance for children; also corrective posture for children and adults. Ballet-toe, tap and theatre routines; ballroom; latest dance steps; voice, corrective tone production. French, conversation; dramatics; fundamental theatre experience, diction.

DOGS FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL Cocker Spaniel pups, whelped Oct. 3; answers to your Christmas gift problem; $25 up. Mrs. Adam H. Moss, Orangeburg, S. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
90 Park Place MA 3-4870 Newark, N. J.

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CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 3622 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

NEW SILK PATCHWORK quilt, 80x102 in.; fine for Christmas gift; no reasonable offer refused. 27 Carver Rd., Newton Hlds., Mass.

RARE OPPORTUNITY; imports, unusual gifts, apparel; low prices; private collection. 91 Westland Ave., Apt. 618, Boston, Mass., daily 4-6.

FOUNTAIN PENS

PENS AND PENCILS MAKE IDEAL GIFTS. SEE OUR SELECTION. ALSO REPAIRING.
LATREMORE'S, 45 Bromfield St., BOSTON

Local Classified

FURNITURE FOR SALE

GOLDEN-BERCH COMPANY
66 Canal St., Boston, near No. Sta. CAP 0173
Fine Furniture and Floor Coverings
Our tags are marked at competitive retail prices from which you get a special Monitor discount

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits. Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street Boston. HAN. 5971.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED general house worker under 35; must be clean; $50; seven-room home; Christian Scientist preferred. Mrs. A. Kitchner, 304 Nyack Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PHILADELPHIA, FOX CHASE—Large private home for elderly persons and those desiring harmonious surroundings with or without attention. 315 Hartel Street. Pilgrim 2439.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I. HOllis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

OWN YOUR OWN HOME IN THE COUNTRY
South Abington Township, 10 miles from SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA
Good little house, completely remodeled in modern manner. Spacious living room with paneled walls and large stone fireplace; airy kitchen; handy breakfast nook; bathroom done in colors; attached garage with door to living room; grand old shade trees.
See ANNIE L. PRICE
404 Scranton-Lackawanna Tr. Bldg. Tel. 4-6977

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—PRACTITIONER'S office; complete, light; afternoons also Saturday mornings. Write Box W-54, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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LYNHOLM
"A Home Away from Home"
1115 E. Central Ave., Orlando, Florida
New England Cooking with Southern Hospitality

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Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds, low prices, good service. Call Ptg. Co. 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
Office of the
Board of Election Commissioners
City Hall Annex, Boston, Mass.
November 29, 1938.

We hereby certify as required by law, that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated for Councillor in Ward 19 and to be voted for in such ward of the City of Boston on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1938.

FOR COUNCILLOR
(To Fill Vacancy—Unexpired Term)
Vote for ONE
WARD 19

GEORGE C. WALTHER.....32 Archdale Road
JAMES M. LANGAN.....10 Rockview Street
TIMOTHY J. DRISCOLL.....16 Bowditch Road
PETER A. COLETTA.....2 Goldsmith Place
PETER F. WALSH.....44 Robinwood Avenue
CHARLES McLANE.....2 Walk Hill Street
EDMUND J. AVALLONE.4113 Washington Street
MARY E. McDONALD.....41 Clive Street
GEORGE A. McCARTHY.....3 Enfield Street
JAMES E. SULLIVAN.....55 Westbourne Road
JOSEPH E. DUFFY.....30 John A. Andrew Street
GREGORY L. SULLIVAN.....7 Alveston Street
ROSWELL H. ELLSWORTH..10 Dresden Street
ALICE B. MURRAY.....7 Saint John Street
EDMUND A. GREENE.....7 Barbara Street
J. WALTER TOOLE.....33 Wenham Street
FRANCIS X. FENTON.....109 Chestnut Avenue

Mark a cross in the square at right of name and residence.
The polling places will be the same as those used at the last State Election.
William A. Motley, Jr. / Frederic E. Dowling / Francis B. McKinney / Hilda Hedstrom Quirk — Board of Election Commissioners

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
535 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

Albord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

FOREST HILL, L. I. N. Y. Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

REAL ESTATE WANTED

NEW YORK mortgages; paid up or defaulted, purchased for cash; also refinanced; farms, hotels bought, sold. LEON HELLER, 67 West 44th Street, N. Y. C.

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ARE YOU the man? Steady work, your own business booking orders for guaranteed trees, shrubs, plants; weekly pay; earn $50 up in commissions; no investment; experience unnecessary. BURR Nurseries, Manchester, Conn.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St. Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double, with and without bath; breakfast.

BOSTON 26-32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Aiphin. KENmore 1574

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Wanted, middle-aged or elderly lady to board; good home; pleasant front room; references. TRO. 9142.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Warm, cozy rooms, quiet rest, study; near church; $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 280 Commonwealth Ave.—Former wealthy home; redecorated throughout; now offers a few discriminating persons newly furnished rooms; semi or private baths at surprisingly low rate. Com. 7677.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Attractive rooms overlooking The Mother Church Park; permanent or transient. Com. 9409. M. PEAKES.

BROOKLINE, MASS, 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms in warm house; convenient location; permanent, transient guests; parking. Lon. 8775.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nr Harvard Sq.—Large sunny room in small home; cheerful atmosphere; parking; breakfasts; convenient to transportation. Trowbridge 4239.

LYNN, MASS.—Haverford Apartments, 109 Broad St.—Sunny front room; private family. Suite 202. Walter H. Brown.

N. Y. C., 184 W. 82nd St.—Light, cheerful rooms in comfortable apartment; convenient location; homelike atmosphere. (Apt. 5 South). ROUZEE.

N. Y. C.; 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.). Apt. 6-C—Attractively newly furnished room; centrally located; excellent service; business persons.

N. Y. C., 215 West 101st (9-A)—New, comfortable, sunny corner studios, adjoining bath, spacious mirrored closets, nicely furnished home.

N. Y. C., 114th, 622 West—Large, cheerful, all new; with-without kitchen privileges; near subway, Columbia; $6.50. Welz (evenings).

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71st St. (Apt. 12A)—Desirable room, exceptionally large, light; home atmosphere. TR. 7-9809.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
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Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

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WESTFIELD, N. J.—Experienced seamstress (colored) dressmaking; alterations; draperies; slip covers; plain sewing by hour or day. Work called for and delivered. Call evenings We. 2-1971W. ROSALIE AGYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, gardener, 18 years' experience driving best makes of cars; excellent refs; Boston and vicinity preferred. Tel. Jamaica 0622-M. Write Box B-36. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LADY, experienced hostess, house-mother, governess, seeks position now, bookkeeping experience; highest references. Box D-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY Stenographer, experienced, efficient, capable handling office detail, willing worker. Write Box E-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

USEFUL companion, competent housekeeper to elderly people, business couple; excellent references. Write Box H-50, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

WOMAN desires to be of service as companion and housekeeper. Mrs. Jessie Richards, 207 Main St., Melrose, Mass.

Local Classified

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DECEMBER 4 AT 4 P. M.
THE ROBERT MALONE CHORAL CONCERT
In the Fountain Room of the Murray Hill Hotel N. Y. C. Tickets $1.00. Apply Studio 1105, Carnegie Hall.

FRENCH lessons by former university professor: diction, conversation, grammar. Frank B. Mitchell, 178 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Courses; Oral Interpretation of the Bible. Leah Bigelow Whidden, Graduate Leland Powers. Studio Barbizon Plaza, N. Y. C. Telephone RIverside 9-9756 before 11 mornings, late evenings.

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Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H. Me Tel Somerset 0678-0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

WEATHER STRIPPING

METAL weather strip for windows and doors; free estimates. W. B. SHEPPARD, 1172 Dorchester Ave. Col 7427 (Dorchester Mass.).

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

GRAMMERCY DRESS SHOP
Fashion Corner
DRESSES, COATS, SUITS, MILLINERY
SOUTH CAROLINA AT PACIFIC AVE.
Charge Accounts Invited

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Fruits—Candies—Nuts
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Pictures Framing
Cards for Christmas
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387 Springdale Ave. Tel. Or. 3-9510
One-Stop Service
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Minor Alterations Free of Charge

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Gladden Each Day with Flowers
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C. J. COOK
SHELL SERVICE STATION
Dean St., corner of Demerest Ave. Englewood, N. J.
Lubrication—Tire Service
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EDITH KERR
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 3-4948
13 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N.J.
Holiday Gifts, Handkerchiefs, Bags, Jewelry
Phone Englewood 3-4948

SOMETHING WARM AND SMART TO WEAR
That's what the children want. And we've the clothes they like most. Our complete assortments of styles and sizes make your choice easy!
PLAZA KIDDIE SHOP
9 East Palisade Ave. (next to Reeve's)
Phone Eng. 3-5966

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CLOCKS and JEWELRY
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NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

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GIFTS AND ACCESSORIES
Cooper Studio
Artists and Interior Designers
545 Valley Road, MO. 2-9179
Upper Montclair, N. J.
We repair practically everything in Wood, China, Marble, Glass and Metals

J. BROWN
Furrier
467 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Mont. 2-4266
Tel. Mont. 2-5000

HughesAgency
Dependable Insurance
300 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair

Gifts Books
Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
Wedgwood Cafeteria
30 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK

Rest your feet
WHILE YOU WALK!
AIR-O-PEDICS
Dress Your Feet and Ease them too!
Sizes 4 to 10
AAAA to EEE
Most Styles
6.50

Air-O-Pedic Shoe Shop
119 Halsey Street, Newark

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

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Morris' Confectionery
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DELIVERY Telephone Nutley 2-1038

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Heinz Fig or Plum Pudding	can 33c
Drake's Holiday Fruit Cake (2½ lbs. each)	each $1.39
Heinz Mince Meat	1 lb. tins 25c; 2 lb. tins 45c

35 SO. ORANGE AVE. S. O. 2-4070

PASSAIC

RUPP MAYTAG SHOP
31-33 William Street
Let us repair your washing machine
All Makes
New 1939 Easys, Maytags

PATERSON

For Practical
Christmas Gifts
WESTERMAN'S BABY & JUVENILE SHOP
Van Houten and Washington Sts., Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8709-M, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sun.
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Rosenbaum's invites you to open a charge account
A convenient way for you to shop
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store

GIFTS
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware
for Christmas. Cash or Credit.
Robert Lipton, Inc.
Established 1892 206 W. Front Street

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FLORENCE BEAUTY SALON
Special Rates Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
Telephone for appointment Ru. 2-7519
73 Park Ave. Open Tues. and Fri. Eves.

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Gift and Card Shop
Diversified selection of Christmas Cards and Gifts, including Pottery, China and Glass, Lamps, Pictures, Occasional Furniture, Artificial Flowers, Costume Jewelry and Accessories.
126 PARK AVE. RU. 2-2046

SUMMIT

A Christmas Suggestion Shop Early
at
B. H. FRUMKIN, INC.
"Our Gift Lines Complete"
408 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-2229-J

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON

DIAMONDS—WATCHES
on Credit
Expert Watch Repairing
at Reasonable Terms
REID'S
15 East State St. Trenton, N. J. Tel. 5829

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YOUR PORTRAIT
The Christmas Gift That Only You Can Give
MATERNE STUDIO
140-48 St., Union City, N. J.
Pastime Thea. Bldg. Union 7-3042
Open Daily 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sunday 9 to 7

STEIER HARDWARE CO.
ALWAYS—THE BEST
Hardware, House Furnishings
Paints, Oils
Enamels—Tools—Roofings—Glass—Shades
139 48TH STREET, UNION CITY, N. J.
Phone UNion 7-4961

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ALLENTOWN

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
Everything in Flowers
Plants—Decorations
Phones 9685—9686—9687
WE DELIVER EVERYWHERE
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719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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Allentown, Pa.
Heating Contractors
GENERAL ELECTRIC OIL BURNERS

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Appel JEWELER
Established 1885
626 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

JARRETT and MEYER
15 and Chew Sts., Allentown, Pa.
PHONE 2-8013
Goodrich and Pharis Tires
Shell Gasolines and Oils
Accessories Batteries

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk, Butter—Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street

The Treasure House of Gifts For Christmas

Frank, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Order Your Personal Christmas Cards Now
Samples Are Ready

HARRISBURG

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Just around the corner from
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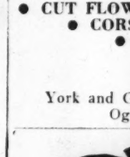
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PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

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PRESTONE, ESSO, QUAKER STATE OILS
BROAD ST. TEL. SEWICKLEY 461

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UPPER DARBY

Cadwallader
*For Quality

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Rolling Down to London

Most of us—particularly those who have baritones in the family—know all there is to know about "a life on the Rolling Main." And about the "Rolling Road." But what price a life on the Rolling Main Road? Or, more accurately, a rolling life on the Main Road. Or, even more accurately, a road rolling life on. . . . But perhaps we had better stop this thing before it gets out of hand.

What we are waxing so lyrical about is really an English family's highly original home-life on a roller. A steam roller. We refer to the Oliver Picketts, who traverse the towns and countryside of England in a homely trailer attached to a heavy steam roller, chauffeured by Mr. Pickett, Sr.

This original family of four slipped into the news recently—if a cumbersome steam roller can ever

"I say, I wonder if you would do some ironing for me?"

be said to slip into anything—when they chugged into London for the first time. But their story really began 11 years ago, when Mr. Oliver Pickett, Sr., even then in charge of a touring steam roller belonging to an Oxford firm, decided to marry and settle down.

The only question which bothered Mrs. Pickett-to-be was where to settle down. For, what with Mr. Pickett working many miles to the south one week and many miles to the west the next, coupled with the undeniable fact that a roller is going fast when it achieves three miles an hour, it looked as if Mrs. Pickett would not see too much of her husband. The two of them talked the thing over and came to the conclusion that the only solution was to carry their home behind them wherever they and the roller went.

That smoothed things out.

One person who finds this nomad existence great fun is Junior Pickett, who rarely has to stay in the same school more than a month.

* * *

So to Bed

Talking of trailers, we met an ingenious young man the other day who is busy producing what he calls, for want of a better word at the moment a "Carrabike." This is to be an ultra-light caravan to be towed behind a bicycle.

The whole affair is very small, but, when fully extended, provides as much head room and width as a two-berth tent. But it's so much more like home. If you are used to living in a modern apartment.

* * *

Bully for Him

A bull is generally considered to be an animal without much cleverness. But we have received a story from Berlin, and J. W., which suggests that what might be true of bulls generally is certainly not true of one bull, at least, on a farm in Thuringia.

This bull, for no known reason unless it be that the Lambeth Walk is even more popular than we thought, loosed himself from his chain the other day and pranced about the farm yard before setting out on an expedition of discovery. The farmer, seeing the animal behaving in a most unusual manner, called for the farm hands to come and get the bull back into its stall. But when the farmer had rounded up all the hands and returned to the yard, the bull was nowhere to be seen.

There followed an excited search, and even more excited chatter. In the middle of discussions as to whether the bull had jumped the high gate into the lane, or was hiding among the trees, or something like that, the animal in question suddenly popped its head out of a hayloft window and stared calmly down on the bewildered farm laborers below.

Difficult as it must have been for the animal to climb the steep stairs, it was an even more delicate task, says J. W., to get it down again. We believe him.

* * *

Big Time Cat

Another animal-in-the-news is the now famous Black Cat of Number 10 Downing Street, residence of the British Prime Minister. Readers may remember our story of some months ago about this powerful figure behind-the-scenes and his confrere, the White Cat of the Treasury,

"It all looks fishy to me!"

next door. Mrs. Neville Chamberlain has been revealing secrets of this feline shadow-cabinet.

"The Black Cat," she declared, "is now fairly well known to the Press, for it has appeared at every opportune moment during the past few weeks; and on one day during the recent crisis, among a large number of letters and parcels received at No. 10, addressed to the Prime Minister, there was a brown paper parcel marked: "The Black Cat — Two Dover Soles."

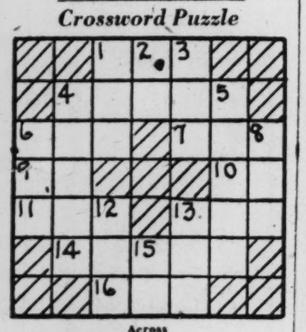
It is believed that this fishy present came from a farm cat which wished its parliamentary representative to exert influence on the Milk Marketing Board.

J. A. M.

Linotype Inventor

Ottmar Mergenthaler, inventor of the linotype machine (this line o' type was set on such a machine), was originally a watchmaker. When he came to America, in 1872, he was employed to inspect and repair clocks in the Government buildings at Washington.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Compensation
4—To furnish food
6—Coal-scuttle
7—A compact mass
9—Conjunction
10—Negation
11—A color
13—Deed
14—Depart
16—Bind

Down

1—Cushion
2—By
3—Tree
4—Calcareous secretion of marine zoophytes
5—Prop (Scot)
6—Fiery
8—Minute mark
12—Clear profit
13—Salutation
15—A sloth

(Answer Appears Among Advertisements)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: When trees are bare, and grass is brown,
We want to move back into town.
But when the grass grows green again,
We love the country—in the rain.

A Pyramid: A, at, eat, date, acted, costed, located, collated, allocated.

Letter Juggling: Allure, laurel.

How Many?: 95.

Fun With Synonyms: Dull—tedious; still—inert; musical—euphonic; joint—common; restricted—narrow; nautical—marine; nigh—adjacent; tidy—trim; careless—remiss; exalted—majestic.

"Hobblers"

Monitor Camera Club from W. G. Shipway, Bristol, England

The Licensed Watermen of Bristol Are Still Known as Hobblers. When a Pilot Docks a Vessel, He Generally Has the Help of at Least Four of These Worthies. Here We See Two of Them, in the Face of a Chilling Wind, Going Out to Take the First Line Ashore

Party Fun

Cinderella's Slipper

The girls sit in a row; and behind the chair of each is a Prince Charming. One player is appointed as Keeper of the Wardrobe.

After the men have been told to observe carefully the left slipper of the Cinderella in front of them, the Keeper of the Wardrobe takes off the left slipper of each Cinderella, and puts all the slippers in a pile at the opposite side of the room. Then he says, "Go!" "Each Prince steps in front of his Cinderella, bows low, and then runs to the shoe pile and finds the right slipper as quickly as possible, runs back, places it on her foot. (If it doesn't fit, he must run back and find the right slipper.) Then he bows deeply to Cinderella and again takes his place back of her chair. The first to do this wins.—A. C. H., York, Pa.

In Lighter Vein

Thoughtful

Judge: "And why do you think I should be lenient with you? Is this your first offense?"

Prisoner: "No, your honor; but it's my lawyer's first case."

What's That Again?

Customer: "Will this suit wear well?"

Salesman: "Sir, our suits wear so well that a customer seldom comes back for another."

Oh!

"Norah," said Mrs. Slopaye from the top of the stairs, "tell that man who is ringing the doorbell that I am not receiving today."

The servant went to the door and said something to the man. Then she stepped into the hall and called upstairs:

"I told him you were not receiving today, ma'am. But he says he isn't delivering, he's collecting!"

Musical Note

"How do you sell your music?"

"We sell piano music by the pound and organ music by the choir."

Wrong Person

"Jane," said her mistress, "have you been telling around that I am hard to please?"

"No-um," denied Jane vigorously, "dat Ah ain't. You nebah catch me doin' a thing like dat. Ah keeps my thoughts to myself, Ah do."

Formula a Secret

"Bridget, didn't I hear you quarreling with the milkman this morning?"

"Ye did not, ma'am. I enquired about a milkmaid at the dairy."

"Yes, and—"

"Says I, 'How's the milkmaid?' an' he got in a tempest, an' said, 'That's a thrade secret.'"—Kentish Mercury.

Vocations

Architect of Teeth

After getting a college degree in architecture and passing the examination for architects in two states, and after designing and building monumental structures and simple residences, a Santa Monica (Calif.) man found that his skill and artistic ability were no longer in demand.

He, however, found his way to another job requiring the accuracy that he had developed through years of careful drawing. A vacancy appeared for a man to make dental plates. It required a knowledge of vulcanizing, but there were books on that in the public library; and it didn't take him long to master the vulcanizing apparatus and the other machines which he would have to operate.

He already had training in the most important part of the job—accuracy. So his success was assured from the start.—Roy C., Pacoima, Calif.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Pocketknife Is Called a 'Penknife'?

In order to explain why a pocketknife is called a penknife, let us first inquire into the early writing instruments and how the pen got its name.

Very early inscriptions were carved on stone with stone, bronze, or iron tools. The Romans wrote on wax-covered tablets with a pointed metal, bone, or ivory instrument called a stylus.

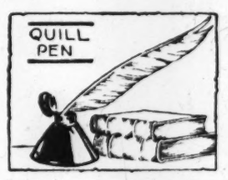
When the Egyptians developed a forerunner of our modern paper by using thin strips from the stem of the papyrus plant, fluid ink and a new marking instrument had to be devised. Their ink was made from oak-galls and sulphate of iron, and they wrote on papyrus with pens made from reeds split at the ends.

The *calamus*, or reed, was used for writing on parchment, as well as on papyrus, and its use continued until about the thirteenth century.

The reed was supplanted by a pen made from a feather from the wing of a crow, swan, goose, or other large bird. The hollow, horny, tubular stem of the feather or quill was pointed and split, to make it more flexible; and quill pens were found to be so much better than reed pens that for hundreds of years they were practically the only pens in use. The word *"pen"* comes from the Latin word *penna*, "feather."

The greatest trouble with these feather pens was that they wore down so rapidly that they continually needed sharpening. During colonial days, and long after, one of the duties of a schoolmaster was to sharpen the pens for the pupils.

Little knives with small, sharp



blades were developed for schoolmasters to carry in their pockets; and since these knives were used almost exclusively for sharpening quill pens, they became known as penknives. Today pens are no longer made of feathers, and their points no longer need to be sharpened with a pocketknife; but the names "pen" and "penknife" remain as reminders of an earlier day.—W. P. Keasbey.

Quotation for Today

IF YOU hope for pleasant things to turn up keep the corners of your mouth that way.
—ANON.

"Canceling the Other"

(Ira Wolfert in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin)

Michigan City, Ind.

In many years of trouping, Cornelia Otis Skinner has seen a great deal of all sides of America. There is a story she tells of a performance some years ago in Michigan City, Ind.

Her train pulled in at 6 in the morning. A shy little man who introduced himself as Greenebaum was at the depot. He took her to her hotel, let her rest a while, and returned to take her to the Rotary luncheon at which she was to perform.

He provided her with a button on which was printed "Call Me Cornelia." He surrounded her with one large gentleman whose button read "Call Me Bill" and another whose button hinted "Call Me Al." Greenebaum then disappeared.

Bill, Al, and Cornelia had a fine time. They ate lunch and sang songs, and finally Cornelia got up and did her stuff. The boys said she was a "great old kid" and "you wouldn't think she was an actress at all to talk to her."

When she finished, Greenebaum popped up, still very shy, and escorted her to the depot. He told her how much he appreciated her coming. "Your performance was entertaining, cultural, and edifying," he said.

He explained that he had brought the Chicago Symphony and leading violinists and lecturers and sopranos to Michigan City. "To all the little cities and towns around Chicago," he said, "I do it all the time." And when Miss Skinner asked why, Greenebaum's white little face twisted suddenly.

"Well," he said, "I've brought a lot of suffering to the people around here, and I felt if I can bring a little pleasure and education to them it might help to cancel the other thing."

It wasn't until the train was ready to leave that he told her the rest of the story.

He was the man who had chartered the excursion steamer, Eastland, which, on July 24, 1915, overturned in the Chicago River and killed 812 people.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

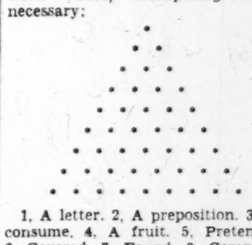
Cryptogram

This is shared by a Shawnee, Okla., reader—a bit of original rhyme:

FARM WORRY SOR XSOR, SML
ZOSYY PY XOQFM, FR FSMW
WQ DQIR XSVG PMWQ WQFM.
XHW FARM WAR ZOSYY ZOQFY
ZORRM SZSPM FR UQIR WAR
VQHMWOC—PM WAR OSPM.

A Pyramid

Definitions are given below for words to be filled in reading across. In each case, the words may be formed by adding one letter to the word above, transposing where necessary:



1, A letter. 2, A preposition. 3, To consume. 4, A fruit. 5, Pretended. 6, Covered. 7, Found. 8, Compared critically. 9, Apportioned.

Letter Juggling

Two different six-letter words may be formed from the six letters given below. Use all six letters in each word:

A E L L R U

How Many?

A bar of paraffine 2½ inches wide, 4¾ inches high, and 8 inches long is melted and remolded into 1-inch cubes. How many cubes will it make?

Fun With Synonyms

More words and their synonyms, today:

1	dull	narrow	
2	still	majestic	
3	musical	tedious	1
4	joint	remiss	
5	restricted	trim	
6	nautical	euphonic	
7	nigh	inert	
8	tidy	marine	
9	careless	common	
10	exalted	adjacent	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

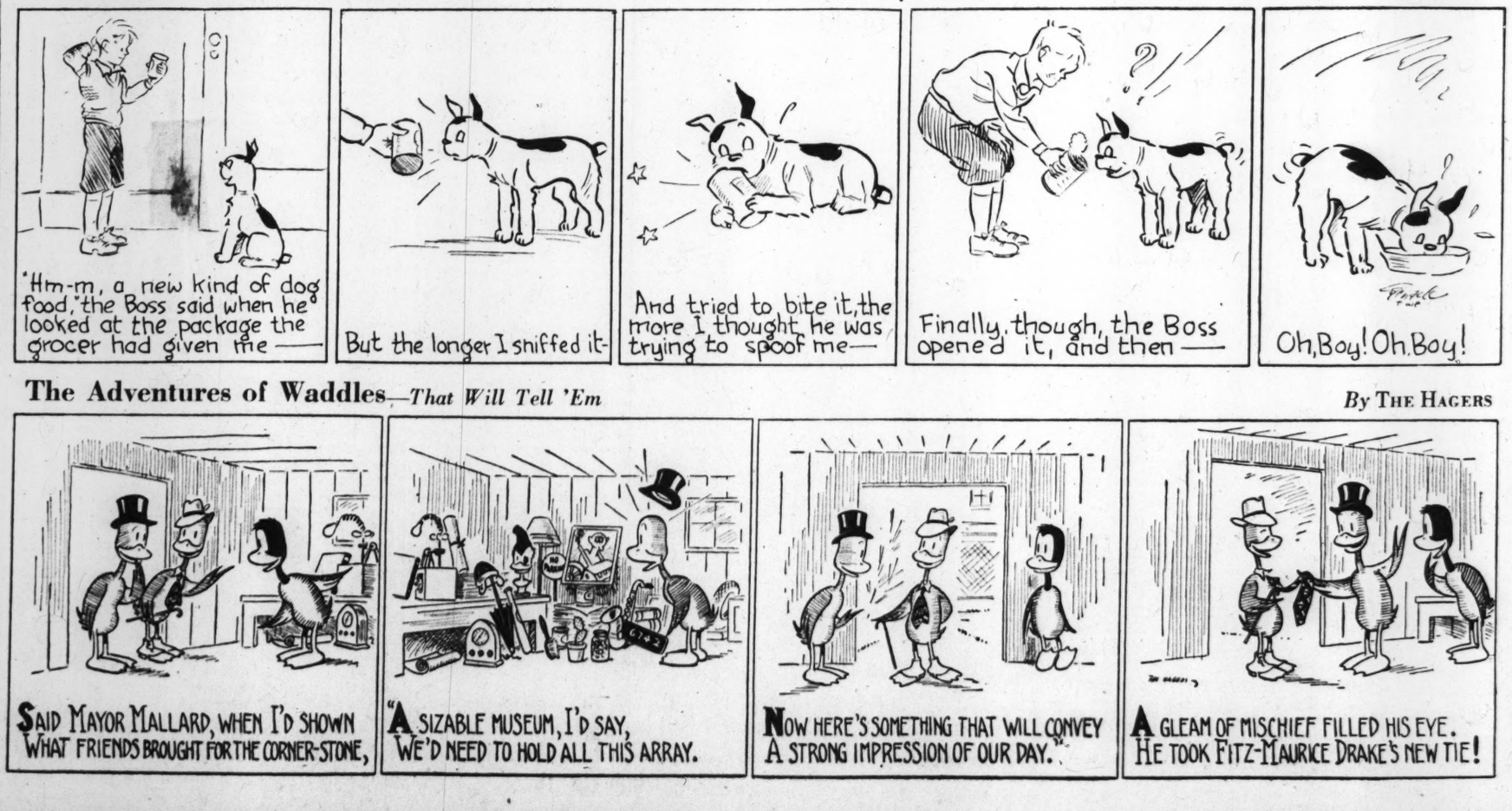
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Shack in the Woods*

By LE PELLEY

DON'T FOLLOW THEM TOO CLOSELY
I WONDER JUST WHO THOSE TWO MEN ARE !
SHHH - IF THEY ARE OUR RIVALS WE DON'T WANT THEM TO SEE US —
DON'T WORRY ! THE WAY I FEEL NOW I COULD HIDE BEHIND A WALNUT !
LOOK — THEY'VE GONE INTO THAT SHACK — BUDDY — I'm STILL CURIOUS ..
I KNOW YOU ARE !
OUR TRUCK OUGHT TO BE HERE SOON WITH OUR EQUIPMENT —
BUDDY — WE WERE RIGHT — LOOK-!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Yum, Yum!*

By CARMACK


"Hm-m, a new kind of dog food," the Boss said when he looked at the package the grocer had given me —
But the longer I sniffed it-
And tried to bite it, the more I thought he was trying to spoof me —
Finally, though, the Boss opened it, and then —
Oh, Boy! Oh, Boy!

The Adventures of Waddles—*That Will Tell 'Em*

By THE HAGERS

SAID MAYOR MALLARD, WHEN I'D SHOWN WHAT FRIENDS BROUGHT FOR THE CORNER-STONE,
"A SIZABLE MUSEUM, I'D SAY, WE'D NEED TO HOLD ALL THIS ARRAY.
NOW HERE'S SOMETHING THAT WILL CONVEY A STRONG IMPRESSION OF OUR DAY."
A GLEAM OF MISCHIEF FILLED HIS EYE. HE TOOK FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE'S NEW TIE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Strikes—and Issues

IN VIEWING the French crisis from a distance, it may be possible to preserve a perspective which those in the thick of the turmoil appear to be losing. Reports from Paris state that French leaders and people seem increasingly confused over the issues as strikers and Government proceed to fortify themselves in their own positions. Trade unions still insist the strikes are aimed at the decree laws adopted by Premier Daladier, who in turn insists that labor troubles are engineered by pro-Moscow politicians to disrupt Government efforts at recovery and to usurp the place of Parliament in French life.

As in war, however, so in the conflict now disturbing not only France but all who are concerned for free government there, the issues over which the conflict arose are likely to give way to new ones which arise simply out of the determination of each side to win.

Thus charge and counter-charge become less edifying, and are more and more calculated merely to arouse emotion. For instance, the Government's contention that the strikes are an instrument of forces which would usurp Parliament's place is matched by Socialist contentions that the Government itself is attempting to supplant Parliamentary government by refusing to discuss in the Chamber of Deputies to decree laws, some of which are the basis of labor grievances.

Certainly the strikes have political implications of which the strikers are conscious. But this is so because French workers are more alert than workers in some other countries to the relationship between politics and economics. They are convinced of the influence of political developments on their economic future, and they are schooled in the technique of political pressures for economic purposes.

The argument as to whether the strikes are economic or political therefore is beside the point. Its chief usefulness seems to be simply that of arousing sympathy for or suspicion of the strikers' aims. One should not fail to take note of the fact, however, that the atmosphere of division which has become suddenly thicker in France is providing new breath for political elements who in principle disapprove of the manner in which the Government is exercising its decree powers. While labor fights for its "two Sundays," Socialist leaders under former Premier Léon Blum decide to call a "shadow parliament" to hold that discussion of decree laws which M. Daladier has not permitted, and to rebuke the Government for its refusal to convoke Parliament.

How much more complicated the issues may become before the strikes are settled depends, of course, on whether they are to be used to answer only those questions which arise from decrees directly affecting workers' privileges or are to be used as a weapon all along the political and ideological front.

Charitable and for Public Good

THE United States District Court for Massachusetts, in ruling that the New England Anti-Vivisection Society is a charitable organization and aims unequivocally at the public good, has done much more than relieve it from being obliged to pay taxes. It has described in careful language the meaning and spirit of those societies which exist to defend the right of other than human beings to live in tolerable fashion on this planet, and when killed by man, to be killed without long anguish. The Court ruled:

> It is quite clear that what is done out of good will and a desire to add to the improvement of the moral, mental and physical welfare of the public generally, comes within this meaning of the word "charity." . . . Infusing these qualities (namely, kindness and mercy) in man's nature makes for his moral improvement.

Societies for the restriction or abolition of laboratory experiment on live animals usually rouse a harsher opposition than do any other kinds of humane effort. Antivivisectionists came long ago to understand this resistance at least in part. It arises, they believe, from the fact that vivisection is honestly intended, in the main, as a benefit to man. Opposition to it is felt, therefore, as the would-be thwarting of a noble aim. But this intention is unfortunately linked with a good deal of cruelty to animals.

Indispensable as the average man and woman still consider some of these cruelties, there is in most hearts a revolt against them. "We owe mankind justice," said Montaigne, and "kindness to every creature capable of receiving it." Every inch of motion toward this "hope of hopes" is, as the Court's thoughtful ruling recognizes, a charitable effort. Any society is a charitable one which would fain in some degree or kind "—humanize humanity, and civilize civilization."

A DISCOVERY made by the American Petroleum Institute may render thousands of motorists happier in their possession and operation of second-hand cars. It is a statistical finding that not only does the average owner drive a used car, but that in two cases out of three he has never bought a new car.

Fairness to the Filipinos

UNDER the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the Philippine Islands become politically independent on July 4, 1946. The same date threatens to mark their ruination economically. For they will then be put entirely outside the American tariff wall and largely severed from the markets which have taken 80 per cent of their exports.

This newspaper has repeatedly protested against this injustice. The Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs appointed by President Roosevelt has been making extensive studies of the situation that would result and possible remedies. It now recommends a tapering-off period to last until 1960. Under this plan, the Filipinos would not be so brutally cut out of the American economic system in which they have—through no fault of their own—grown up.

Outside of any political considerations, regardless of whether the United States has the power or the desire to hold the Philippines, this plan of economic easement appears to be only simple fairness.

A Strapping 25-Year-Old

PARCEL post today ends the official celebration of its silver jubilee, a full-grown member of the United States' post office family, firmly lodged as part of an efficient communication service. This service is the second largest division of the postal department, exceeded only by first class mails, serving 125,000,000 persons, grossing $150,000,000 a year in revenue, transmitting 700,000,000 parcels in the same period, an average of two and a quarter million each working day.

Industry has been the steady benefactor of the infant service. Contrary to the hopes of its proponents, the service did not become the means of a "farmer-to-you" organization. Instead, the farmer has shown more or less indifference to the Government's scheme to forward his products direct to the consumer's table.

It attained full growth with the aid of business houses which saw in it a chance for economical, fast delivery of products to their dealers or customers throughout the country. Today, anything from a baby alligator to a glass house—if not more than seventy pounds in weight and one hundred inches in girth and length—is acceptable, and will leave for its destination the day it is received at the post office—holiday business permitting.

Point Reyes

FELIX RIESENBERG recalled the other day how someone had pointed out that rugged simplicity was characteristic of automobiles twenty-five years ago, but that today they are more complicated, but better. The same is true of airplanes. Nothing illustrates those mechanical complications more graphically than the maze of radio signals which appear to have caused the air wreck off Point Reyes, nor emphasizes how much better are the planes of today than such rare exceptions as the California crash which interrupt for a moment the increasing millions of miles commercial planes fly each year in safety.

Captain Riesenberg says, "The road to perfection, which has no ending, is strewn with wrecks. We must fight for progress, pay for it, and in the end progressive engineering will be our safety and our reward." The Point Reyes disaster is not a setback, but a challenge to engineering progress. Now and then aviation pays the price, but its record for increasing safety shows how much greater are its rewards.

BANISH for all time that "impression" that a woman automobile driver is dangerous on the road, for the incontrovertible statistical conclusion of the New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles is that women are not only more proficient motorists but better pedestrians! Better drivers? Better walkers? Where does that leave the men?

MANY fine replies are being received in response to the Monitor's request that its readers submit answers of 150 words to the question: "What is most needed to make a better democracy?" The question arises from the conviction that political democracy is the reward of a qualified people and that the best defense of democracy is to qualify for better democracy.

THE UNITED States War Department has withdrawn from the old State, War and Navy Building in Washington, leaving the entire structure to the State Department. We know several other parts of the world where we should be glad to see diplomacy take the place of military activity.

HARVARD COLLEGE, with a lifted eyebrow toward its most distinguished alumnus in the White House, insists upon balancing its budget and stubbornly announces income over expenses for 1938. Graduates of the class of 1904 please copy.

A ROME DISPATCH quotes the official press as warning the people "that the quality of compassion is incompatible with the loyalty of Fascist citizens." No comment.

Cousinship Consolidated

Book News of the Day

KEEPING British-American friendship in repair is a first-rank task. Divergent views of Munich and of measures to keep the Open Door in China from being locked crop up even while far-reaching trade agreements are being announced and extensive collaboration is planned in behalf of refugees. But repair work is simple compared with the construction job required in an earlier day to erect on a legacy of ill-will a sound framework of understanding and cooperation. The larger part of that change came around the turn of the century and it is ably and meticulously reported in THE RISE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP, A STUDY OF WORLD POLITICS, 1898-1906, by Lionel M. Gelber (New York: Oxford. $3.75).

Although this is manifestly a historian's history, anyone interested in British-American relations can find useful hints on today's necessary work of upkeep, for as the writer says:

> The formative period had shown many of those complex elements perpetually at work in the shaping of British and American policies which still unite, divide, and unite again the English-speaking peoples. To analyze them is therefore not only to reveal past difficulties. Properly gauged they may afford a standard by which to assess practically the permanent grounds of agreement and fellowship, a touchstone in the present, a guide for the future.

Unspectacular as was the achievement of Anglo-American diplomatic co-operation, it much better justified a history than many of the world's wars. It was undoubtedly one of the decisive events of modern times. Today it is hard to realize how much rapprochement was won during the period from 1898 to 1906. It is difficult to remember that for a time in 1898 there was some question as to whether British royal sympathies with Spain would sway the balance against the general desire of English people to dissociate themselves from the European powers which sought to oppose the American course.

In March of that year, just before Germany and Russia obtained Chinese territory at Kiau-Chau and Port Arthur, the United States Government had rejected a Chamberlain-Balfour effort to win American collaboration in an Open-Door policy. That collaboration was later developed under John Hay, but not as a British alliance. Mr. Gelber feels that in 1898 it might have changed the whole course of history in the Far East. The Spanish-American war was the turning point. Britain's benevolent neutrality was deeply appreciated in Washington, as was British protection of the Monroe Doctrine. Conversely, the rise of American naval power strengthened Britain's hand in the Far East and enabled her to recall her Atlantic fleet to the North Sea.

There were still problems to be worked out. Britain had for a time combined with Germany to blockade Venezuela. It was even possible for the British Ambassador in Washington to write to London in 1903: "The time has almost come, in American opinion, for us to make the choice between the friendship of the United States and that of Germany." Today we may have forgotten there was also a Canadian-Alaskan boundary to be settled, differences over Panama to be removed, and prejudice on both sides to be overcome.

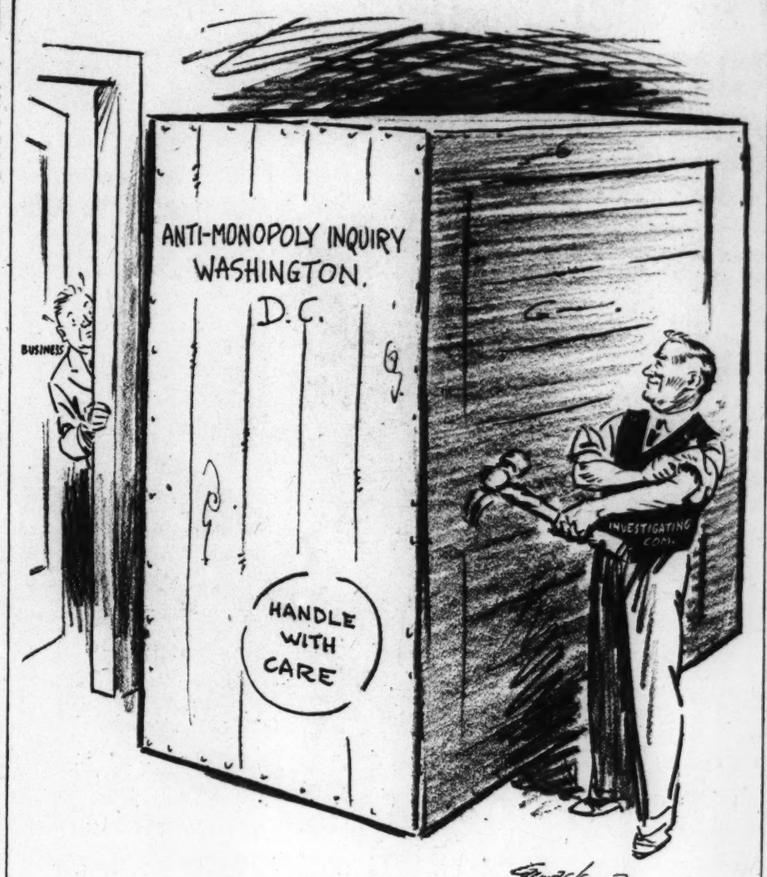
But there was always an underlying community of interest and feeling The Kaiser thought he might capture Theodore Roosevelt but never could manage it. How surprised he would have been to read T. R.'s letter thanking Edward VII for a gift:

> I absolutely agree with you as to the importance not only to ourselves but to all the free peoples of the civilized world, of a constantly growing friendship and understanding between the English-speaking peoples. . . . In matters outside our borders, we are chiefly concerned, first, with what goes on south of us, second with affairs in the Orient; and in both cases our interests are identical with yours.

Few must be the Americans who in the present juncture of affairs will radically disagree with those sentiments.

D. M. R.

Ready for the Big Opening



Charles & Company

FOR only a short time longer will there be any excuse to loiter on the way through East Forty-third Street to the Grand Central Station. It would be amusing to know how many suburban trains have been lost on account of that most delectable shop, Charles & Company: Purveyors of Fine Groceries. One dares now to pronounce it openly and loudly, knowing that nobody will raise the horrified cry of "free advertising." For this shop, with a reputation for quality reaching far beyond New York City will soon disappear.

* * *

At this season bitter winds sweep through those numbered streets, from one cold gray river right across to another. Arms crowded with parcels, slippery ones perhaps like flowers and newspapers and umbrellas, one darted over Madison Avenue the moment the green light flickered encouragement. Elbows impinging upon elbows, one pressed on over the wet and slippery pavement and came to those shop windows which faced the front of the Biltmore Hotel. Then—oh then, how easy to escape the throng and the wind and the hurry by slipping through the glass doors of Charles & Company. How delicious to walk through this L-shaped shop and emerge much nearer the side door of the station where one's train was just ready to glide off beween the level platforms. Obviously this was a sensible and an innocent détour; but it took sometimes rather longer than one anticipated.

For, once inside, one was even more intrigued by this shop which courageously put emphasis upon quality. Its atmosphere was bland and discreetly sophisticated; one would succumb to it instantly. The exquisite odors, for one thing; those one simply must pause to savor. A mingling of hams and honey, jams and fruit juices, of chocolate, of sweet butter in little pats and of cheeses.

About the cheeses alone one might become lyrical. Camembert as creamy as the cheese one had eaten once in its native Normandy, Cheddar the very ruddy aspect of which transported the customer to the musty dimness of an English country inn, "petit Suisse" which bespoke the sunny chalet-dotted steeps of the Alps, round Dutch cheeses covered smoothly with silver paper, yellow American cheese which belonged rightly under a cut glass cover on the dining-room table of a Vermont homestead: more cheeses than a single person would enumerate for praise. Helpless in admiration, one stood stock-still in the dairy products department, directly in the path of all the other bewitched people who should have been seated neatly in rows aboard their suburban trains.

Then, too, the matter of the salesmen. No smart and slightly supercilious young clerks, ready to fling back in one's face a clumsily expressed request. These men had been years with the firm—not perhaps the whole ninety years since the career of Charles & Company had begun far down in Delancey Street; but long enough to have acquired a courtesy and a dignity befitting their station as intelligent servants and friends of the public.

* * *

A trifle grudgingly one admits that there may be elsewhere such shops as Charles & Company—well, shops which at least approach it in distinction; but they are becoming scarce. Their sudden vanishings plunge one into gloom at a sense of the changing of everyday values. The personality of Charles & Company was—still is for a brief interval—benign and mellow and most agreeably worldly wise, its contribution to the social life of New York a worthy one and honored. It would be easy to imagine that hereafter fewer suburban trains will be missed. For where, after all, will be the incentive?

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

China's Dollar—Standard and Shanghai

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to refer to an article in the Monitor, titled, "Japan's Currency War." In it the following statement is made:

> "Japan has preserved the nominal value of the yen by instituting a system of rigid trade and foreign exchange control. China, less well adapted to centralized control, soon gave up the attempt to hold its dollar and let it slide down to a value of about 17 or 18 U. S. cents . . ."

The remark about Japan is correct but that about China is not. For the Central Bank of China continues to maintain the official rate of the Chinese dollar of C. $3.40 per U. S. dollar and continues to sell foreign exchange at this price for approved imports. When the Central Bank of China instituted the first control measures toward the end of March, 1938, it began to make weekly allotments to Shanghai to cover the city's legitimate imports. This was done in order to protect the population of that city, which, while behind the Japanese lines, is still being considered an unconquered part of China.

To maintain, however, the Chinese dollar at par in Shanghai, the voluntary co-operation of the city's exporters and foreign banks would have been necessary. This, unfortunately, was not forthcoming. Even after the Central Bank began to require individual applications for foreign exchange allotments—originally these had been made to a number of foreign banks on trust and without the requirement of a detailed accounting—so much abuse occurred of this privilege, that eventually the allotments on the whole had to be discontinued. For what happened was that local banks and merchants were only too glad to obtain American dollars or pounds sterling at par to pay for imports but by no means thought of turning over to the Central Bank the foreign exchange proceeds of Shanghai's exports. A "black" or "free" market presently developed in which demand and supply alone governed the rates. To it everybody, including the Japanese, had access, and the low rate of the free yen, to which Mr. Chamberlin refers, was brought about by their extensive bidding for foreign exchange.

But it is a mistake to think that the value of the Chinese dollar at Shanghai represents the correct or official value of China's currency. The world at large is still under the illusion that Shanghai financially represents "China." This was true in the past but is so no longer. In those areas which remain under the control of the Chinese National Government a very strict and quite efficient exchange control is in effect. And the foreign trade of these areas, transacted principally via Kowloon-Canton, amounted during the past months to more than half of the imports and exports shown by the Chinese Maritime Customs. Shanghai's share was less than one-t[illegible].

Foreign exchange con[illegible]es to be allotted at pre-war rates to the importers of those areas according to a list classifying "legitimate imports." Exporters, on the other hand, must sign a guarantee supported by invoices, etc., to turn over their foreign exchange proceeds to the Central Bank; only against this guarantee is the indispensable export permit available.

In this manner, the Chinese Government exercises an adequate control over its currency, and owing to the actual favorable balance of trade during the better part of this year (quite apart of overseas remittance and other items), China's foreign exchange reserves have actually increased and the official Chinese dollar is in a better position than it was some nine months ago.

If quotations abroad for the Chinese currency were to be made exact, the Shanghai dollar—influenced by local trade conditions, sentiment, speculation, and the like—should have one price; the standard Chinese dollar, however, another. Mutatis mutandis the same double valuation should be applied to the yen. But as the matter stands now, a comparison of the quotations from Shanghai (a free market) and Tokio (a controlled market) is entirely misleading.

HUBERT FREYN
Managing Editor, *China Journal*
Shanghai

The Wide Horizon

To Lima Via Mexico City

By Glen Levin Swiggett

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT initiated in the early days of his Administration a Good Neighbor policy as a yardstick of Pan-American relations. It then carried the repudiation of such implications of the Monroe Doctrine as tutelage and intervention in the public affairs of the weaker nations of the American continent. There has since been a gradual change in the interpretation of this policy. Repeatedly and with greater emphasis he has proclaimed a policy of continental protection against aggression or interference by foreign powers and from the contagion of anti-democratic theories. This later interpretation of the Good Neighbor policy had its climax in his urgent militant declaration of November 15 that the hour had arrived when the United States on its own initiative would greatly augment its military power in order to guarantee the security of the American nations; and without inquiring of the latter what they might be thinking about it.

This statement and this situation do not warrant the enthusiastic optimism in the declaration of President Santos of Colombia that 'the Monroe Doctrine will now be replaced by an accord based upon mutual respect, equalitarianism and fidelity to law.' Renovation of this doctrine is, however, impending, and it is high time that the Spanish-American nations free the real import and purpose of this renovation from the confusing verbiage of diplomat and protocol. Few Latin-American Governments may rightfully be called democracies. Most of them have been and are totalitarian.

What then is the meaning of these repeated urgings of President Roosevelt for continental solidarity and a union to defend the American democracies? Simply this, the desire to have and to hold American markets without participation of non-American nations. In fact, it is a struggle for economic realities and not for political or social theories.

It is highly important therefore that the Latin-American peoples elect or choose rulers that will not permit their exploitation by foreign imperialism. Protection against aggression from an alien continent is without meaning to these peoples so long as they lack protection from intervention within their own continent. And the serious pity of it all is that there is no way of guaranteeing them that the latter may not happen.

* * *

The preceding paragraphs were taken from the feature editorial entitled, "Dissimulation in the Struggle for American Markets," which appeared on November 18 in Mexico's principal daily El Universal, one of the ten great Latin-American newspapers. The editorials of this paper are always objective. They represent dependable substantial Latin-American opinion and impersonally favor movements that stem from genuine Latin-American historic traditions. To anyone, therefore, familiar with these traditions the editorial may occasion no surprise.

Its expression, however, on the eve of the Eighth Pan-American Conference in Lima next month is nothing less than amazing to most of us. For even the outward success of this Pan-American parley depends upon the working accord of Mexico and the United States at this conference.

Mexico can build an axis at any time with several of these Latin-American nations which will not only disrupt a Pan-American conference of the traditional type politically motivated from the Washington end but will really make it impossible for the Pan American Union in Washington to function. And that would certainly spell disaster to a foreign policy based upon the Monroe Doctrine.

* * *

How strong and how powerful might be the menace of an unfriendly Mexico to this policy was revealed at the sixth of this series of conferences in Havana in 1928. That the United States Government fully realized this danger has since been apparent. Even with Mr. Hoover, the United States began its Good Neighbor policy in a way, at least with Mexico. At the seventh of these conferences in Montevideo in 1933 this change of attitude of Mexico toward the United States served well the latter purpose. At the Roosevelt Peace Conference in Buenos Aires in December, 1936, Mexico did indeed serve the United States so well that as a matter of record we shall probably find in the files of the Mexican Government claim for some of the proposals before this conference which Americans had supposed were theirs.

The United States has made many concessions in the past six years to the political, social and economic advantage of Mexico. Some of them, like Article Eight of the Gadsden treaty of 1853, were even unsolicited by the Mexican Government, I am informed. It has been generally understood in Latin America that these more recent friendly overtures to Mexico were to serve as a kind of "build-up" for a working accord between Mexico and the United States at the Lima Conference. We have also understood that the United States could now depend upon the working support of Mexico at this Conference, for without it the holding of the Conference at this time would be folly. Even a paper of the character of El Universal would not care to publish without the cognizance of the Government such an editorial as that from which I translate and quote. One, therefore, looks forward to the Lima Conference with something of the feeling akin to that expressed in Robert Burns' lines To a Mouse:

> "An' forward, tho' I canna see,
> I guess an' fear."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, NOVEMBER 30, 1938

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BEHIND THIS DOOR ARE BEING EVOLVED POLICIES THAT ARE TO SHAPE THE COURSE OF BRITISH EMPIRE, AND INFLUENCE THE TREND OF ALL INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

After Munich and Beyond

The Road to Peace

By Lord Elton

THE MUNICH AGREEMENT saved civilization; nobody has yet denied that; and perhaps Munich needs no further defense. It may be observed, too, that nobody has yet indicated what Mr. Neville Chamberlain should have done, in that tremendous week, in place of what he did do. Munich, however, did more than save the world from a horror which would have obliterated all dear and familiar landmarks for a generation, and perhaps for ever. It was the point of departure of a new, realistic, and humane diplomacy.

At Versailles, in 1919, the victorious Allies (the United States included), disastrously mistaking the frail new Central European Republics for the fugitive Hohenzollerns, wrote in advance the death sentence of German democracy by prescribing a savage punishment for sins committed by others. As part of that vindictive settlement, to which military frontiers were indispensable, the Sudeten Germans were surrendered to the rule of their hereditary enemies, the Czechs. It was an act of force, not justice, and, in some form or other, force was its inevitable sequel.

Dr. Eduard Beneš had promised in May, 1919, that Czechoslovakia should model itself upon neutral Switzerland. Instead, Czechoslovakia became the linchpin in a system of military alliances, designed to hold Germany down by force. For 20 years the Sudeten Germans nursed their grievances. The League ignored their protests; indeed, it is difficult to see how, under Article XIX of the

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Let Us Defend the Weak

By Norman Angell

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, on Oct. 3, Lord Halifax, Britain's Minister for Foreign Affairs, made this statement: "Let there be no mistake. But for the conduct of Dr. Beneš, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, this country would now be at war."

Consider for a moment what this means. The greatest Empire in the world found itself suddenly in peril of destruction; on the edge of the pit, and could not have been saved but for the fortuitous circumstance that a state in Central Europe happened to have at its head a man of quite exceptional magnanimity. But for this, Lord Halifax implies, not even the negotiating genius of Mr. Neville Chamberlain could have saved us.

Against the policy which thus reduced the Empire to impotence and civilization to such peril, we had been warned again and again by all the events of the last quarter of a century. Once before, in 1914, as a result of something happening in a small state of Southeastern Europe, Britain found itself at the edge of the pit, and that time it fell over, drawn into the whirlpool.

What is the lesson Britain should have learned from that experience? Why was the Empire drawn in? Britain entered because it believed that a German preponderance in Europe so complete as to involve the domination of France—German access to the Atlantic and Mediterranean coast of France for submarine and air bases—would mean the end of defense for Great Britain. Britain would be at

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Charting a Course of Internationalism Among Dictatorships and Democracies

BRITISH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT—For Centuries They Have Represented a Bulwark of Practicing Democracy F. Earl Williams

The Road to Peace . . . . . By Lord Elton

Continued from Page 1, Column 1

Covenant, it could have done anything else.

That, with all the unremitting propaganda of devoted idealists of the League of Nations Union, not one British citizen in 500 should have so much as heard of the Sudeten Germans and their grievances until they became the storm center of another threat of violence, is melancholy evidence that the League had become in fact, though never in theory, an organization, not for removing injustice but for maintaining the status quo.

Inevitably, force bred force to meet it, and at last Britain was faced with the unenviable dilemma—should she fight a world war to maintain a Czech ascendancy over Germans, which everyone knew must be terminated by the next peace settlement, whoever won the war? Those who believe in Mr. Chamberlain say not only that the only possible answer was an unhesitating "No," but that that negative, however embarrassing to utter last September, may well prove, if Mr. Chamberlain has his chance, the portal to an era of increasingly assured world peace.

Why then is that glimpse of a permanent future not universally welcomed? Why are there those who utter cries of despair when Herr Adolf Hitler and Mr. Chamberlain announce that they hope in future to settle their differences without recourse to violence? What is the nature of the opposition?

* * *

There are, in fact, several Oppositions, uneasily yoked in hostility to much, in some cases to everything, that Munich stands for; several Oppositions in which Mr. Winston Churchill rubs shoulders with Mr. Clement R. Attlee, and Sir Archibald Sinclair with Mr. David Lloyd George. There are, to begin with, those who resent the humiliation, as it appears to them, of seeming to yield to a bully. This emotional irritation is shared by some who have a more rational political theme to press, believing that German expansion is bound sooner or later to challenge the very existence of the British Commonwealth, and that at Munich Britain threw away a golden opportunity of facing that inevitable challenge with powerful allies still at its side. Most of those who hold these views are probably Conservative Imperialists, and in one of his Protean roles, Mr. Churchill may be said to speak for them. This doctrine of the inevitable struggle offers the threat of a world war in every generation, for no serious observer can suppose that it is possible, even if it were desirable, to hold down a nation such as Germany permanently by force.

Secondly, there are those, a majority, but by no means all of them, Socialists, who believe that National Socialism must be fought, not so much because it challenges the British Empire, as because it is National Socialism, and its extension a threat to civilization. Implicitly or explicitly, they believe that there can be no permanent accommodation with Fascist powers. "Never," cries Mr. A. V. Alexander from the Labor front bench when the Prime Minister voices the hope that friendly relations with Italy may soon be established.

Of this doctrine—that Germany must be attacked because it is governed by National Socialists—Mr. Churchill is also a protagonist, as he was, nearly two decades ago, of the creed that Russia must be attacked, because Russia was governed by bolshevists.

* * *

Britain's bellicose idealists have yet to learn, in relation to Germany, what bitter experience taught others in relation to Russia—that military dictatorships thrive upon threats and violence. Only in times of assured peace do democratic principles become contagious. The National Socialist system would, conceivably, be thawed by a milder international climate, whereas a world war would threaten to end democracy, even in the democracies. In 1924, and after, the Labor Party preached accommodation with Russia, on the ground that if there was ever to be stability in Europe, all States, whatever their internal politics, must be admitted to the brotherhood of nations. Today, its leaders preach that all Fascist States are permanent outlaws. This madness cannot, and will not, last.

An amusing exaggeration of this Labor view is proclaimed by the handful of Communists, who profess to believe in a Fascist conspiracy, in Britain, of which Mr. Chamberlain is the instrument and Lady Astor and The (London) Times the sinister inspiration. This aberration, however, is probably not seriously indulged outside Bloomsbury and the common rooms of Oxford and Cambridge.

Finally there are those, and they are mostly Liberals, whose grievance is that the Prime Minister has ignored the

(Continued on page 15)

Let Us Defend the Weak . . By Norman Angell

Continued from Page 1, Column 2

Germany's mercy. It was not only Britain's view then. It is still the view of the British Government frequently expressed. The defense of France is indispensable to defense of Britain.

In 1914 the British view of the right alternative to being at Germany's mercy was that it should be at Britain's mercy.

But at the end of the World War Germany discovered that to be at the mercy of France and Britain meant the oppressions of the Versailles dictat and what followed, which even Britons today admit were oppressive. It must in consequence be the major purpose of German policy to see that by no human possibility can Germany ever again be subject to the domination of its rivals.

No agreement with Britain will, from the German point of view, meet the case so long as Germany lacks predominance, for good treatment of Germany may not depend on Britain. However much Britain may have desired to attenuate the conditions imposed on the vanquished at Versailles, it had to consider its allies, "bought" sometimes (as in the case of Italy) by offers to divide the spoils of victory. Both then and in the years that followed, Britain's need for retaining allies caused it to accede to courses it did not approve.

* * *

In order to make certain of its domination, Germany will have to do what Britain did: make with allies bargains it may not entirely approve. In order that Italy may not repeat its maneuver of 1914 and suddenly change sides, Germany may deem it advisable to support Italian claims to Tunis or other French colonies with large Italian populations. Britain would be placed in the position of having either to make a stand at last and face world war, not for its own colonies but to enable France to keep a colony mainly Italian, or surrender once more, abandoning France to the fate of Czechoslovakia. That would be the end of that Franco-British alliance upon which we have so often been told the security of Britain itself depends.

There is a disposition now in Britain to accept German domination of Europe as the best chance of a peaceful life for that country. But can Britain accept from Hitlerite Germany what it could not accept from the relatively more liberal prewar Germany? Is German preponderance likely to be better than British or French? Is Germany likely to give proof of greater restraint and toleration in the use of preponderant power than Britain did?

This is the old, intractable dilemma of European politics. There is but one way out: to replace the domination of either party—a domination which overcomes the defense of the weaker by making him subject to the violence of the stronger—by a partnership based upon mutual recognition of the right of all to be free from violence, upon common defense of the law against violence. But that right, that law against violence, obviously, cannot exist at all without some common resistance to violence, some common defense of those exposed to it. If you have a great state flanked by several weaker states, the weaker group must always be at the mercy of the stronger unless they combine. For each of the weaker to say that it will defend itself, but not others, not merely renders the law against violence ineffective, but means that each of the lesser states becomes incapable of defense.

This principle or method of defense the British Government has repudiated ever since 1931, when, declining Mr. Stimson's offer of co-operation, it refused to give aid to China in its resistance to Japan; to Abyssinia in its resistance to Italy; to the legal government of Spain in its resistance to invaders. It decided that the risks of defending the law were greater than the law was worth, and has all along taken the view that it was better to conciliate the aggressor by compounding his aggression.

Conciliation on that basis must lead either to war or final surrender of the democracies. With each retreat the risks to Britain and western Europe have increased. Resistance to Japan in 1931 would not have meant bombs on London; to Germany in 1938 might have done so. But Germany's aggression on Czechoslovakia was the direct outcome of that series of events which arose from the failure to check Japan.

The early risks of resisting the aggressor were not taken because powerful groups in Britain preferred the politics of the aggressor to the politics of the victim—and disliked association with Russia, which resistance would have involved.

The alternative to surrender to lawless violence was not war any more than defense of the national constitution means civil war. It was certain co-operations—Russian, Chinese, Spanish,

(Continued on page 15)

Pan-America Confers

Twenty-one Good Neighbor Countries Gather at Lima on Dec. 10 to Seek a Unified Peace Program For a Proposed Association of American Nations

By Roland Hall Sharp

THE 21 AMERICAN NATIONS converge on Lima, Peru, for the Eighth Pan-American Conference at a moment when the world shifts subtly but profoundly under the impact of events.

Across the Western Hemisphere sound echoes of the Munich Accord. Whether it is to prove a harbinger of world appeasement and so be a cloud fringed with light, or a thunderhead somber with forebodings, remains to be seen.

In any event, every American nation is entering a new phase in its relations with the other American nations and with world powers. Lima, for the first time since the Buenos Aires Conference in 1936, draws representatives of all the Americas around one table to assess results and to push forward with the strengthening of Inter-American solidarity.

Buenos Aires was a special summons to consider means for maintaining peace. Not since Montevideo in 1933 have the Americas gathered in a regular Pan-American Conference to survey the entire range of Inter-American relations.

* * *

The world of 1933 has revolved into a past when the Rome-Berlin axis had not been constructed. Japan had invaded Manchuria, but Ethiopia, China, Austria, and Czechoslovakia had identities as independent nations. Two of them were nominal democracies; one an actual democracy, the last bulwark of representative government in Central Europe.

The world of 1936, when President Roosevelt voyaged to Buenos Aires, had reached the point of impressive Fascist diplomacy containing hints of triumphs to come. Italy in 1936 forced its way through all opposition toward conquest of Ethiopia. Nettled by League economic sanctions, Signor Mussolini turned from Britain and France toward Germany. Soon the two Fascist powers were concerting their diplomacies in Central Europe and in Spain.

The rise of fast-moving and hard-hitting Fascist powers in Europe, and evidences of Japanese intentions to dominate East Asia, set in motion forces that are now reaching the Americas with intensity.

An immediate reaction in the United States to Munich is the influential movement for vast arms increases. For the first time since President Monroe dared in 1823 to post his "Keep Out" sign over Latin America, the possibility of defending Latin America by armed force is seriously considered. President Roosevelt, in the wake of Munich, has declared: " . . . we are determined to use every endeavor in order that the Western Hemisphere may work out its own interrelated salvation in the light of its own interrelated experience."

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, explained the State Department view in these words:

"As a nation we will assure ourselves that we are in a position to defend ourselves from all aggression from whatever source it may arise, and to be prepared with our fellow democracies of the New World in preserving the Western Hemisphere safe from any threat of attack."

Mr. Wells, drawing on his knowledge of Latin-American opinion, avoids any implication that the United States intends to act otherwise than in full concert with the southern nations.

* * *

The Pan-American Conferences in themselves have no political powers. One of the subjects on the agenda is the project for establishing an American Association of Nations, to be endowed with economic sanctions that may be invoked against a declared aggressor.

The proposed American Association of Nations looks more to relations between the nations of the Western Hemisphere than to possible defense against foreign invasion. The immediate and compelling issues of American foreign policy relate to non-American factors. It is the attitude of Latin-American governments toward Fascist governments of Europe that measures the rise or fall of anxiety in the sedate white-columned corridors of the State Department.

Underwood & Underwood, Wide World, Harris & Ewing, International *News*

(Reading, Left to Right) Dr. Franz Boas, Professor of Anthropology, Columbia University, and Strong Influence in Lima Parley; Afranio De Mello Franco, Former Foreign Minister of Brazil, Chairman of Brazilian Delegation; Dr. Carlos Concha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru, President of the Lima Conference; Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, Active in Publicizing Conference Over the Radio; Kathryn Lewis, Daughter of John L. Lewis, and Conference Delegate; Alfred Landon, Former Republican Presidential Candidate, and Conference Delegate

Among Latin-American diplomats, in turn, the choice lies between closer collaboration with the United States, or co-operation with non-American powers which constantly bid for their favor.

The formula in process of writing at Lima turns on working out an Inter-American system to which at least a majority of the nations can give voluntary support. The system must be inwardly compacted and even enthusiastically endorsed in order to hold together. All known devices of anti-democratic systems hammer constantly from without, and bore from within.

* * *

It is a popular practice to lump all of the Americas on the democratic side in government. Actually there are only a few democracies to the south, although all of the nations are called republics. Yet, with rare exceptions, the ideology of Fascism, as opposed to the practice of undemocratic government, is an imported article in Latin America. The traditional southern dictator had little inclination to theorize about the totalitarian state, and had no knowledge of the ways whereby Fascism shapes public opinion to its own ends.

In international relations, the American republics cling to a rule of law and are seeking to strengthen, rather than weaken, their rudimentary system of organized peace. This is a democratic rather than a Fascist tendency.

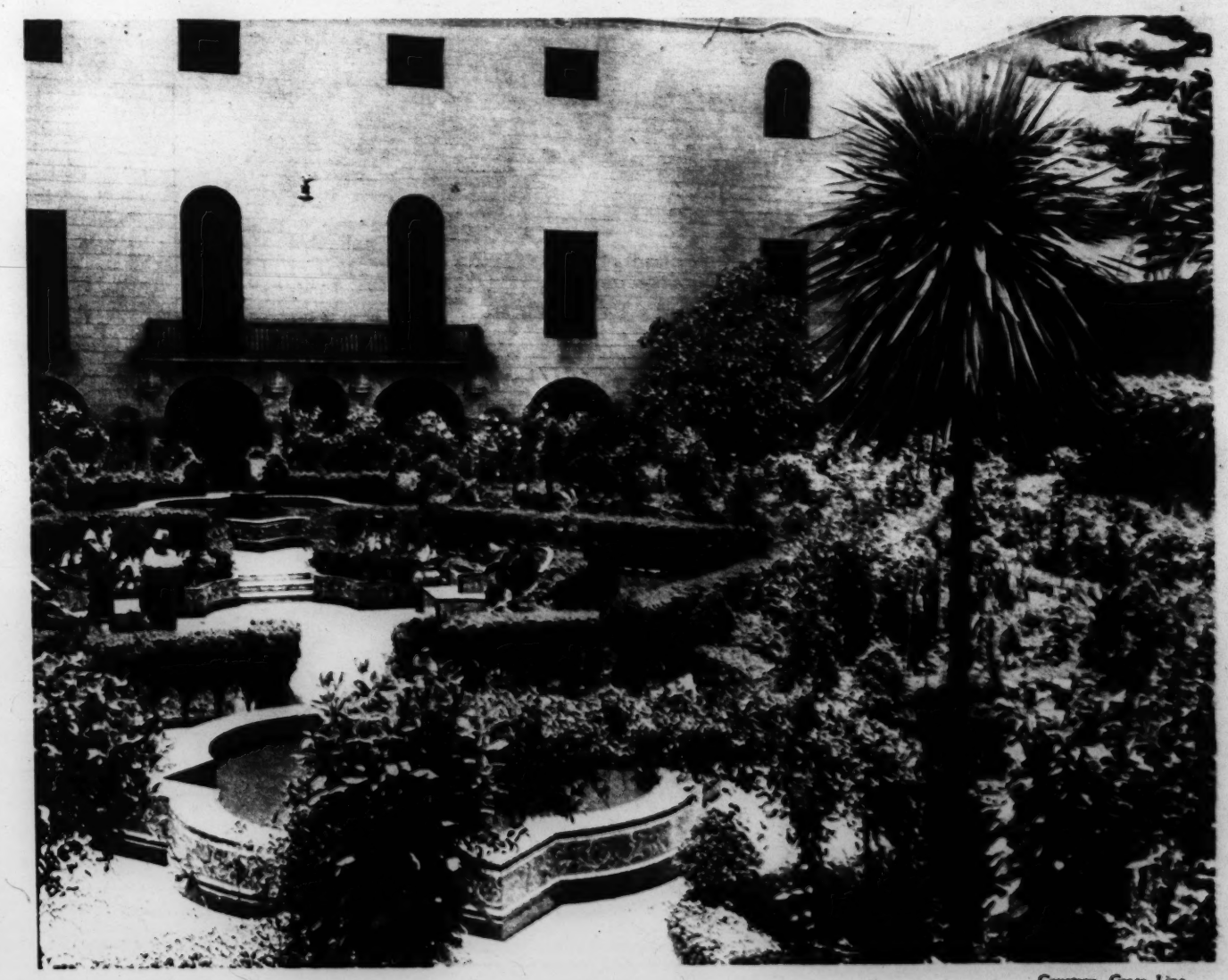
In economics, the Hull policy of reciprocal trade pacts competes directly with the closed trade circuits, employing compensated currencies, worked out by Fascist nations.

Lima will supply a sounding board for vibrant topics not on the official agenda. Arms limitation is not set for discussion, but behind the scenes the prospects and implications of a Latin-American arms race loom ominously. The conviction of necessity for defense against attack from without results in a demand for increasing armaments within Latin America. Once in existence, arms can be used as an instrument for perpetuating dictatorial governments. Armed Latin-American nations would also be in a position to ally themselves with non-American combinations. Yet an unarmed Latin America, with its rich resources, either must be defended by the United States or risk becoming a target for the imperialisms now active throughout the world.

There can be a solidarity of the Americas above arms, against which arms are powerless. And there can be a solidarity based on armed force which lacks cohesive power.

For several years Fascist influence has worked steadily to achieve results contrary to the Monroe Doctrine without incurring penalties of the violation. Lima's transcendent importance is the possibility that it may be made a turning point of the Americas toward the kind of solidarity that is more nearly inviolable than any armed alliance. The agenda looks in this direction with its major chapters on the Organization of Peace, on International Law, Economic Problems, Intellectual Co-operation and Moral Disarmament.

Echoes of Geneva ring through the phrases. In the temporary eclipse of collective security in Europe, the Americas turn toward Lima's mid-summer sun, intent on charting a course to safeguard a hemisphere from results of lawlessness and of the frictions which wear into conflict if not corrected in time.



Courtesy, Grace Line

GARDENS OF GOVERNMENT PALACE, LIMA, PERU—In Such Settings, Can a Conference Be All Work?

British Press Finds Need for Vigilance

Crises in International Relations Give Rise to Pressures Upon Press That Threaten to Restrict Its Historic Freedon

By R. A. Scott-James

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WILL THEY TELL WHAT THEY SEE OR WHAT THEY ARE TOLD TO SEE?—British Newspapermen Await News Before 10 Downing Street During the Munich Crisis

THE BRITISH PRESS is now fighting to preserve its freedom intact. Following a conference in London on Nov. 5, the National Union of Journalists is opening a campaign of publicity and agitation for amendments to the Official Secrets Acts. The Journalists are also requesting from the Government an undertaking that freedom of the press will be safeguarded.

In this campaign the newspapermen have influential backing. The National Council of Civil Liberties and other organizations are co-operating. Presiding over the recent conference was Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George, while prominent among the speakers were Dingle Foot, M. P., and Compton MacKenzie, the novelist. Those who sent messages of support included Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Southwood, and Sir Walter Layton, proprietors of the three biggest British dailies.

For some months past both journalists and politicians have been disturbed by the manner in which the punitive clauses of the Official Secrets Acts have been applied to journalists, and in one case were invoked against a Member of Parliament. The Official Secrets Acts were passed to prevent espionage, and were intended to deal only with matters affecting the safety of the State. But they have lately been used in the courts against journalists who were unwilling to reveal the source of their information, in a manner which indicated that the executive was attempting to usurp control over news, and by means of these Acts to prevent the publication of news which was inconvenient to it.

* * *

But these episodes, disturbing to the journalistic profession a few months ago, are as nothing to the prospects of censorship and control, direct and indirect, which certain recent events compel us to examine seriously. British writers cannot forget how Herr Adolf Hitler ventured to hint to Mr. Neville Chamberlain that he would do well to take a leaf out of his book and curb the critical utterances of the British press. It was Mr. Winston Churchill who voiced in Parliament the indignation which was felt at the intimation that a British Government should take it upon itself to direct the opinions of the public press.

"In a very few years, perhaps in a very few months," Mr. Churchill said, "we shall be confronted with demands which may affect the surrender of territory or the surrender of liberty. The policy of submission would carry with it restrictions upon the freedom of speech and debate in Parliament, on public platforms and discussions in the press."

GIANT PRESSES—With Honesty and Freedom at the Controls, They Prove Major Bulwarks of Democracy

At the present time the British Government has no power either to censor news in the press or to restrict its expression of opinions. If war broke out, it would at once set up a censorship of the press and delete before publication any article or passages from articles which the censor might think would give information to the enemy. (However, in the World War the newspapers freely exercised the right to criticize and even attack the Government's general conduct of the war.) It would undoubtedly use the same powers of censorship in regard to wireless broadcasting and newsreels or other features in the cinemas.

But war has not broken out, and it would be a breach of the constitutional relationship between Government and press if the former made any arbitrary attempts to curb free reporting or free comment. In an indirect way it has brought pressure to bear which it has not been always easy for newspapers to resist.

Undoubtedly, in dealing with Germany the British Government has felt itself handicapped. Herr Hitler had only to give the word and the whole German press with one accord would speak his wishes. If Mr. Chamberlain asked him to desist, he replied: "What about your own press?" The answer, of course, was that the German press was Herr Hitler's, but the British press was not Mr. Chamberlain's.

In these circumstaances the British Foreign Office resorted to the art of persuasion. It is creditably reported that Lord Halifax, the Foreign Minister, telephoned to certain editors and newspaper proprietors and urged them—in the interests of the nation—to adopt a certain line. In a moment of national emergency it is difficult to resist an authoritative appeal to refrain from saying this or that which might "endanger the country."

* * *

Pressure of this kind might perhaps be defended if Government interference took no other forms. The more effective pressure is that which is exercised by the bureaucrats rather than by Cabinet Ministers. The Admiralty, the War Office, and the Air Ministry have press departments which give out such information as may safely be printed, and insist that in regard to other information secrecy should be preserved. This is quite justifiable. The procedure only becomes objectionable when officials extend the ban unnecessarily, and sometimes without understanding of the public interest. Moreover, the Foreign Office and other Government departments issue information for publication only in a certain form. It is given confidentially. The seal of confidence is thus affixed to news which a journalist might have obtained from quite another source. To publish it would be to make himself a persona non grata in Government press departments for the rest of his career.

It is only fair to say that this indirect pressure by bureaucrats is exerted with bona fides, and for the most part in the honest belief that such glimpses or such circumspection is in the highest interests of the nation—certainly of the Government. But it is not desirable that bureaucrats should be the judges of the highest interests of the nation, and that 80,000,000 copies of national newspapers which are issued every week should suffer from restrictions imposed by petty interference. The objection that the newspaper directors themselves are not always wise judges of the public interest is not met by the substitution of officials for editors. What the working journalist and the working editor object to is the intangible atmosphere of constraint exercised either through official pressure or through attempts to influence the minds of proprietors.

The most striking example of effective interference with publicity is afforded, not in the case of a newspaper, but in that of a news reel film. Paramount was about to present an objective cinematographic record of recent international events which presented well-known facts truthfully but disturbingly. Pressure was brought to bear by the Foreign Office which resulted in the suppression of this film.

* * *

It cannot, however, be maintained that the influence which has recently been exerted over the press is such that newspapers were not in a position, if they were so minded, to resist it. The submission, where it has occurred, has been voluntary. The pressure has been in the main moral and not minatory—except in those rare cases where the Official Secrets Acts were invoked. The importance of the issue lies in the fact, not that grave injustices have been done, but that dangers lie ahead which ought to be guarded against. The threat of war last September was a disagreeable reminder of the fact that among its evils is the inevitable curtailment of the privileges of the press.

It has been pointed out by astute critics that in modern times war is not confined to the period of hostilities, that the elaborate preparation for aggression or defense, involving as it does the whole industrial community of a country, is itself a part of war; that the moves and counter-moves of armed peace are among the maneuvers which affect and therefore form an element in warfare operations. Totalitarian war begins in peace and may never result in the actual clash of armed forces. When governments recognize this they may begin to demand in times of so-called peace the powers which they claim the right to exercise in actual war time. In such circumstances the plea for national safety will be used as the excuse for muzzling the press.

* * *

The German Government, as a dictatorship, considers it right to control its press. Great Britain, as a democracy, does not; and if it did, it would cease to be a democracy. But no government in one country willingly submits to a disability from which a rival government is free. Therefore, inevitably, the British Government, confronted with the German Government, chafes against the criticism directed against it from behind, and is likely to seek means of checking it. As long as these are confined to appeals for support in the national interest, no harm will be done.

If powers of coercion are sought, they will be resisted. There never has been a time when it was more important that the free play of divergent opinions should make themselves heard, and that the fullest publicity should be given to records of fact. Half of the evils in Europe today spring from lack of knowledge—the obscuring from one part of the world of what is happening and being thought in the other half. The best of all safeguards for democracy in Great Britain is the existence of a powerful, outspoken press. I have little doubt that it will win its battle as it has won in the past. Today it is being challenged—not openly, but insidiously. That is why it is preparing to put up a vigorous resistance.

Letter to a Movie Goer

Through Methods of Conciliation and Self-Regulation the United States Government Seeks to Benefit the Film Industry and the Public

By E. C. Sherburne

DEAR FRIEND: You ask me how you, as one of the millions who go to the movies, are concerned in the United States Government's suit in equity against the eight major film companies. Well, one of the chief objects of the suit is to relieve independent theater operators from abuses of the wholesale distributing method of leasing films called block-booking.

As a result of one abuse of block-booking the manager of your theater, to get a desirable group of films, may have to take a number of pictures that he is pretty well satisfied will be duds. To be sure, he can avail himself of his contract right to a limited number of cancellations. He would like to be able to avoid showing two or more pictures of every block of 10 films that he leases. So he shows you some of these duds, and you probably don't like them either.

Does Hollywood make duds deliberately? No. It makes a large number of films—called Class B and C pictures—which are needed to fill out each studio's yearly program of 50 to 70 features. It is among Class C pictures that chance plays a large rôle. Occasionally one of them turns out to be first-rate entertainment. Then an industry which gears its publicity to selling chiefly films built around stars has difficulty in re-educating the public for a special occasion. A new publicity program is indicated if Frank Capra, top-notch director of films that do not rest their appeal on personalities at the expense of values, is correct in predicting that the immediate trend will be away from the star system.

The industry is supported by its Class B and Class C films. They provide the bulk of the product that is sold in blocks and make it possible to keep the theaters open during intervals between the showing of the top-notch films—the Astaire and Rogers pictures, the Deanna Durbin stories, and the like.

* * *

You can't expect to see Ronald Colman or Shirley Temple in 12 different pictures a year. They would not work as hard as that if they could, and if they would their studios wouldn't be able to provide enough variation on the Colman-Temple themes to satisfy even their most devoted followings. So there is a saturation point beyond which film stars cannot be pushed. About four times a year is enough to give a carefully prepared presentation of a film star.

Featured players, like the Barrymore brothers, Lewis Stone, Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable and Jean Hersholt, can and often do appear in half a dozen pictures a year to a pleased public. Spectators do not weary of them, because of the tendency to present them in the service of the story of a film rather than to present them as personalities around whom the stories are made to revolve.

You are affected variously by block-booking abuses, some of them being intricate trade practices involving zoning, protection, and other means of delaying runs of money-making pictures in independent theaters. The Government seeks, among other things, to persuade the industry—which controls distribution—to stop these and other practices which the independent exhibitors declare to be unfair.

For one thing, they wish not to be required, on any pretext, to buy a block of short films in order to get a block of desirable features. You may be one of the many theatergoers who don't like some of the short comedies that are regularly exhibited at your neighborhood theater. Well, if your theater manager's taste agrees with yours, he will no longer find it expedient to lease them if the decree of consent is accepted, and contains a clause against the coercive selling of shorts. I'm not forgetting that there are many desirable short pictures put out by all of the major studios, so many, in fact, that a whole chain of theaters specializes in bills of shorts and news reels to profitably-sized audiences.

Further, the independent theater operators are asking for renewed consideration of the extent to which the film wholesalers are competing with their retail customers by showing first-run pictures in industry-controlled theaters. Shall the industry divest itself of a considerable proportion of its theaters?

The Government's suit in equity is not to be confused with several court suits that it is prosecuting against certain groups within the film combine on specific charges of monopolistic practices. In the suit of equity, which embraces essentially the whole industry, the Department of Justice hopes to issue a decree of consent, which is simply a product of the self-regulation process. Under such an agreement the industry would decide among its members, in consultation with Government representatives, what constitutes fair practice in the industry. On the basis of that decision the industry would write its own code. The main contention of the Government is that the film combine, in violation of the anti-trust laws, has obtained by means of interlocking agreements in production, distribution and exhibition of motion pictures, such control of the film industry of the United States that the film market is all but closed to the independent producer and exhibitor by unfair competition.

* * *

There is nothing that the Government is asking of the film industry that the producers-distributors have not considered doing. Hollywood has its wiser counsels, which have foreseen every difficulty that has ever arisen in the industry. But they are too often overridden.

So you have a spectacle of an industry ostensibly presenting a united front containing elements that do not believe completely in the custom of resisting the principle of self-regulation. These elements know that self-regulation is of the essence of democracy, and that the ultimate alternative will be Government regulation. In resisting the Government's effort at conciliation the film combine is inviting the possibility of the establishment of a Federal Motion Picture Commission.

A producer who had to do with minor product at one of the leading studios told me in confidence that his whole line of $150,000 films might have to be dropped if it were not possible to force their sale by means of block-booking, for the simple reason that the quickie makers in Poverty Row could and did make essentially as good entertainments for $30,000, but couldn't sell such films competitively under present distribution conditions.

* * *

So that may explain why you had a good time at a theater in a small town, last summer when you were on vacation, and the picture and the players were all new to you. It probably was a Western, for Hollywood makes many lively outdoor films that are never seen on Broadway $2 show window of features that you can see one day at 30 cents if you are willing to wait long enough.

Don't think that I am trying to give you the impression that the movie combine is a reprehensible example of big business. The film industry, rightly enough, says to the Government: "See here, why pick on us for using methods that every other industry resorts to under the American competitive system?"

"Quite so," the Department of Justice replies with a smile. (Laughs will get you a long way in Hollywood; frowns nowhere.) "We are merely asking you to change certain practices which unaffiliated motion picture interests say are unfair. If you decide to cease or modify these practices—without waiting for a court decision that may or may not require changes—we invite you to write your own ticket; and we shall help you to enforce it."

The movies are supplying the public with entertainment in variety on a scale that the theater could never approach. More, the films—partly because of their appeal to a great range of taste—incline toward a wholesomeness that is a standing rebuke to the theater of today. The Government is merely seeking to persuade the industry to make full use of its opportunities for the good of film entertainment as a whole.

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HIT FILMS TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES

When a "Snow White" Comes Along (Left Center) the Public and the Industry Are Alike Content. But Hollywood Does Not Survive on Hits, So Thurman W. Arnold (Right Center) U. S. Assistant Attorney General, Would Like to Persuade the Industry to Put Aside Certain Inequitable Practices Said to Be Used to Push Sales of Unwanted Films, Using the Self-Regulation Process, Which Has Been Successful in Adjusting Many Disputed Business Methods, as Developed by the Federal Trade Commission (Top, Left to Right): Garland S. Ferguson, Jr.; Edwin L. Davis, Charles H. March, Chairman; Robert E. Freer, W. A. Ayres

Young Japan Moves On

Japanese Youth Still Respect Custom but Hope to Share in Modern Trends

By William Henry Chamberlin

Wide World

JAPAN WITNESSES BOTH A YOUTH MOVEMENT AND A FEMINIST MOVEMENT—Japanese Girls Attend Aviation Schools and Glide Through the Air With the Greatest of Ease

THE GULF BETWEEN the older and the younger generations is not so wide in Japan as it is in some other countries at the present time. There has been no communist or fascist revolution to drive a sharp line of cleavage between the two generations, to give new and different ideals, loyalties, and enthusiasms to the youth which is most under the influence of new regimes. Japanese students show less restless political activity than their Chinese colleagues. They do not drop their books to go on strikes, engage in demonstrations, or come into conflict with the police.

Yet the young people of Japan are passing through a very interesting stage of development. More than their fathers and mothers, they are experiencing the full impact of invading Western ideas, habits, influences of all kinds. They are groping for their bearings amid the conflicting pull of powerful old Japanese traditions, rooted in centuries of observance, and the invitations to change which are symbolized by such things as the movie, the radio, the modern apartment house, the concert of Western music.

During the last year the conflict in China has brought still another set of influences to bear on Japanese youth. Instead of the tales, historical or legendary, of heroes of old Japan they are told of Japanese "wild eagles" of the air who shoot down great numbers of Chinese airplanes and dash themselves to destruction without a moment's thought, if it advances their country's cause; of veteran officers who take their own lives because of disappointment at not being accepted for service at the front. They are constantly urged, in the name of patriotism, to forgo comforts and bear privations willingly.

To convey an idea of the forces that go into the making of a typical Japanese young man of today let us sketch the career of an imaginary student at Waseda, one of Tokyo's largest universities, named Shoichi Yamada, a name which is almost as common in Japan as John Smith is in America.

Shoichi is the oldest son of a middle-grade Government official. As a little boy he is perhaps a trifle "spoiled," according to strict standards of discipline and training. Although the family has a hard struggle to make both ends meet, there are always a few sen with which to buy Shoichi sweetmeats to eat between meals.

Philip D. Gendreau

EAST MEETS WEST IN THE EAST
On the Ginza in Tokyo

Shoichi's first sense of belonging to something outside the fragile walls of his family's Japanese house comes at the age of six. Then he puts on a blue uniform, straps on his back a little case for books and school implements and begins the six years of elementary education which the law requires.

At home, young Shoichi has made his reverential bow before the ancestor tablets which occupy a place of honor on a special shelf in every Japanese home. This is his introduction to the family system, which plays such an important part in Japanese life and marks it off so distinctively from the more individualist system of America. In school, he receives his training in consciousness of Japanese national solidarity.

The ceremonial reading of the famous Rescript on Education, promulgated by the Emperor Meiji after Japan had abandoned its policy of seclusion from the outside world, followed by the singing of the Japanese national hymn, "Kimigayo," is carried out in an atmosphere of intense solemnity, designed and calculated to leave an indelible impression on the minds of Shoichi and his schoolmates. Here he is being indoctrinated in the cult of Emperor-worship, which, along with the family system, is one of the conservative foundation stones of Japanese society.

In one respect the Japanese schoolboy faces a harder task than his American or European brothers. He must memorize, besides two imperfect Japanese syllabaries, thousands of intricate Chinese characters, or hieroglyphic signs. Knowledge of the syllabaries only enables one to read the simplest primers. Great numbers of characters must be known before the student can read a newspaper or a book. When Shoichi reaches the middle school, which is roughly equivalent to an American high school, he spends a good deal of time on the study of English, which is a compulsory feature of the curriculum.

As Shoichi is the eldest son and has shown promise in his elementary and middle school work, his family economize in order to send him to Waseda University. There Shoichi finds that there is much hard work to be done. Because of the heavy studies, merciless cramming is in order at examination time. For two reasons failure to obtain a satisfactory grade is a special tragedy in Japan. Competition for white-collar jobs is keen, and a diploma is an indispensable passport to employment in the larger business firms and banks and in some of the more desirable posts in the state service.

If Shoichi had entered the university a decade ago he would have probably contracted a mild case of communism. Marxist ideas and literature were popular among students and educated classes and caused concern to the conservative classes. After the seizure of Manchuria, repression increased and the country was flooded with nationalist propaganda.

But, while very few of the students of Shoichi's class are Communists, they are not, on the whole, such strong nationalists as the conservative authorities would like to see. There has been no Hitler to rally Young Japan. There are probably more nonconformists among students than among any other class. The appointment of General Sadao Araki, chief advocate of a philosophy of mystical nationalism, as Minister of Education may be regarded as an effort to mold student thought along new lines.

Shoichi comes into direct contact with that all-pervading institution, the Japanese family system, when he leaves the university. An outstanding feature of the family system is that marriages are made by the parents, with the aid of an experienced go-between, who smooths the rough edges of negotiation on such points as the amount of the dowry to be given.

Another feature of the family system is that young, newly married couples usually live with the husband's parents, at least as long as the two families reside in the same town. Sometimes the rigidity of the old-fashioned Japanese home provokes spectacular revolt.

What seems to be emerging from this clash of viewpoints is not a break-up of the family system, but a relaxation of some aspects of it which press too hard on the individuality of young men and women who have received modern education. The Island Empire has always been a land of deference to age. There is a tendency to consider a statesman almost frivolously young if he has not passed 60.

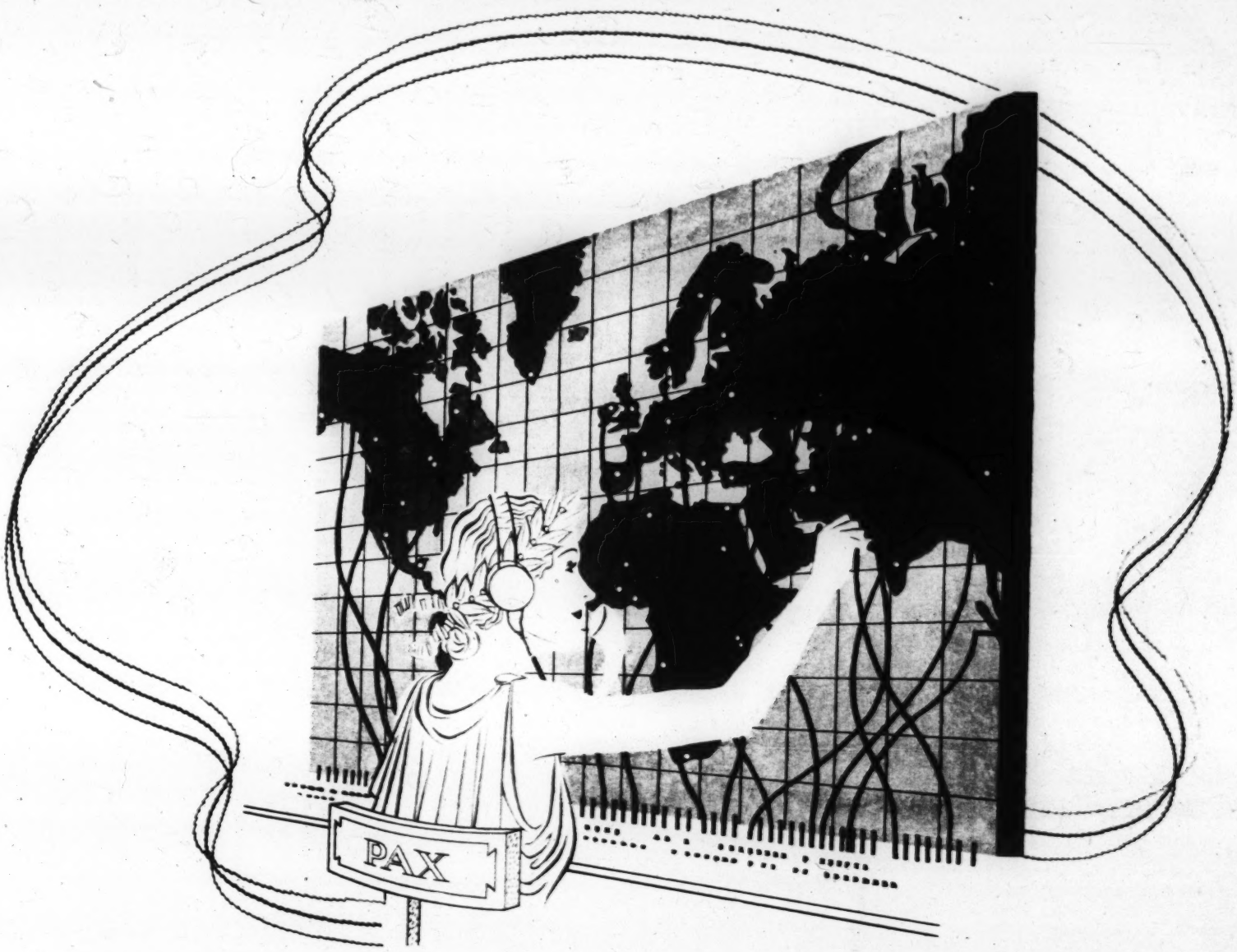
But there are signs that this attitude is changing. The present Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, is 46. The Feb. 26 outbreak in 1936 was followed by wholesale replacements of Army, Government, and business leaders by younger men.

Wide World

KEEPING THEM DOWN ON THE FARM IS A PART OF JAPANESE POLICY
Children Haul Wheat From the Fields in Nationally Managed Programs

COMMUNICATION *versus* ISOLATION

By Linden E. Jones



A DOUGLAS AIR-LINER glided into the airport and one of the passengers who alighted later addressed a political gathering. At this meeting a speaker rose and expressed gratitude for the fact that the people of his State were no longer thinking in terms of isolation. Although separated by water from neighboring states and countries, the improved communications made possible by air travel and radio telephone had promoted a better understanding between people living far apart. It is now much easier for statesmen and citizens of various countries to communicate quickly, mingle fraternally, and talk things over generally with each other.

When one communicates with his neighbor, converses with him and exchanges ideas, he may be surprised to find that the man on the other side of the fence, whom he had thought of as domineering and greedy, has perhaps, like himself, been largely misrepresented. He discovers that while there may be superficial differences of opinion, even conflicting selfish interests, in essentials they are at one. For just as he himself loves honorable peace, and hates injustice, appreciates good, and abhors iniquity, values his right to freedom of worship, to work for the common good, and to enjoy the fruits of his labor—so also does his neighbor. Fundamentally their interests are the same.

* * *

The breaking down of barriers is helpful. But the crying need of the world today is for the communication of good—the dissemination of right ideas, and the working together for better understanding, true neighborliness and righteous government. Power always rests with the people when they are not isolated from good, but can communicate it, and so counteract misleading propaganda. For we are reliably informed that when undenied, "evil communications corrupt good manners" (Cor. 15:33), and, we might add, good will and good relations. Then is it not clear that the only way to bring truth, health, and peace into universal manifestation on earth is to deny evil all credence, as well as all means and methods of communication? Then it will be impossible to isolate humanity from good, because the communication of good will be the only activity of mankind.

A seer of long ago, whose message has been immortalized in the Book of books, has written, "Let brotherly love continue," and he adds, "But to do good and to communicate forget not" (Hebrews 13). There is peace and joy in knowing that man is immortal and God is his life. There is the strength born of the understanding that He whose right it is will reign forever. The whole world is now waiting for this kind of communication.

Two brothers lived together peaceably until the younger deprived the elder of part of his inheritance through an act of duplicity. The elder brother threatened reprisals. Both men had donned a temporary mask which hid from view their better self. As a result, they practiced the theory of isolation. The younger man placed a barrier of distance between himself and his brother, through fear, and ceased to correspond with him.

But this situation could not continue. For the isolationist found that he had not only exiled himself from his brother, but also from the forgiving love, the honest position, the sweet exchange of good will, without which he could not find true happiness. His jailers were fear, dishonesty, and selfishness. He liberated himself from these captors, as there was communicated to him a broader, nobler concept of man. When he had brotherly love, and praiseworthy traits of character to give out, the brothers were again united. There is no other way. This applies to nations as to men.

* * *

They who perform a disservice to humanity, do so because they have too long allowed themselves to be isolated from these truths—that heaven is not taken by force, nor is the battle to the swift or strong; that to succeed is to fail, when success is obtained by reprehensible means instead of honest methods. When these truths and their counterparts are communicated until they permeate the whole mass of human thinking the reign of righteousness will appear.

Isolation from war is desired by all civilized human beings. But immunity from Armageddon is not gained through exile behind ramparts of steel. It is won through obedience, en masse, to that law of righteousness which exalts men above barbarism, and holds despotism in check.

Here we can all contribute our mite to the peace of the world. Are we prepared and ready to communicate —to possess universal love and freely bestow it, to have trust in good and impart it, to be rich in spirit and share this wealth with the world? Surely such communication of good will do more for the world than selfish seclusion.

The fact which has saved other civilizations before this, is that there is a kind of international code of honor, a universal desire for a peace that communicates itself to men in time of need, and an inclination of strong men of vision to seek protection for the weak.

When Is a Yard Not a Ya

Measurements Differ the World Over, Yet Industry Continues to Perfect Hairsplitting Gauges

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEHOW THE IDEA has gotten abroad that "a pound's a pound the world around" and that an inch in Alaska would still be the same in India. No statement is more necessary of qualification.

Though the difference is admittedly small, a steel block weighing just under a pound at sea level, near the equator, will weigh more than a pound if carried to the polar region or if heated white hot, and less than the original weight if transported to mountain heights. Similarly with the inch. Unless kept at a standard temperature the world's inch varies measurably with changes in geographical location.

One dictionary definition, speaking historically, states that an inch is "the length of three barley-corns layed end to end." Hardly specific enough for the high grade mechanic who must turn out machine parts every day exact to within a thousandth of an inch. Greater accuracy is found in another definition, "2.54 centimeters." However, this involves conversion factors from one system of reckoning to another.

"A twelfth of a foot" is the answer most commonly recognized, and, pursuing "foot," we find it to be a third of a yard.

Not just a third of any yardstick one may happen to find, but "one third of the distance between two transverse lines on two gold plugs in a bronze bar at 62 degrees Fahrenheit in the Standards Office of the British Board of Trade at Westminster."

* * *

Good standards have always been hard to set up and maintain. There are times when a hairsbreadth is "too close for comfort" and other times when the hair must be split into 3,000 parts, so that measurements as fine as a millionth of an inch can be made. One of the greatest thrills I ever experienced was in removing the mineral content and then slicing a cross-section of coal about one-ten thousandth of an inch thin in order to study the pollen grains of plants that grew 285,000,000 years ago. Shortly afterward a Harvard microtome gave some of the most beautiful thin sections of onion root tips and of Spirogyra, the common green pond scum, to be found anywhere in the world.

Thus yesterday's "hairsbreadth" accuracy is today's "pretty near." It all began when Sir Joseph Whitworth invented a machine capable of detecting differences in length to within a millionth of an inch. At the same time Joseph R. Brown perfected the Vernier Caliper, useful for measuring quickly in thousandths of an inch.

But this meant little, outside the experimental laboratory and academic round tables until after Remington made his first typewriter; Ford, his automobiles; Hamilton, fine watches; and Elias Howe his sewing machines. Hairsplitting didn't begin in earnest until the machine age gained momentum, and it became necessary to fit moving parts with clearances measured in thousandths of an inch. And when mass production began, in order to have parts that were interchangeable, accuracy had to be stepped up to a millionth of an inch.

Storybooks record a kingdom lost on one occasion for want of a horse-shoe nail, and today's iron steeds would limp just as badly if the tolerance between piston and cylinder wall, valve, and valve seat, crankshaft and bearing, were greater than a very small fraction of the thickness of a finger nail. Typewriter keys will stick, delicate hairsprings go out of adjustment, balance wheels forget their duty, electric motors become noisy, sewing machine parts overheat, and large steam turbines sometimes explode—because human technicians or engineers once in a great while slip up on their hairsplittings.

Such division will no doubt increase in complexity as science progresses. Throughout Europe and America every physical laboratory of importance is concerning itself with investigations of the energy locked up within the atom. Here lie forces so tremendous it quite takes one's breath away to think about them.

Some day, when inventors step beyond the "atom-gun" and "cyclotron" stage, they will be forced to find new standards of weight and size to cope with particles weighing only 9x10-28 grams. Even now, using such unwieldy fractions is like picking up jackstraws with a 10-ton steam shovel.

But before considering the age to come, it might be best to take stock of some standards we already have. They are none too good, but they're the best we can conceive of at present.

The British Imperial Yard, for instance, is no longer what it used to be. In less than a century it has shrunk two ten-thousandths of its length.

Even time has changed. A second in 1938 is longer than a second in 1936. Time calculations are based on a purely local observation of cosmic phenomenon, the speed of rotation of the earth on its axis. Astronomers have measured this turning so accurately they can detect a running down of the "clock." Fortunately, thousands of years can pass before our reckoning need be changed.

In order to detect the shortage in the yard a "wave-length comparator" was used, and this same spectroscopic instrument also compared a wave-length of cadmium with the standard meter housed near Paris. These two "sticks," the yard and the meter, constitute the world's fundamental units of linear measure.

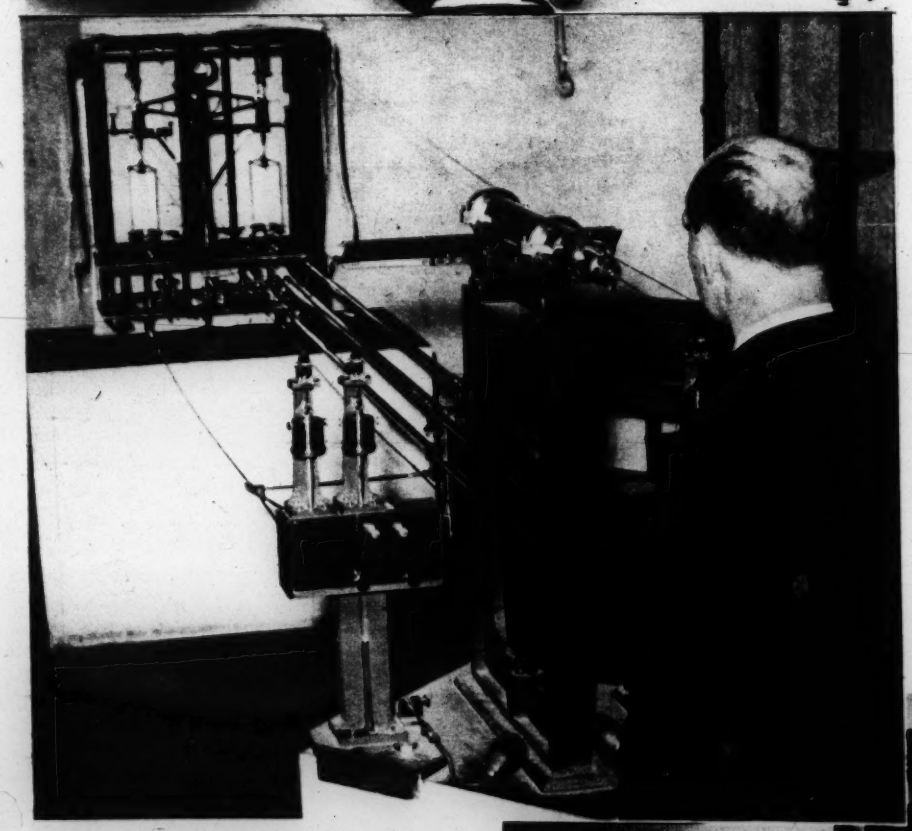
The meter was born in 1799. It is defined as the "ten-millionth part of the earth's polar quadrant passing through Paris." Today's standard, an iridium-platinum "metre des Archives," is the physical form of this unit and comes close to being an exact ten-millionth!

* * *

It would be quite a task to redetermine the meter every time standards needed to be checked. Consequently, comparisons are made with the Paris meter. Exact copies of the official bar were built following an International convention in 1875, and these were distributed to all nations participating in the final treaty. America's copy is in Washington, D. C.

Last year (1937) a formal visit was paid to the "mother of all metres." Her palace is the Pavillon de Breteuil at Sèvres, and never was a queen or treasure trove more carefully guarded. She rests perpetually in a vault behind five iron doors, each secured with triple locks. Her kingdom is the "Bureau of International Weights and Measures," supported by contributions from contracting nations. Only in the presence of three international officials, each having a different set of keys, can Her Majesty be interviewed.

There was a time when once in six years was considered often enough to swing back those thrice-guarded doors. But rust creeps past the heaviest



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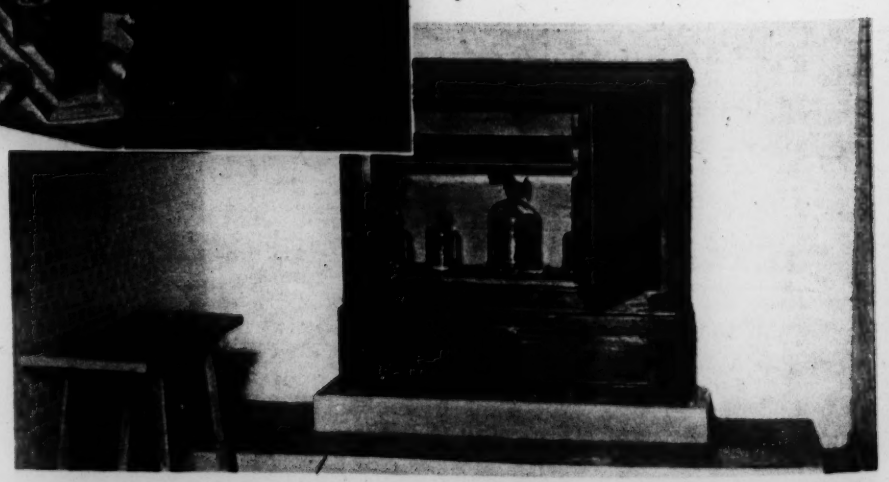
EVEN DUST AND AIR ARE TOO ROUGH FOR DELICATE SCALES—France Keeps Its Standard in Air-Tight Steel Vault at Even Temperature



ONE OF THE SUBTERRANEAN VAULTS THAT HOUSE OFFICIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—There Are Only Three Vault Keys and They Must All Be United to Release the Scales

a Yard?

o Perfect and Demand

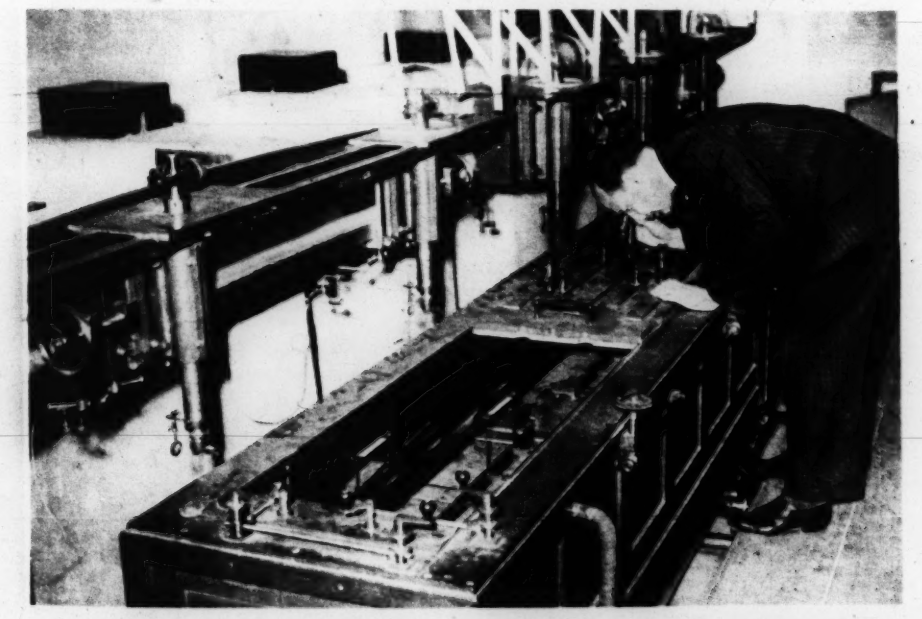
human guards, and an opening every other year was decided upon.

In company with the world's standard measure of length is that of weight, the "international kilogram." There are four altogether, each of platinum.

Number one is used every ten years to check working standards. Number two is used only once each century, and the third only once in 1,000 years. Every time one of these is moved, a few hundredths of thousandths of a milligram of weight is lost. For this reason the Fourth standard is for examination only once each 10,000 years. Not until 11,875 A. D. can the king of kilograms be touched. In all, less than a dozen trips have been made to the well-guarded vault since 1875.

PAVILLON DE BRETEUIL, AT SÈVRES, NEAR PARIS, BENEATH WHICH ARE KEPT THE VAULTED SCALES—This Location Was Chosen Because It Is Almost Free of Vibrations

ALBERT PERARD, DIRECTOR OF THE FRENCH BUREAU OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—He Holds a Duplicate of the Standard Meter, Which Is of Solid Platinum



DELICATE MACHINE AT SÈVRES TESTS SURVEYORS' FOUR-METER STICKS FOR ACCURACY—All These French Weights and Measures Are of Solid Platinum.

UNDERGROUND VAULTS WHERE METRIC STANDARDS ARE KEPT—Of the Three Keys That Open Them, Two Are in France, One Is in Rome; All Must Be Joined

All this fuss and bother might be considered material for a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta to laymen, but, as comedy, it would certainly be one of errors, if commerce were forced to find new standards.

The history of the yard reads very much like the story of the boy whose idea of figures ran away with him as he came bounding up from the cellar one day to report, "Mother, there's a million rats down there." Subsequently it turned out the youngster had seen one small mouse scamper under the woodpile.

First to smell a rat in the English standards of measures was King Henry I. Tired of hearing complaints about unscrupulous merchants who short-measured the public, he proclaimed that henceforth goods were to be sold by the "yard," defined as the distance between the point of his royal nose and the end of his fully extended thumb. So widespread and popular did Henry's yard become that some housewives still remember how dry-goods shopkeepers filled orders for muslin not so long ago, by measuring it off between nose and thumb.

Two centuries after Henry, Edward II made barley-corns famous, dictating that an inch should be measured by three of them, taken from the center of an ear and placed end to end. The foot rose to prominence as a unit ranging from 9 to 19 inches, and during the sixteenth century the rod was originated as the "length of the left feet of 16 men lined up after church on Sunday morning."

* * *

That the world can make routine fine measurements today is because of the work of an unusual mechanic whose home was originally Eskilstuna, Sweden. About the time when industry first began to feel the need of accuracy in machine shops, Carl Johansson was finding difficulty in turning out standard products from his lathe. He took the problem so much to heart that today his gauges are world standards.

His first problem was only one inch long. It seemed the Swedish inch expanded in warmer parts of the world. He met this situation by manufacturing all gauges at a temperature of 68 degrees. Next he began the struggle for world recognition of one linear standard of measure, an achievement finally realized when the inch and 25.4 millimeters were declared equal. Thus were gauges convertible from one system to the other.

For high precision the Johansson blocks have few rivals in industry or science. Some 10,000 sets are in use today, there being 81 blocks of various sizes to the set.

The bottom price for these finest of gauges is $1,745 per set. But for everyday researchists, garden variety technicians, and professors on low budgets, a complete set, minutely scratched but unimpaired for measuring value, can be had for as little as $295.

Lest parents become unduly worried, rulers for schoolboys are still available at 5 cents each, or they may be had free if there is no objection to advertising matter on one side. The price difference between the finest and the cheapest of such tools is easily accounted for in the workmanship.

With the Johannson straight edge, insulated handles are furnished in order to eliminate even the changes in length due to body heat. Such heat affects precision tools so markedly that a block held in the palm of the hand more than three seconds is unfit for use until its temperature returns to normal.

Consideration of "instruments" used by the ancients has waited until the end of this discussion, because of the wide controversy on the subject. Actually, there is no support for the argument that because Egypt's Pyramids, the Gardens of Babylon, and other wonders of the ancient world were built by artisans with a wondrous dexterity in the use of tools, precision measurements were made.

All evidence points to the contrary. The Royal Egyptian cubit is the oldest known measure and its accuracy was no greater than its definition, "the length of a forearm measured from the point of the elbow to the end of the middle finger"—about 20 inches. A digit was the breadth of a finger, varying .72 to .75 inch, and a palm was the width across the open hand, about three inches or so.

Expert metrologists have studied the complete growth of measurement from those days to the present. They see how the Greek Olympic cubit grew from the Egyptian, how the foot originated, where its subdivision into 12 thumbnails was born, how British changed thumbnails into inches, and all about the rise of the yard followed by its division like Gaul, into three parts.

From the sixteenth to the nineteenth century Queen Elizabeth's yard succeeded Henry's as the world's standard. Then began the history of metal yardsticks, kept in the King's exchequer. Finally, Bird's yard was accepted, only to be destroyed shortly afterward by fire. When this was replaced in 1855, two copies went to the United States. Eleven years later, Congress legalized the metric system, using the meter instead of the yard, as our unit of measure. Thus the United States has an awkward, hybrid system involving the units of the British and the values of the French or decimal.

School children are still taught the British system in the grades, only to struggle into the metric system in high schools through conversion factors that plague them from then on. If there were one world system, conversion would be unnecessary. There is evidence now that gradually the nations are abandoning the British system for the metric, and it is conceivable that, before long, England itself will discard feet and miles in favor of meters and kilometers. Decimals are not so romantic, perhaps, but their use in measuring is considerably more simple and sensible.

Among the New Books

An Account of the Life of Jesus as It Appeared to Hall Caine

Life of Christ, by Hall Caine. New York: Doubleday, Doran, $3.50.

HALL CAINE'S name as an author could scarcely fail to attract wide attention, especially when writing upon so important a subject as the life of the Founder of Christianity. His novels, "The Christian," "The Deemster," "The Manxman," left an impression a generation ago so profound that any book from his pen would immediately center public interest. It had not been generally known, however, that he was intensely interested in the life of Christ Jesus, and the appearance of this posthumous volume comes as something of a surprise.

His manner of approach to the subject is unique. To give the reader some adequate idea of the framework into which the career of the Master was projected, the author starts with the beginning of the Bible narrative, dealing with primitive man, the flood, the patriarchal period—in fact, with a survey of the Old Testament—the better to prepare the reader for the great event, the event of him whom Christians have generally come to characterize as Lord and Savior. This discourse extends for more than 250 pages; the Life itself occupies the balance of a volume of 1310 pages, culled, it appears, from a vast amount of notes upon the subject collected by the author during more than 30 years.

Hall Caine's avowed purpose was to remove "the débris of tradition and superstition" accumulated about the life of Jesus in the Gospels, which, as he believed, hid much of the true meaning of the words and works of the Master. This of necessity led to a discrimination on the part of the author between what he regarded as true and what as false—manifestly a difficult task, to be accomplished only in accord with one's own views regarding the personality, mission, and effectiveness of the man about whom more than 3,000 volumes have been written. Moreover the value of such a choice would depend upon the spiritual insight of the person making it.

* * *

Denial is made of the Virgin Birth, the assumption being that the Gospel story of this event was an interpolation of a later date, at a time when Jesus's followers, having accepted his Messianic role, felt constrained to attribute his birth to some miraculous experience. This type of acceptance and rejection of events in the Gospel pervades the book to so considerable an extent that the Christian who has received his inspiration from the King James Bible would, if he accepted this biography as authentic, be compelled to remake substantially the foundations of his Christian faith.

Many will regret that Hall Caine embarked upon such a task. Denial of the authenticity of the Gospel story in so important an incident as the birth of Jesus begets doubt in other directions. Christian faith is shaken. Furthermore, it appears that the fact that Jesus dealt with spiritual law, based upon the most perfect understanding of God, his Father, ever attained by any personality that has appeared on earth, has been quite disregarded. And without this recognition the Gospels lose the very heart of their significance.

With the reader of this volume rises the query, How, without some degree of faith in the immanence of God, infinite Spirit, and of His availability to meet the needs of humanity, can the true significance of the life and teachings of Jesus be reached? The number is growing of those who hold that without this faith, based upon understanding, Jesus becomes just another teacher of a high order of ethics and morals. To such, this monumental work from the pen of a literary light will prove a serious disappointment.

The analysis of events is thorough and in many cases illuminating. In view of the author's preliminary statement, one is not surprised that the miracle at Cana is discarded as unreliable; that the feeding of the multitude is seen merely as tradition; that the walking on the sea of Galilee is regarded as quite beyond the range of credibility.

The reader will, perhaps, be more surprised and even dismayed at the complete dismissal of any possible trustworthiness in certain of the words attributed to Jesus after the Resurrection. The Resurrection itself is not denied, although the author is not clear as to its character, that is, as to the type of body Jesus brought from the tomb. But he asserts outright that it was not the crucified body that came from the tomb, but rather a spiritual embodiment, which had no use for food. Consequently the beautiful stories of the breakfast at Galilee and of the breaking of bread at Emmaus are dismissed as unfounded.

* * *

The author's attitude as to the Resurrection may be best disclosed in the following: "Of the stories of the Resurrection told in the four Gospels it is impossible for me to say that I find any of them entirely convincing. After the firm reality of the story of the trial, death and burial, they leave the impression that one is carried into the world of legend, contradictory and confusing legend: They do not seem to me, in any case, to agree either with themselves or with each other."

However one may disagree with many of Hall Caine's conclusions, yet his "Life of Christ" is not to be lightly dismissed. It is the work of a man of great intelligence who gave long years of study to the subject, with several trips to the Holy Land the better to understand many situations. Yet one is constrained to believe that with a deeper spiritual sense, a clearer understanding of the true import of Jesus's message, many incidents dismissed as irrational or incredible would be found to be both logical and rational when examined from the standpoint of inspiration and faith. Without this approach none can gain the priceless significance of the Gospel message.

A parallel is found in Renan's "Life of Jesus," which in the early Victorian era had great vogue among the so-called "rationalists." But rationalism will never reveal the true meaning of the most vital of all messages ever delivered to a waiting world.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Mr. O'Brien Winnows the British Short Story

The Best British Short Stories, 1938, edited by Edward J. O'Brien. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, $2.50.

EDWARD J. O'BRIEN'S new volume contains 25 stories. The two-fold test applied by Mr. O'Brien in making his choice relates to substance and form: how vitally compelling has the writer made the facts or incidents he has used; and how beautiful and satisfying has he made the form in which this living substance is clothed?

In a more than customary degree the first of these tests has been met by the tales in the present volume. The experiences of the men and women do seem actual, we enter into emotions that seem credible and important, and we count the heartbeats of bewildered fellow creatures. There is not much ecstasy, not much satisfaction, not always even a conflict, but there is in most cases a sense of continuing.

* * *

For instance, there are two stories about the father-and-son relation in both of which the fathers reach a new stage in the understanding of their sons—Frances Bellerby's "Come to an End" and T. O. Beachcroft's "The Erne From the Coast"—in the first by grief shared, in the second by the son's achievement in the kind of activity that the father could understand. In G. F. Green's "A Wedding" there is a boy who manages to survive the ordeal of his father's second wedding and gets along on the near and quiet memory of his own mother. In "The Easter Egg Party," by Elizabeth Bowen, an intensely self-centered child goes right on being self-centered. In Frank O'Connor's "Story Teller" a little girl, brought up on stories of Irish fairies and Greek mythology, meets the stiff impact of reality. It is odd, when one thinks about it, how many of these stories are about children.

For beauty of form two stories by Irish hands take the lead—that by Frank O'Connor and Padraic Fallon's "Spring."

* * *

For the most part this is a volume of poor man's stories—Welsh cottagers; Irish tramps and caravaners; tavern haunters; Yorkshire farm lads; Basute blacks; frequenters of "jumbles" (which Americans call rummage sales); British sailors; the unemployed. Though an effect of quiet irony prevails, the treatment is ostensibly objective. It may be that stories written in that manner make the greatest appeal to Mr. O'Brien; or it may be that the most sincere and direct method of presenting characters and incidents is that which reports words and deeds without commenting on the thoughts or feelings of the characters.

W. K. R.

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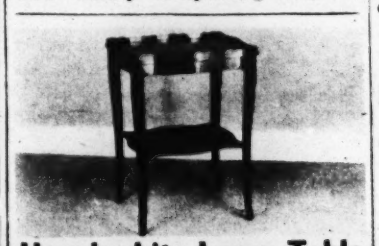
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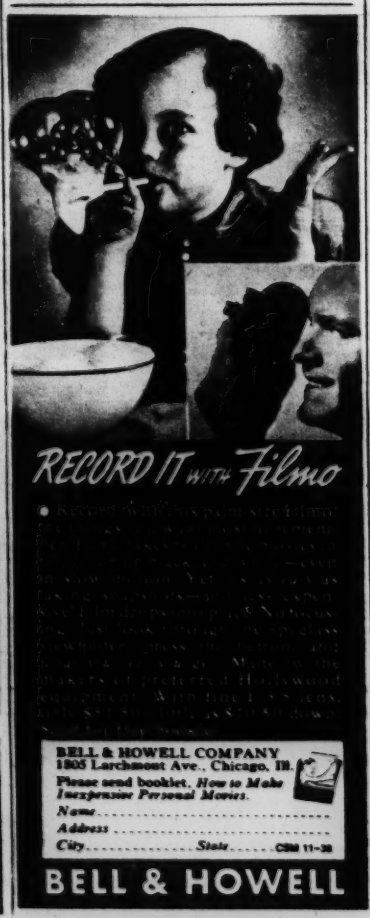

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'Reaching Out Toward Cloudy Shapes'

Edwin Arlington Robinson, a biography by Hermann Hagedorn. New York: Macmillan. $3.

AS MOVING a story as any that ever came clothed in the garment of fictitious tragedy is the faithful, simple record of a poet's life presented by Hermann Hagedorn in his biography of Edwin Arlington Robinson. One feels instinctively that he relies on accuracy of statement to put before his reader the tale which has impelled this book; that he has, from both personal taste and a respect for the taste of his subject, eschewed unnecessary comment.

* * *

The story is that of a hero who was a poet, a man who could make the sacrifice demanded of him and who disliked being regarded as a martyr or a "living curiosity." The first three chapters, chronologically necessary perhaps, are a trifle dull in their detail of Robinson's ancestry and childhood, but as the book continues it becomes possessed, it seems, with the genius of the poet who inspired it, and through its quiet, unspectacular pages allows him to breathe and be himself.

The struggle against a dull-eared world is related without bathos. All the more forceful, however, is the story for its reserved presentation, and it carries the reader without stopping through the long years of toil in the dark, to the final and scarce-hoped-for triumph, and the poignant, brief experience of recognition. Interesting are the references to contemporaries. The life at the MacDowell Colony at Petersborough, New Hampshire, the youthful years at Harvard, are colored with delightful anecdote.

As a tale of a heroic heart, in whose devotion to his ideal no sacrifice was too great for him to offer, and as a rich companion experience to the reading of the poet, the biography is an important contribution to modern literature. The aspiring poet might draw fresh courage from the history of one who kept the light before him and never compromised. It is heartening to read of the loyal friends who stepped forward in the poet's darkest hours, to comfort and encourage him, and, on occasion, save him from starvation; it is good to realize that among so much that is hopeless, there are still rare souls who understand.

* * *

When the poet, in order to exist, was driven to a job in the New York subway, at $2.00 a day, help was approaching in the form of a schoolboy's interest in his "The Children of the Night." The 14-year-old Kermit Roosevelt sent a copy to his father, then President of the United States. The Chief Executive, as he recalled many years afterwards, "went back on" all his Civil Service ideals and "played Maecenas" by offering Robinson a job in the New York Custom House. "And I want you to understand," he told the poet, "that I expect you to think poetry first and Treasury second." Robinson writing to Hays Gardiner remarked, "I don't know a special agent of the Treasury from the mother of Samson. All I know is that it means two thousand a year, with plenty of time for my own work. If all this comes to pass I may be able to own two pairs of shoes at the same time."

Never able to adapt himself to a "job," however, for he must devote himself exclusively to his art, the poet, on the election of Taft as President, found himself again struggling for a living and unable to obtain the attention of the publishers, in spite of Roosevelt's determined efforts to make them listen. One likes particularly in the biography the manner of handling the period of the poet's eventual arrival:—

"He appeared on no platform, woke no palpitations in suburban women's clubs, though a little concession to the exploiters might have brought him thousands a month; joined no clubs, accepted no more 'doctoring,' as he called it, from universities clamoring for a lion in their academic processions. . . . Three weeks after the triumphant reception of his 'Tristram,' Robinson was in his studio in Peterborough, reaching out toward cloudy shapes a little beyond his search." P. P. S.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Associated Press

GERALDINE FARRAR

Miss Farrar Remembers

Such Sweet Compulsion, by Geraldine Farrar. New York: The Greystone Press. $3.

SINGING MUST BE the subject that readers find chiefly interesting in the biography of a vocalist, just as it is the matter that attracts them to vocal exhibition. Something else than mere literary form, certainly, is what attracts readers to a book, just as something besides the costume is what engages the attention of listeners to an artist putting on a recital program.

Miss Geraldine Farrar in the study of her career, entitled "Such Sweet Compulsion," secures an uncommon result in the way of autobiographical method, composing a certain number of half and whole chapters in the first person, and a few half chapters in the third. Resort to the scheme of looking on from an associate's viewpoint, while hardly original, produces a somewhat startling effect with her. Caius Julius Caesar, to mention another autobiographer, by regarding his doings as an outside observer, manages to give a self-portrait highly favorable and flattering. As for effect, Miss Farrar, in the days when she appeared before the musical public, made use of numerous inventions that at once dazzled and diverted us.

* * *

The Farrar way, then; but as for the book, it provides abundant information on the subject of singing, based on experience of the most practical sort. By parallel, the concerts and opera presentations in which Miss Farrar, the soprano, used to take part always stood for the art of song at its American best. As author, she employs the fiction of a collaborator, in the character of her mother, who contributes some of the most enthralling and many of the better written passages of the whole volume.

Unforgettably, Miss Farrar, when she was an active interpreter of music and drama, used to serve herself with odd sorts of costumes and appurtenances that drew the crowd, aroused enthusiasm, and evoked applause. Who that was present does not remember the green dress she wore when she sang the "Greeting" aria from "Tannhäuser" as a concert piece, with orchestra? In the opera, to mention an instance, who cannot recall the eyeful she made in her rigging-up for the heroine's part in "Zaza"?

* * *

The era is no doubt rather of the past that Miss Farrar and Miss Mary Garden distinguished, when sponsors were not only singers but actresses as well, in a highly emphasized meaning of the word. In their time opera reached the top theatrical standard, perhaps, of its history; which would be from about 1905 and through the next 20 years. Their influence, modified, will probably remain, as will that of what was known in the same period as modern music. Good singing, nevertheless, must always be the master-mark of song, as good sound must be that of music produced by instruments. The main compulsion of Miss Farrar's book, let no one mistake, is to make the reader zealous for singing that is good.

W. P. T.

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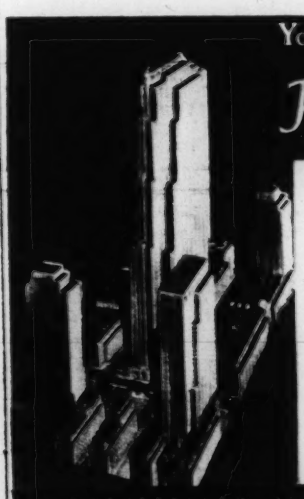

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Mr. Agate's American Notebook—Three Sitwell Heads—A London Letter

Ego III, by James Agate. Harrap. 18s.
Trio, by Osbert, Edith and Sacheverell Sitwell. Macmillan. 7s. 6d.
Writing and Action, edited by Mary Palmer. George Allen & Unwin. 8s. 6d.
Desert and Delta, by C. S. Jarvis. John Murray. 10s. 6d.

LONDON

JAMES AGATE is one of those egoists who not only enjoy themselves but are enjoyable in the process. True, his nonstop autobiographical diary, now in its third instalment, wears thin at times and he falls back on slabs from his favorite authors and correspondents who are by no means at their most interesting. But, taken by and large, his diary is a good deal more readable than Arnold Bennett's, for example, which was so sedulously written in imitation of the Goncourts and was intended for publication. Mr. Agate has an eye on the Goncourts too, but though he has a charming vanity he has no pretensions. And there is a good deal less of that word-tasting, phrase-tasting and punning which detract from his full-length dramatic criticism. In the diary his criticism is more direct.

The American pages are particularly lively. Cautious in his first days in New York, after the regulation crack at the expense of the Statue of Liberty—a crack I have heard before—he soon blossoms. He is scared by prices, but is pleased to record that messenger boys are slower than in London and that the term "bellhop" is a deceit because there are no bells and nothing hops. Philadelphia, a Birmingham surrounded by Streatham, in the midst of Surrey, pleased him because it looked English.

Mr. Agate is a candid critic. He liked the Federal Theater more than the New York critics did. He found the playhouses drab and forbidding; and for his taste there was not enough emotion in the theater. He puts this down to a theory "that Americans hold the expression of direct emotion to be ham, and devote their energies half to shunning emotion and half to attaining it by implication. This is why their tragedies are written in the key of farce."

* * *

London seemed tepid after his return until he got into his stride again. Mr. Agate takes a basket of flowers to Mrs. Shaw and notes that G. B. S. "is rapidly turning into a saint"; he digs out some padding from Thackeray, moves his flat, and has an argument about the best way to begin a story. It is all very likable when you like it; when you don't, you stop.

"These scintillating papers show that even with such brilliant people as the Sitwells, three heads are better than one"—so runs the blurb of "Trio," a blurb which shows the hand of the master. Three heads but not many new thoughts in them, except in Mr. Osbert Sitwell's. The book suffers from being a collection of lectures and one sees the practised speaker carefully preparing for his laugh and pausing here and there, eyebrows raised, until he gets it. Miss Edith Sitwell lectures on modern poetry, deplores Hopkins, is good on Hardy and Eliot and perfunctory about the young. Mr. Osbert Sitwell sets out to analyze the plight of the modern novel and show it the way out, but in the end concentrates on a fervent appreciation of Dickens. Mr. Sacheverell Sitwell is grave about Palladian architecture and more genial about Cruickshank, some of whose plates illustrate the book.

* * *

What *are* we to do about the English novel? We must make it less Russian, less French and more English. Mr. Osbert Sitwell points out that the influence of Dickens has been very small; and, I would add, except with Mr. H. G. Wells, what influence there is has been bad, for his fantastic characters and dialogue have been imitated by indifferent novelists out for an inexpensive cheerfulness, who were incapable of his moral purpose.

Dickens, as Mr. Osbert Sitwell says, wished to improve a society which was stable and improving. He lived to see abuses remedied. The modern novelist has no guarantees like this about his society, and even if he feels that "something will turn up" the instability of society is a fact. It does not make for the Dickensian virtues—and I, like Mr. Sitwell, think his sentiment and even his sentimentality part of his art, balancing the incredibly graceful against the incredibly grotesque—nor of course, for the Dickensian vices. Mr. Osbert Sitwell himself in the early part of his late novel, "Those Were the Days," showed himself a Dickensian in the best sense; that is, he took the tradition and added something new to it which Dickens could not have added. This gives Mr. Sitwell a special right to speak.

* * *

"Writing and Action" is a new kind of anthology. Its material is drawn from literature, but from the kind of writing which, from the time of More's "Utopia," has attacked reaction, dogma and intolerance. Miss Palmer's was a family idea: on a celebrated left-wing paper in London the other day we found that only one member of the staff had read his John Stuart Mill. Here are all the English fighters: Lilburne against military dictatorship, Milton on the liberty of the press, Arthur Young on the enclosures, and so on by way of Cobbett, Thomas Paine, Mary Wollstonecraft to William Morris, Bertrand Russell, and Professor Laski. At a time when, even in England, there is serious talk of censorship or voluntary silence in the press and on the platform in order to facilitate a particular foreign policy which seeks to placate the dictators, it is useful to have this effective reminder of what silences Englishmen have refused.

"Desert and Delta" is a very readable, experienced and amusing picture of life in Egypt by one whose position allows him also a knowledge of the complications of Egyptian politics and its personalities. When books of this kind deal with the outstanding personages of the day they suffer the liabilities of inevitable restraint, and in consequence one looks to lesser matters for the better reading. In Major James's book these are both plentiful and instructive.

V. S. PRITCHETT

A Manual for Diplomatists

Foundations of British Foreign Policy, by Harold Temperley and Lillian M. Penson. London: Cambridge University Press. 25s. New York: Macmillan. $7.50.

MUCH USEFUL GUIDANCE about present-day problems is contained in the documents from the archives collected by Professor Temperley and Miss Penson, under the title, "Foundations of British Foreign Policy."

The documents relate to the years of the French Revolution to 1902. They include extracts from speeches and dispatches written by every British Foreign Secretary during these years, including the younger Pitt, Canning, Castlereagh, Palmerston, the Duke of Wellington, Peel, Gladstone, Disraeli, and Lord Salisbury. All of the citations deal with events and problems which have played a part in molding the Europe of today. Many of them contain lessons which statesmen of today might usefully ponder.

These documents, with few exceptions, are the work of experts. A nineteenth-century tradition not often broken regards international intercourse as a subject that required special training and special technique. Since the World War, on the other hand, direction of British foreign policy has sometimes been in amateur hands.

No Foreign Secretary ought to take office without having read Lord Castlereagh's State Paper of 1820 on the Foundation of British Foreign Policy, which is the pièce de résistance of Professor Temperley's and Miss Penson's labors.

Lord Castlereagh had to face much the same situation as existed after the World War. The military power of France, which had dominated Europe for 20 years, had just been crushed, and there was a grand alliance encircling France to prevent that country dominating the Continent again. There was also trouble in Spain which involved the question of foreign intervention. On this latter subject, Lord Castlereagh declares: " . . . unless We are prepared to support our interference by force, our judgment or advice is likely to be but rarely listened to and would by frequent Repetition soon fall into complete contempt."

Here, in Lord Castlereagh's judgment, is the heart of the diplomatic matter: "We ought to see somewhat clearly to what purpose of real Utility our Effort tends, before We embark in proceedings which can never be indifferent in their bearings upon the Government taking part in them. In this country at all times, but especially at the present conjuncture, when the whole energy of the State is required to unite reasonable men in defence of our existing Institutions . . . it is of the greatest moment that the publick Sentiment should not be distracted or divided by any unnecessary Interference of the Government in events passing abroad, over which they can have none or at best very imperfect means of controul."

In these days, governments of all countries are very apt to intervene without being prepared to interfere by force and without seeing even "somewhat clearly" to what purpose the intervention is made.

A. G. L.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Secret Life of a Secret Agent, by Henry W. Lanier Lippincott. $2.50), is the romantic account, prefaced as true, of a man who "lied, stole, deceived, bribed and killed men suddenly and ruthlessly" without developing any pangs of conscience. You are invited to believe the confessions of this man to the author, if you wish to after reading his introductory confession.

Isaac Franklin, Slave Trader and Planter of the Old South, by Wendell H. Stephenson. Louisiana State University Press, University, La., $3). A commercial account of slave trading and plantation management on the lower Mississippi between 1828 and 1850.

Our Amazing Earth, by Carroll Lane Fenton (Doubleday, Doran, $4.50), gives the geologist's view of a rough, rocky sphere partly covered with water and wrapped in a blanket of air—the all-important "solid ground" of Earthians.

James Madison, Philosopher of the Constitution, by Edward McNall Burns (Rutgers University Press, $2.50). A study of the political philosophy of Madison.

Science for the Citizen, by Lancelot Hogben (Knopf, $5) is both an educator in the main fields of natural science and a comprehensive attempt to clarify the responsibilities of research toward the community.

Pattern of Survival, by Dr. John H. Bradley (Macmillan, $2.25), is a philosophical examination into the origin and mechanics of living things that form mankind's geological, biological, and anthropological background, according to the Darwinian thesis of evolution.

Historic Salem, by Samuel Chamberlain (Hastings House, $1.25), takes one through the four seasons in a handsome series of camera pictures of a city where many souvenirs of the past survive.

Gloucester and Cape Ann, by Samuel Chamberlain (Hastings House, $1.25), provides a series of camera impressions that convey well the character of a popular Massachusetts resort for artists.

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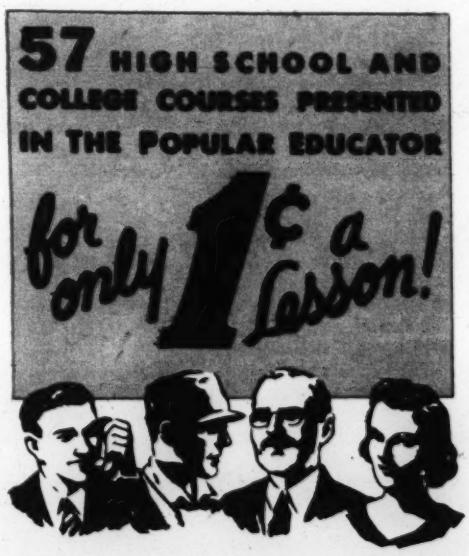

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PHYSICS

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Columbia University
SOCIAL HISTORY

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SPANISH

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ZOOLOGY

ADDITIONAL COURSES IN SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, INTERIOR DECORATING, PHOTOGRAPHY

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, Inc., 37 W. 47th St., New York, N. Y.

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All Aboard for Nob Hill

I WOULDN'T CHOOSE to ride a cable car if I were in a hurry to reach my destination. Nor would it be my choice if I desired the most in comfort. Yet, these ancient hill climbers, which are still one of the best means known for scaling San Francisco's towering heights, plod steadily along at their nine-mile-an-hour gait and cover their routes in surprisingly short time.

If one rides the cables regularly he soon grows accustomed to the little inconveniences that are peculiar to them. For instance, he learns to maintain some semblance of balance, if standing, when the car noses down a sudden grade (with an assurance that only a cable car can), or swings around a corner with a quick burst of speed. Of course, if one is sitting, the tilt of the car on the hill, together with its surging motion, usually sends him sliding against a fellow passenger; or if the car is crowded, he finds his elbows pinned very firmly and immovably againts his ribs. There is no relief until level ground is reached.

Riding is especially interesting when the car is squeezing its way through the traffic that swarms many of the alley-like streets over which some of the cable lines run. At such times the gripman (operator) has his hands full. He must skillfully manipulate a cumbersome lever that starts the car, another identical to it that helps to stop, and a foot brake that finishes the job. (On steep hills the conductor applies the brakes on the rear end. No one-man street car here!)

In addition to this, the gripman keeps vigorously clanging the overhead gong—and a very penetrating gong it is—coaxing, urging, warning the slow-moving motorists or indifferent pedestrian to yield the way. While nobody seems to pay much attention, least of all those who should, yet all clears at the right moment and the cable car goes clanging on.

The career of these colorful climbers runs deep into the last century. Born in an era when the horse was king, their fame and usefulness became world-wide. In the Eighties they were *le dernier cri* in city transportation. Paris, London, New York, Philadelphia — nearly all the larger cities adopted this better means of conveyance. But in the Nineties they fell from favor, as the electric cars, with their greater speed, became the popular carriers of the day. Soon they had disappeared from the leading centers. They were outmoded, obsolete.

But not in San Francisco. Here the trolleys did supplant many of the cable lines, but the cables held their own on the sharp slanting streets that rise high above the blue waters of the bay. The hills proved to be their stronghold. Where the trolleys dared not venture, the cable cars continued with perfect assurance.

Interestingly enough, it was on these very hills that the cable car was born!

In the chill gray of the early morning of Aug. 1, 1873, a small group had gathered on the brow of the Clay Street hill to witness a daring demonstration of Andrew Hallidie's invention—a car drawn by underground cable.

One good look down the steep slope that seemed to lead right into the dreary waters of the bay convinced the appointed gripman that he had not been cut out for the role of a hero—or martyr. He resigned abruptly. But Hallidie rose to the occasion and, with some of the more daring as passengers, took the car down the grade and then made a return trip uphill. All went well, and from that morning on, the complete conquest of San Francisco's lofty heights was but a matter of time.

The original Clay Street line ran but a dozen blocks. Within a few years, a network of cable lines had laid their pattern over the city. Leland Stanford, founder of Stanford University, and one of the "Big Four" of California railroad fame, had built his home on Nob Hill overlooking San Francisco Bay. In 1877 Stanford aided in the construction of the California Street line in order to have a better means of transportation across the sand dunes that lay between the main section of the city and his home.

The narrow cable slot which runs between the tracks gives little hint of the widespread "underworld" that burrows its way beneath the streets. Through this labyrinth of tunnels—some of them large enough for a man to walk in—spin mile on mile of "rope" over hundreds of wheels of varying sizes, uphill and downhill, around and around in tireless service.

The cable cars have long since become an integral part of the atmosphere of San Francisco. There is an air about these quaint carriers that defies analysis or description. Theirs is a peculiar task, a special assignment, a work which they alone can do. Even though progress is steadily changing the things around them, it seems, as if by some special dispensation, to pass them by. They are perennials.

E. S.

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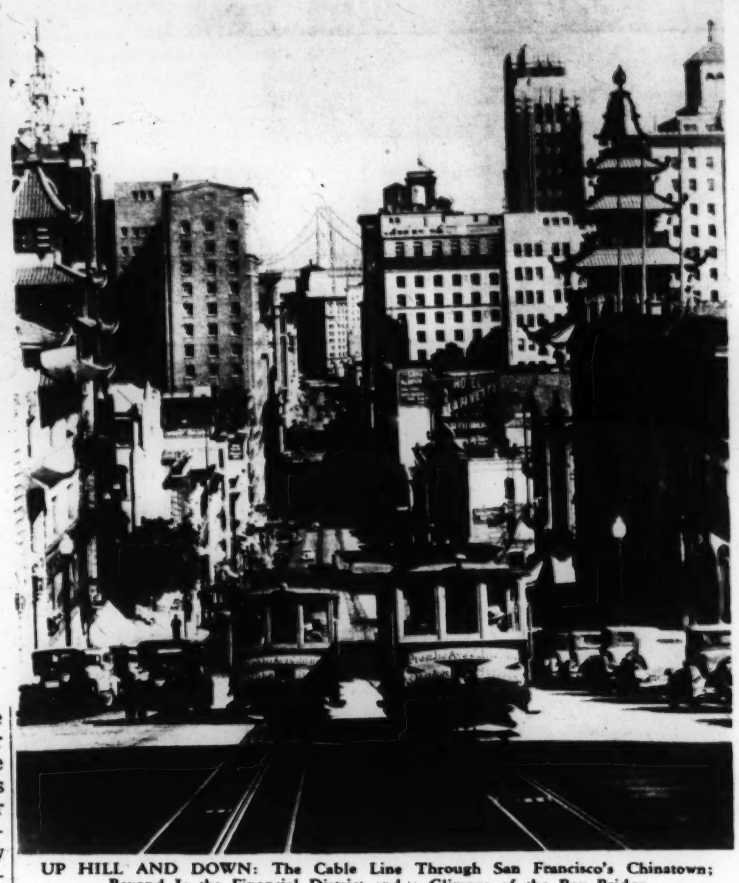

UP HILL AND DOWN: The Cable Line Through San Francisco's Chinatown; Beyond Is the Financial District and a Glimpse of the Bay Bridge

Combatting Blow-Downs

A few acres of fallen trees, laid low by the elements, are threatening more serious damage to the stand of virgin balsam and spruce on Mt. Mitchell, highest mountain in eastern America.

Over 1,200 acres of the timber—one of the few remaining virgin stands—are contained in the State park on the mountain peak. The beautiful black forest is being scarred by "blow-downs"—sections of trees uprooted by wind, sometimes aided by snow or ice. The National Park Service is studying the blow-downs and plans to attempt remedial measures this winter.

At Forney Ridge, in the Great Smoky National Park, blow-down conditions are being successfully combatted by the Park Service. Protective methods there include cable bracing, root anchoring, mulching, and planting.

Similar methods will be used to protect exposed edges of Mt. Mitchell's Forest.

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Wide World

THE MAN IN THE STREET AWAITS THE ISSUE

Symbolic of the World's Intense Interest in the Peaceful Solution of the Czech Crisis Were the Crowds Outside 10 Downing Street During British Diplomatic Discussions

. . After Munich and Beyond

(Continued from Page 2)

. . Road to Peace

League. For many of these the League is still both the sublime ideal of 1919 and a mystic abracadabra, the incantation of which by the faithful may be expected to charm away every international problem. Long accustomed to thinking of "League" as another way of spelling "Peace," they have never been able to conceive that the Peace of the League may have appeared to others as an attempt to maintain by force an inequitable settlement originally imposed by force. For them the League meant first peace and then disarmament; and only a long, long way afterward, the peaceful removal of grievances. Accordingly, they can scarcely as yet be expected to recognize that Mr. Chamberlain is now engaged upon performing the League's chief task, without the League, indeed, but in the spirit of its founders.

In this brief analysis there has been no mention of Mr. Lloyd George—for the sufficient reason that the confidence of his fellow-countrymen in his political judgment is accurately represented by his Parliamentary following.

If there were a General Election on foreign policy tomorrow, Mr. Chamberlain's government would be returned with a very substantial margin. At the only by-election fought since the crisis, the strongest possible candidate appeared as an "Independent Progressive," and attracted the enthusiastic support of every brand of anti-Chamberlainite, Liberal, Labor, and rebel-Conservative (he had twice as many cars as his National Conservative opponent, a phenomenon all but unique in British electioneering). He received the votes of a smaller percentage of the electorate than had the Liberal and Labor candidates together in 1929, when Conservative fortunes were at their lowest ebb.

It may be assumed, therefore, that, as far as the British electorate is concerned, Mr. Chamberlain's policy is to be given its chance. By appeasement he means primarily an active search for that accommodation between the democracies and the totalitarian states, which a large majority of all peoples fervently desire. There are awkward corners still to round, but there is no reason why they should not be rounded, provided that negotiation is not preceded by the pointing of a pistol at our heads, and that it is accompanied by progressive disarmament.

In the meantime, to strengthen Britain in negotiation, rearmament—both material and moral—is indispensable. While it proceeds, Britain shall maintain, though it cannot hope to expand, its social services. For any further measures of discipline or organization which may be required the Government will find the people ready. The British people does not believe that it is either decadent or disgraced.

. . Defend the Weak

American—which five or six men, who for five or six years have dominated the British Cabinet, found distasteful.

Today, European democracy faces a situation as grave as that which it faced on the morrow of Austerlitz. The work of centuries, by which, in the government of men, law should be placed above rulers, so that rulers shall be guided by law, has in a year or two been undone in great areas stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The will of a leader, a modern Mahomet, the power of a clique that surrounds him, is now in theory and in practice above all law. The law is subject to them. The equivalent of Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, Habeas Corpus, the liberations from religious and political prescription, have been swept away.

These facts begin now dimly to dawn upon the British public. The ultimate reaction to that growing belief it is yet too early to discern.

Over Editor's Desk

Letters

For Greek Scholars . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In a letter in your issue of Oct. 19 there is reference to the command, "Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness; that when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations." (Luke, 16:9.)

Your correspondent interprets this as sarcasm. But I remember being taught at school with reference to this very verse that the Greek ek, here translated "of," could often be rendered "apart from," and that such a translation entirely removes the difficulties of this much-discussed passage.

The question is whether modern Greek scholars would allow of such a rendering. If you would be kind enough to publish this letter, we might find some who would give a verdict in favor of an interpretation which would certainly be popular among Bible students who do not read Greek.

J. M.

London, England.

* * *

Making Democracy Work . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I am referring to your timely article, "Wanted: A More Workable Democracy," by William Y. Elliott, in your Magazine Section of Oct. 5.

Since I am one of the countless voters who has been bewildered by long, complicated tickets, I strongly believe in a reform "which will cut down the number of choices and the frequency of elections."

While the ideologies of "Communism" and "Fascism" have challenged democracy, they have also aroused many an apathetic citizen and changed his attitude. The average American citizen is seriously concerned about the economic instability in his own country despite the efforts by press and radio to give precedence to the foreign situation.

I do not advocate indifference to international affairs, but in order to make democracy more workable, our own domestic economic problems should come first.

EMMA J. MAAS

Livingston, N. J.

Among Our Contributors . .

SIR NORMAN ANGELL, who discusses with Lord Elton the various phases of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's foreign policies, is known the world over as a lecturer, author, and analyst of events. He is a member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, former editor of the British publication, Foreign Affairs, and in 1933 he received the Nobel Peace Prize. He has acquired an unusual reputation for his astuteness in reading the trends of the time.

LORD ELTON, who joins with Sir Norman in his discussion of the Chamberlain policies, is prominent in the social and political life of Great Britain. He was lecturer of Modern History at Oxford and is Honorable Political Secretary of the National Labor Committee. He was a close friend of the late Prime Minister, Ramsay McDonald, and left the Labor Party when Mr. McDonald joined the coalition government.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES, a staff writer in the Monitor's European Bureau, examines the state of the British press from an on-the-ground viewpoint.

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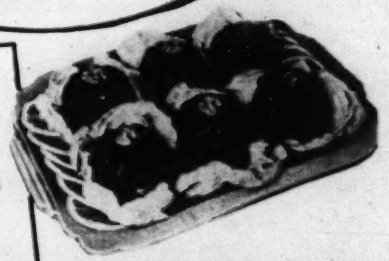
1 can (1 lb. 1 oz.) strained cranberry sauce
½ teaspoonful salt
½ cup celery, chopped
½ cup nuts, chopped

Soften gelatine in cold water; dissolve in hot water. Pour this hot liquid over cranberry sauce which has been turned into a bowl; beat with rotary beater until softened to a smooth mass. Turn into tray of automatic refrigerator. Turn up cold control. Do not freeze. Prepare celery and nuts. When gelatine begins to thicken add celery, nuts and salt. Turn into 6 individual molds or 1 large mold that has been rinsed in cold water and chill. Unmold on lettuce. Serve with salad dressing. *Note:* 2 cups home-cooked strained cranberry sauce may be substituted for the canned.

*Preparation time: 15 minutes



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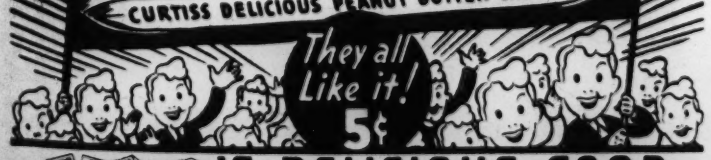

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